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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Index to	Staff Notes (1 pg)	11/1-30/60	A
~~2. Memo of~~ 77-91, #1	~~Conf., DDE, Secy. Anderson, Dillon, Stans, Persons, Col. Eisenhower re Mutual security program for 1962 Budget~~ 12/1/77-bc	~~11/30/60~~	~~A~~
~~3. Attached~~ 77-91, #1	~~list of questions for President re Mutual Security~~ 12/1/77-bc	~~undated~~	~~A~~
4. Memo of	Conf., DDE, Gen. Lemnitzer, Goodpaster, 11/29/60, re defense and intelligence matters (4 pgs)	12/1/60	A
~~5. Memo of~~	~~Conf., DDE, Secy. Anderson, Dillon, Persons, Goodpaster, 11/28/60, re Anderson's talks with Adenauer~~ (7 pgs) 8/31/82 LB	~~12/1/60~~	~~A~~
6. Memo of	Conf., DDE, Kistiakowsky, Rathjens, Goodpaster, 11/25/60, re strategic planning (2 pgs)	12/1/60	A
7. Memorandum Exempted, MR 85-487 #1 (11/1/85)	for President re strategic planning (6 pgs)	11/25/60	A
~~8. Memo of~~	~~Conf., DDE, Devers, McAuliffe, Goodpaster, 11/25/60, re award and misc. matters~~ DJH 6/18/82 (2 pgs)	12/1/60	A
~~9. Memo of~~ 76-56, #99	~~Conf., DDE, Herter, Gates, Lemnitzer, Hagerty, Goodpaster, 11/17/60, re Guatemala, Congo~~ 12/15/78-bc	~~11/23/60~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 54
Folder: Staff Notes November 1960

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~10. Memo of~~ 78-88, #5	~~Conf., DDE, Amb. Elbrick, Col. Eisenhower re Portugal, African colonies~~ (declass. per MR 78-23, #43; DJH-7/27/78)	~~11/9/60~~	~~A~~
11. Memo of 77-90, #16	Conf., DDE, Secy. Anderson, Dillon, Baird, Lemnitzer, and others, 11/9/60, re balance of payment questions (5 pgs) (portions exempted, NSC-10/3/78)	11/14/60	A
~~12. Memo of~~ 76-57, #100	~~Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster, 11/9/60, re nuclear testing, misc. matters~~ 12/15/78-bc	~~11/12/60~~	~~A~~
13. Memo of 76-57, #101	Conf., DDE, McCone, Col. Eisenhower re NATO matters (4 pgs) (portions exempted - State - 8/9/76 NSC-10/11/78)	11/8/60	A
14. Memo of	Conf., DDE, Gen. Lemnitzer, Goodpaster, 11/7/60, re JCS and defense matters (2 pgs)	11/9/60	A
15. Memo of	Conf., DDE, Admiral Dennison, Goodpaster, 11/7/60, re NATO & naval defense matters (4 pgs)	11/14/60	A
~~16. Memcon.~~	~~(State), DDE, Amb. of Guatemala Carlos Alejos~~ (1 pg)	~~11/3/60~~ 12/22/80, bc	~~A~~
17. ~~Memo of~~ 78-88, #6	~~Conf., DDE, Dillon, Satterthwaite, Bell, Stans, Dr. Reid, Goodpaster, 11/1/60,~~ re aid to ~~African states~~ (4 pgs) 7/17/81. LKS	~~11/8/60~~	A

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[redacted]

December 1, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
28 November 1960

Others present: Secretaries Anderson, Dillon
Generals Persons, Goodpaster

The President opened the meeting by speaking of the highly distorted press handling of the meeting at Bonn of Mr. Anderson and Mr. Dillon with Chancellor Adenauer. He said he knew the accounts of the meeting were factually incorrect in their basic elements because they wrongly stated that there had been no coordination between the Treasury and State Departments and that the Germans had not been notified in advance. The facts are of course quite different. The President also said that he had received a letter from Adenauer in which Adenauer had pressed for him to come to the December NATO meeting and had indicated that a large measure of agreement had been reached in the talks -- which seems to be something of an exaggeration.

Mr. Anderson then gave a report of the mission. He and Mr. Dillon had arrived on Saturday and had met with Ambassador Dowling on Sunday. Dowling, far from recommending a soft approach to the Germans, had recommended that the matter be put to them with total bluntness. Mr. Anderson said that in fact he and Mr. Dillon had softened one or two points of the presentation when they met with the Germans from what had been developed with Ambassador Dowling. Mr. Anderson said they had met with the Chancellor on Monday. They had outlined the balance of payments situation to him and the problem of our gold outflow. They had made clear the necessity for actions to defend the dollar and had brought out that support costs in Germany represent a $600 million gold burden to us. They had stressed that we cannot run a $4 billion deficit in balance of payments annually. Mr. Anderson said it was quite clear

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MR 82-129 #1
By DJH Date 8/31/82

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that the Chancellor did not understand this problem at all well, in spite of repeated explanations. The Chancellor's own people confirmed this, and said that the matter is not one for which he has an understanding. Again and again Chancellor Adenauer came back to the point that there is only one thing that worries him, and that is the possibility that we might redeploy some of our troops. On this point Secretary Anderson stated and reiterated that President Eisenhower is resolved to do whatever the United States has to do to protect the dollar.

After meeting with the Chancellor, Mr. Anderson said the group met with German representatives. These representatives suggested what the Germans would be willing to do. They offered a $1 billion foreign aid program for the coming year. Notably, this would include some grants and some soft loans -- this is an advance over any previous German statements. The Germans estimated that 20% of this billion dollars could be expected to result in expenditures in the United States. Second, the Germans offered a prepayment of the outstanding $800 million on the GARIOA account; however, they conditioned this on the U. S. forgiving $200 million of this as an off-set for the remaining vested German assets. Third, the Germans said they might buy some military equipment in the United States. Mr. Anderson said he told them that this action would help only if this were added to their budget. Mr. Dillon said that this is an important item, and that Assistant Secretary Irwin is working with the Germans on a plan for them to buy in the United States about $400 million worth of military equipment a year which they would otherwise buy in Germany. The Germans are talking about $250 million worth. Mr. Anderson said he thinks it would be desirable for them not to go far beyond $300 million worth since they would then claim that this makes up for refusal to pay support costs.

Mr. Anderson said the Germans stressed over and over that they do not want to do anything that would harm the government in the election in later 1961, or add to the budget. The President observed that anything supporting our troop costs sounds like occupation charges to the Germans and is anathema to them.

Mr. Anderson said that in order to remove the bad psychological effect he had suggested that the Germans and the U. S. set up a military fund that would handle several kinds of things and submerge the troop costs. They did not like this because they said it would increase their budget. Mr. Anderson said he told them that probably the only way to get relief in the circumstances was to redeploy their troops. He also told them that while he is not making the decisions he is certain that the President will do anything necessary to protect the dollar.

Mr. Dillon said that Chancellor Adenauer had told him that the Germans simply could not possibly pay support costs. Adenauer added that a Bundestag member who was recently in the United States had talked with President-elect Kennedy, and quoted Kennedy as saying that he would not ask the Germans to pay troop costs. Mr. Dillon observed that anything the Germans really do they will want to do for the new administration, so as to get maximum credit with them.

The President said that Adenauer had been pressing him to come to Paris. His real purpose is clear -- to get the President to promise that the United States would not redeploy troops. Mr. Anderson said we should not let the Germans off the hook, that we may take our troops out. He said that Mr. Blessing had said the Chancellor simply does not understand this issue but that the Chancellor very much wants to help us and not hurt us. He said that Blessing added that the biggest consideration is who is to be the next Secretary of the Treasury. Blessing even stated that Anderson could tell President-elect Kennedy this. Mr. Anderson commented that Baumgartner in France and Kobbold in the United Kingdom said exactly the same thing. Secretary Anderson said the Germans had asked him two or three times why the United States had not prohibited the Ford transaction. Mr. Anderson commented that the Fords said that they had given deep consideration to the adverse impact of their action but had decided to go ahead with it anyhow. Mr. Anderson had gone so far as to tell the Fords that their action might be the cause of imposition of exchange controls. Mr. Anderson said he told Erhard that the only way to restrict the Fords would be to impose exchange controls, and that Erhard was horrified at the thought. Secretary Anderson said that Kobbold had told him the United Kingdom will not hold the dollars derived from the transaction. They will use some in the IMF, but the remainder, in the order of $180 million, they will immediately turn in for gold in New York. Mr. Dillon commented that General Norstad had said it would be a long time before the GIs buy a Ford again.

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Mr. Dillon said that the press has been carrying stories that Senator Kennedy wants him to be his Secretary of the Treasury. The President stated that Kennedy had told Mr. Nixon that he would like to have Dillon and Lodge in his administration, but that they would not be given policy positions. Mr. Dillon seemed somewhat surprised at this. The President went on to say that if Dillon were offered the Secretaryship of the Treasury, in his opinion he should take it at once and do everything in his power to protect our currency. The President added that if Kennedy were to offer him the Secretaryship of the Treasury, he would take it himself. Mr. Anderson reiterated that the key thing seems to be the question of who his successor is to be. Everyone in Europe is asking this. Mr. Anderson said that something tangible has already come out of the Bonn discussions, in the German willingness to make soft loans, and in their offer tobuy additional military equipment. He thinks that we must be prepared to wrestle with them over troop deployments.

The President asked if he was correct in thinking there is no substantial dollar problem in Okinawa deployments, and Mr. Anderson said this is true. The President said what he had in mind is to cut down on deployments in Japan and move the forces to Okinawa.

Mr. Anderson said that Germany and Italy are the big problems. The President asked if we could scatter our troops more and use the soft currencies generated in each country to pay some of our expenses there. Mr. Anderson said this is a good idea although it is hard to see where this could be substantial. Mr. Dillon said the other Europeans are watching this whole situation closely to see that the Germans do not help us by shifting the gold drain to them.

At this point Mr. Anderson said he would like to see the President go to the NATO conference in Paris in December and talk to the conference on fiscal problems. He went on to say that in reporting his mission he thought it was important to dispel two ideas the press had created -- that the talks had not been coordinated as between Treasury and State, and that we had not made clear to the Germans (as in fact we had) that support costs would be the central subject of the discussion. He also thought it should be made clear that we did not brush aside the German suggestions. In fact, we welcomed them but told them they did not give a full solution. General Persons said the press is carrying statements that Secretary Anderson wrongly views this problem as a long-range problem whereas, as the Germans state, it is really quite temporary and transitory. He thought this should be corrected.

The President thought that we might do well to build a backfire against the propaganda the Germans are putting out. The danger is that we must not go so far as to get a protectionist drive started. He would be quite ready to tell the Germans and Italians that we may put a higher Buy American differential back into effect.

Secretary Anderson said that Kobbold had told him he thought one possibility in the Ford action is that they are doing this to get their money out of the United States in anticipation of real trouble here. When Mr. Anderson indicated skepticism over this, I asked him if he did not think this was true. He said he did not. I volunteered the view that I did not see how it could be anything else, and that the Europeans, who have a long experience in this kind of thing, certainly recognize it is just that. Mr. Dillon said he was not sure on this score. I stated that another reason is certainly to take advantage of lower labor costs and higher profit rates abroad. Mr. Dillon agreed with this. General Persons asked whether Defense is cutting down its procurement abroad. I told him this was called for in the President's directive. He asked specifically about purchases of drugs in Italy and I said I would check this.

After reading over the proposed text for release, the President asked if we should not put in a paragraph indicating that conversations in Bonn, Paris and London, as well as other reports reaching us indicate a considerable nervousness about American fiscal policy in the months ahead under the new administration, and a concern over inflation. Mr. Anderson said this is entirely correct, but would question when and how to say it.

Mr. Anderson indicated that he and Mr. Dillon had seen Senator Johnson and Senator Fulbright and had given them a short resume. Senator Johnson had asked what this administration recommended, and Mr. Anderson had told him that it is now their problem and we should not attempt to tell them how they should go about solving it. He said Mr. Johnson tried to get some statement from the Administration but he reiterated that it was his and Mr. Kennedy's problem. General Persons recalled that Secretary Anderson had briefed Mr. Nitze on the balance of payments matter and the German problem before making this trip. He thought Mr. Anderson should brief him again, and this was generally agreed and approved by the President. The President asked what kind of a man Mr. Nitze is. Mr. Dillon said he is a very able and dedicated man, extremely embittered against the Republicans because, as a Republican, he was forced to withdraw from consideration for Assistant Secretary of Defense by Senator Knowland early in this administration. He thereupon became a Democrat. I told the President I agreed with Mr. Dillon's assessment of Mr. Nitze's capacities. He is very keen and able although he does not have perhaps a personal "fly wheel" of a size commensurate with his energy and intelligence.

Mr. Anderson said that when Mr. Kennedy becomes President, President Eisenhower will have the only voice stronger than his in our country. He thought that the President should say that all citizens should try to be a brake on Mr. Kennedy since he is dealing with the whole world economic system. He again raised the question of the President going to Paris.

The President said that if he did so he would have to take Mr. Kennedy and that this would be impossible, both for him and for Mr. Kennedy. If de Gaulle, Adenauer and Macmillan were to come over here, he would be glad to see them at Camp David, for example. He would not have to have Mr. Kennedy present at these discussions, although they could of course see him separately.

Mr. Anderson said that Ambassador Dowling had told him it is not likely that Adenauer will be the next Chancellor. His party will decline in power. Mr. Dillon said he agreed and thought that a coalition is inevitable, and that Adenauer would not be its representative.

After the meeting ended, Mr. Anderson said that in consideration of the points the President had made, he would withdraw his recommendation that the President go to Paris.

G

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~PRIVILEGED~~

Staff notes

November 30, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
November 30, 1960 -- 9:00 AM

b/

Others present:
Secretary Anderson
Under Secretary Dillon
Director Stans
General Persons
Colonel Eisenhower

Mr. Stans opened by requesting the President to examine our mutual security program for the 1962 budget. He thought it would be pointless at this stage to try to address the budget on an item-by-item basis. As of now, guidance can be reduced to two questions regarding (1) the level of mutual security program budget requests for 1962, and (2) whether there should be a supplemental request of $150 million for the Development Loan Fund in 1961. At this point the President read the paper appended hereto which analyzes these two questions.

The President then recalled the statement by Mr. Anderson in NSC meeting to the effect that the foreign aid program does not affect the balance of payments problem as much as does the procurement of military items overseas. Mr. Anderson agreed with this statement since much of the military assistance program funds are spent in the U.S. However, he fears that the type of economic help which will be necessary in Africa will not be susceptible to U.S. procurement.

Turning to the first question, Mr. Dillon said the State Department had originally thought $5.5 billion desirable, but in view of the tight budget, they had reduced this figure. They now feel that $4.75 billion MAP is the lowest adequate figure. The greatest difference comes in the DLF which has loaned out over half a billion dollars this year. As examples, in India and Pakistan their total DLF loans come to some $500 million. Mr. Dillon said that the next Administration has made considerable noise over the DLF. This fact may justify our going to the usual level in our own budget with the expectation that the new Administration will raise it. If this Administration had responsibility all through next year, we could not live with this figure. Mr. Dillon pointed out that the large figure for new obligational authority of the DLF will not translate much into expenditures.

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By ____ Date 12/1/77

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The President asked whether other countries are doing their share to pick up the load. Mr. Dillon said that other countries are merely working in the direction of picking up their fair share. The demands in India, for example, are so large as to absorb any differential and to preclude the possibility of reduction of U.S. funds. Britain, for example, doubled her foreign aid last year and Germany has now begun with a program of $1.7 billion. The French and the British have a program of $0.5 billion apiece per year. The Dutch and Swiss are contributing.

Mr. Anderson expressed concern over the posture that this program puts the President in. We have now reached the end of an era and we can no longer live as we did in the past. Other nations have financed their deficits and this has resulted in withdrawal from our gold supplies. We have supported the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Inter-American Development Board, and we have now embarked on a $600 million program for development in Latin America. All in all, our contributions to these will come to $10 billion capital investment total. If we attempt to afford the same levels as in the past, our expenditures are likely to exceed our revenues.

Mr. Dillon pointed out that the military assistance program does not affect balance of payments very much. Mr. Anderson said that it does affect balance of payments some and that it is not sufficient to avoid exacerbating the balance of payments situation.

Mr. Stans said he thought we should cut our mutual security program country by country. He feels a figure of $3.46 billion is best. At all odds, it should not exceed the figure of $4.25 billion, but would be preferable not to exceed a round figure of $4 billion. This figure will give us good support in Congress.

The President expressed some doubt about the support in Congress and said that we are now approaching the hardest choice possible to make. The world situation is worse rather than better, and, therefore, demands more help. On the other hand, he himself is concerned with balance of payments as much as anyone; and he realizes that we can defeat ourselves by violating fiscal soundness. The only way out is to find a means of forcing other countries to do their full share in carrying world responsibilities. He pointed up the privileged status of Germany, which, while she is willing to contribute

$1.7 billion dollars this year, has the background of contributing nothing. She has been living in the best of two worlds. On our own part, one move we can make is to redeploy troops.

Mr. Anderson said he realizes this is a poor time to do such a thing. We should not redeploy many troops, but we should begin the process. If forced to the choice, we should deploy major forces rather than place ourselves in a position where we must starve other nations by cutting mutual security. The President pointed out that he has been taking a position for eight years that we should reduce the size of our forces in Europe.

Mr. Anderson said that if we make a move to redeploy troops he will be able to withdraw many objections to maintaining sizeable mutual security. The President said he had checked with General Lemnitzer on withdrawing troops from Japan and found that all that is left there are two important air bases. Mr. Anderson said the hard money area in Europe is the key to the problem.

Mr. Dillon said maybe we can take half our forces out of Germany within the next few years. To Mr. Anderson's question, he said he personally would be willing to begin this movement in calendar year 1962, but could not speak for Secretary Herter.

Mr. Stans said we have to hit the problem again in a couple of days. Secretary Gates has bad news from Defense and estimates that Defense budget will go up $2 billion for a total of $43.3 billion. All he can see is substantial redeployment and a reduction of forces. The Air Force is willing to redeploy units from Europe, but the Army, however, is not. Mr. Dillon commented that the Army can see this as a move toward reduction in their total force.

Mr. Anderson reviewed recent withdrawals, to include $490 million in gold in the month of November. Britain withdrew $50 million yesterday and the Treasury will have to announce an additional $75 million on Thursday. This is beginning to resemble a run on gold. The President said we must tell the British that while they have certain traditions, we have some also; one of these is the soundness of the dollar, and we will take all means necessary to preserve it. Mr. Anderson said that if we continue the current rate of withdrawals, we will reach an annual rate of $6 billion which will constitute a real run on gold. It is impossible, of course, to predict circumstances which will exist in a year. Yesterday the dollar was stronger than it had been in weeks. By contrast, pound sterling was weaker. It is possible, though not certain, that the dollar was strengthened by the fact that we have placed Europe on notice. He further admitted that short term capital may be coming back to the U.S. He does not visualize the rate of interest as affecting this problem too much. With whatever optimistic signs one may find, however, the fundamental fact is that people abroad are concerned over the dollar.

Mr. Stans said that he hopes that State can agree that the redeployment of forces in Europe might be taken up in December NATO meeting. Mr. Dillon agreed that the matter should be brought up, but had not figured on the exact amount. Mr. Anderson admitted that the psychological problem is difficult because the people abroad do not know, the facts, such as this figure of $490 million withdrawal in November. Only sophisticates know this. He has made an exhaustive study of the purchase of gold bonds in Toronto. There has been a large amount of this purchasing from the U.S., particularly from the west and south. Texas is the worst offender. Oddly enough, it is not the rich. This matter in itself does not concern too much since he feels this action is the result of gold speculators.

Recently Senator Murray had asked Secretary Anderson to come to the Senate and testify on the balance of payments. He himself had called Senator Fulbright and had said that he does not want anyone in the government to testify at this time. Senator Fulbright agreed to back us up on this matter.

The President said that our budget message should start out with an explanation of our objectives in the monetary field. It should set out the facts of life baldly. It should admit, however, that we cannot keep the peace if we turn our back on the world. He expressed doubt regarding Mr. Dillon's position concerning the disastrous consequences of cutting mutual security below $4 billion. Our budget must reflect our basic philosophy and our budget must be balanced. We cannot afford to neglect measures which will be useful in cutting down a balance of payments deficit. In general terms, he prefers to submit mutual security requests in round terms such as $4 billion rather than $4.175 billion. Further, we should go to NATO and tell them that we plan to withdraw two divisions. We should reduce the overstaffed NATO infrastructure, bring home Americans, and hire French and Germans.

Mr. Dillon said if mutual security must be cut drastically, he would hope that $2 billion would be taken off MAP and $50 million off economic assistance. The President referred to the new Latin American assistance program and said that unless this shows some promise of success, we are in real trouble. Castro is showing success in exporting Communism. Latin American governments must be willing to make social reforms if we are going to continue a level of aid to them. Mr. Anderson said he felt that Latin America is the area where we should concentrate our efforts of aid. We should say to the European countries that they are the ones who have had vested interests in Asia and Africa. The President expressed agreement and said he had been talking to heads of some of the Latin American countries for a couple of years on this matter.

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Mr. Stans then brought up the second question of the DLF. He expressed the hope that we would not add an extra $150 million to the fund this year. Mr. Dillon said this is necessary, since we had a battle over this matter last year and promised to come back to reopen the battle this year. Mr. Stans argued that Congress has exercised its will in refusing an extra $150 million for the DLF twice. Mr. Stand accused the DLF staff of getting rid of money by the end of the year to prove requirements for the next year, and Mr. Dillon admitted there was some of that going on. The President said that he himself had put personal pressure for this $150 million for the DLF and he felt he must follow through with this request.

As the meeting ended the President mentioned again that he had always been in favor of troop redeployment. He reiterated his request that Mr. Dillon discuss with the Secretary of Defense the proposal to inform the North Atlantic Council, during the forthcoming December meetings, that unless relief is obtained in the coming year in meeting the costs of maintaining American units in Europe, and other methods are found to relieve the adverse effect of our balance of payments position, it will be necessary for the United States to withdraw a portion of its European contingent by the end of calendar year 1962.

John S.D. Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

[redacted]

[redacted]

QUESTIONS FOR THE PRESIDENT

1. What shall be the level of the Mutual Security Program budget request for 1962?

First Alternative: Request the same total amount as the 1961 request ($4.175 billion) plus $75 million additional for added costs of procurement in the United States under new procurement policies. . . . . $4.250 billion

Second Alternative: Request a lesser amount, making most of the reduction from last year in Military Assistance ($2 billion), and a lesser amount of the reduction in the economic program ($2.175 billion).

Comment: The first alternative would deliberately maintain last year's posture of support for the Mutual Security Program. The second alternative would be based on the assumption that circumstances have changed with respect to budget and balance-of-payments problems, that other nations can do more, that we are providing $600 million for special South American programs, and that, therefore, we should request a lesser amount for the regular Mutual Security activities.

(In case the request is for $4.250 billion, the expenditure figure would be $3.7 billion. If the program level is less than $4.250 billion, the expenditure amount will reduce moderately).

[redacted]

2. Should there be a supplemental request of $150 million for the Development Loan Fund in 1961?

In favor of doing so is the fact that this request was pressed before the Congress last year in August, and intimations were given, when Congress failed to enact it, that a supplemental might be requested this year. The funds can be used on pending applications.

Opposed to the supplemental request is the argument that Congress exercised its will last year in twice refusing this amount, and that the 1962 Budget (which will be reconsidered by the new Administration) will again propose a higher appropriation for the Development Loan Fund.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 25, 1960

Memo to: Ann Whitman (for record)

Subject : Appointment with The President:
Mr. & Mrs. Richard E. Byrd (son of
Senator Harry Byrd) & three children
at 9:50 A.M.

From : Earle D. Chesney

The President met in his office Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Byrd (son of Senator Harry Byrd) and their three children - Richard, William and Lucy. The President presented the three children with silver dollars and pencils and also gave Mrs. Byrd a silver dollar set on a standard. The party spent about twenty minutes with the President at which time the children's education was discussed. It was learned that Richard is a few days older than David and their schooling is parallel as they are in the same grade and both are attending public schools. Lucy is in a private school and William is only four years old.

The President related a bit of historical background regarding his mother's early life in Virginia and also briefly gave the background of the paintings in his office.

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6-7
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December 1, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
November 25, 1960

Others present: General Devers, General McAuliffe,
General Goodpaster

The President asked General Devers if he was still serving as Chairman of the American Battle Monuments Commission, and General Devers said that he is. He mentioned that he is making a trip out to the Far East within the next few days. The President asked whether General North is still serving as Executive Secretary. General Devers said that he is, and is a real work horse in getting results.

General McAuliffe then said he and General Devers had come in to see the President in their respective capacity as President of the Association of Graduates of USMA and Chairman of the Committee for the Sylvanus Thayer Award. General McAuliffe said he had appointed the Committee for this year and that it had met under the Chairmanship of General Devers and General Devers would report to the President. General Devers said the Committee, having met, voted unanimously to make the President the designee for the Sylvanus Thayer award. They did this in recognition of his unswerving devotion to duty, honor and country in a succession of posts of the greatest responsibility. The President said he is deeply honored, and added that he has considered the Sylvanus Thayer award to be beautiful in concept and purpose.

He went on to say that the only question he had would be one of timing. He very much wants to have a six months vacation on leaving the Presidency, with no engagements whatever scheduled during this period. He added that since 1941 he has never really had a let-up of pressure. Chairman McAuliffe said the group would of course conform to the President's desires.

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The President said he hoped it could be scheduled on the basis of having it sometime when he returns to the East Coast, after a month or two, from Palm Springs. He said he might try to conform to the March 16th date, but hoped he could have an option on this. General McAuliffe said of course he could. The President asked if any long speech would be required, but General Devers said they would hope for simply short remarks. General McAuliffe said that the type of ceremony they would hope for would be a dinner meeting in the mess hall at West Point. The President said he hoped to get to the West Coast by the first of February and perhaps be back by mid-March.

In ending the meeting, the President again stressed how pleased and honored he is at being selected for this award.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~SECRET~~

November 23, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
November 17, 1960 Augusta

Others present: Secretaries Herter, Gates
General Lemnitzer, Mr. Hagerty
General Goodpaster

Secretary Herter handed the President two memoranda relating to U. S. actions concerning the situation in Guatemala -- giving authority for the establishment of surveillance operations to prevent forces being sent to Guatemala from Cuba, and giving the text of a possible statement on this matter. The President asked whether it was thought a statement should be volunteered or given in response to questions. Mr. Herter thought it would best come in reponse to questions, but felt there would be no harm in putting it out in any event. Mr. Hagerty said there are plenty of questions being asked about this

One point of detail was as to whether a Marine battalion should be aboard the ships used in the surveillance operations. The President thought they should not be kept aboard, but should be left at the nearest suitable station. General Lemnitzer agreed that this could be done acceptably.

Mr. Herter then stayed on for a moment or two. He said there is one question regarding the Belgian Royal wedding, which is whether Mr. Buchanan, who is attending any way, should be there as the President's representative. The President told Mr. Herter to do as he wishes.

Finally, Mr. Herter said that Prime Minister Youlou of the formerly French Congo will be at the UN to help Kasavubu through the next few days. He asked whether the President would be agreeable to seeing him. The President said he would if he were in Washington.

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A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

November 15, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
November 15, 1960 -- Augusta

Others present: Secretary Anderson
Secretary Gates
Assistant Secretary Lennartson
Mr. Von Klemperer (Treasury)
General George Brown
Mr. Hagerty
General Goodpaster
Colonel Eisenhower

The President opened the meeting by discussing the joint State and Defense memorandum regarding continued military assistance to Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. He discussed the effects of aid to these countries on our problem of balance of payments. He noted that in the State/Defense letter the amount of grant aid going to these three countries had been estimated at less than 5% of the total MAP costs. The Government and the nation must know that we are now in the process of taking the most austere measures to solve this problem of balance of payments.

Secretary Anderson said he had strong feelings regarding continued military assistance to Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. He disagrees with the State/Defense position that aid to these nations does not affect our balance of payments. He took issue with the argument that balance of payments are not affected when we deliver materiel made in the U.S. He pointed out that sending materiel cuts down the market in which the U.S. would share. Secretary Anderson believes these countries should be made to pay for this equipment.

The President reminded the group that he had been preaching for eight years that we had been too easy with Europe. He pointed out that when he went to Europe as SACEUR in 1951 he had told everyone that the measures we were taking were emergency measures only. In this regard the President quoted the late Secretary Dulles as having urged him continually to maintain current force levels in Europe. Secretary Dulles had said that morale would collapse if one soldier were pulled back from the line.

At this point General Goodpaster read the draft directive to Governmental agencies regarding measures to improve the balance of payments situation. A discussion followed in which certain portions of this directive were revised.

Regarding the timing of the impact of the balance of payments problem on the U.S. economy, the President was of the opinion that we have had this subject under consideration for some time longer than the two years specified in the original draft directive. George Humphrey had been calling attention to this problem for some time before. Secretary Anderson said that the problem became serious in 1957, the year in which industrial plants in Europe were finished. He pointed out that the situation which had worried George Humphrey was so mild (consisting of a billion dollar deficit per year) he himself would be happy, comparatively, to live with a situation like that. The President directed that the wording be changed to show at least that we had been aware of this problem all the time.

The President showed concern over the situation of dependents overseas and asked how many dependents there are. Mr. Gates said there are 500,000. Mr. Anderson expressed his concern that the inevitable blow to morale might result in the onus being placed on the President. The President said this fact did not concern him and that morale will be all right if the proper leadership is exercised in the armed services. Secretary Anderson said we will have to work toward a goal of 200,000 dependents, or a reduction of 60%.

Secretary Gates said there had been approaches to this problem other than restriction on a strictly numerical basis. One approach would be to specify that only those dependents could go overseas who had Government housing provided for them. Another approach would be merely to stop the travel of any further dependents, without bringing home any which are already there.

The President expressed concern over the distribution of the 200,000 dependents. He is afraid that only dependents of generals and other high ranking officers will be allowed to go. He said that he himself did not worry much about morale of generals. In addition, generals' wives spend more money than do those of the lower ranks. He would like to see the lower ranks favored in any provision for reducing the number of dependents overseas. Mr. Gates said that under current provisions all ranks above private and private first class are allowed to take dependents with them.

With the editing of the directive finished, the President stated his satisfaction with it as a document, describing it as a good piece of educational literature. He wondered how to put it out without frightening foreign banking circles. Secretary Anderson said there is nothing in this directive affecting the monetary field. The President said he would like to have it stressed that the regulation of the size of our gold reserve is a function of the Federal Reserve Board, which takes into consideration international as well as domestic factors.

* * *

Secretary Gates then expressed deep concern over the public relations impact of this directive. He predicted that the military services will kick up a severe fuss and will point out that dependents overseas contribute less to balance of payments deficit than procurement of military items overseas. This action will have a severe effect on our retention and enlistment rates. He is sure the dependents phase of this move will be taken out of context and will become a tough item politically; we cannot count on support from the armed services in this regard.

The President then described the situation in North Africa in 1942 when things were extremely bad. Ground movement was bogged down by mud and any planes flying were certain to be German rather than American. At this time, when morale was low, John L. Lewis had gone on strike to achieve wage levels from $16 to $20 a day. The President himself had received many questions on why troops were undergoing such hardships for $2 or $3 a day. The fact of the matter is that the regular Services are enlisted for service and not for personal gain. This means that we must convince people in the Services that we are now at war, and they must take that attitude. As an adjunct to the morale problem in the Services, the President said the State Department must cut down the number of people in their embassies. Since State Department is acutely aware of the balance of payment, it should realize the nature of the problem and should take the intiative in cutting down. Ambassador Whitney recently told the President that he has 1500 people in his embassy and predicted increased efficiency if this figure were cut 50%. Secretary Gates expressed doubts on the way the Services and the State Department would receive such measures, pointing out we are now a spoiled people.

General Goodpaster recommended that the wording regarding the State Department be made stronger since the wording in the original draft gave too much discretion. The President said he would like to see a report from each Ambassador as the head of the country team, showing his recommendations for reduction of personnel in all agencies in each country. General Goodpaster explained to the President his feeling that the State Department should not be allowed undue leeway, as expressed in such terms as "without impairing." He himself is sure there will be great repercussions to the cutback on dependents, and impairment of many of our objectives affected by this. There will be resistance to these measures from many quarters, including our allies, who are growing fat on the expenditures of U.S. personnel overseas. We will pay a heavy cost for this move, and the only justification for it is that the alternative to making this move would be the destruction of our monetary system. If people can be made to realize this fact, the realization may carry the day. He recognized the anguish which had been undergone by those who had planned this directive. The President said he is willing to accept this crisis, and to go ahead and do it. He himself will take the responsibility. The nation has only two months in which to impeach him. He reiterated that if the 200,000 dependents are provided for those in the lower grades, morale will be OK. Mr. Gates said this would mean that nobody would be allowed to go abroad in the next year and a half if we are to effect the 60% cut. The President agreed that the wording regarding the State Department must be made tougher, despite Secretary Anderson's statement that both Secretary Herter and Secretary Dillon had asked him over the phone not to touch State.

The President said that the State Department must be thinning out automatically with all the new embassies they are creating. He knows of no increase in personnel of the foreign service. Just that day he had received three requests for new embassies, which requests he had turned down. He had specified that money can be saved if these offices remain legations. To top it all, these locations are behind the Iron Curtain.

Regarding implementation, Secretary Anderson suggested that this directive be followed up with letters to Treasury, Agriculture, State, and other departments with personnel overseas. The President expressed his belief in the primary responsibility of the Ambassador in each country, but would agree to having letters also sent to each department.

Secretary Anderson said that the impact of this directive might be lessened if it is pointed out that our actual balance of trade in the world is still satisfactory. This is a measure which applies to areas of activity in which the U.S. can act unilaterally. The United States is the country which stations forces overseas, which runs PXs and commissaries overseas, and which indulges in the extension of soft loans. These things should be pointed out. The President agreed and said we should emphasize that these actions are being done completely within the purview of the President himself and apply to activities where the U.S. acts uniquely.

Secretary Gates again expressed his worry over the President's personal position. Should this directive turn out to create a major issue, Senator Kennedy will consider the issue a great advantage to himself. Mr. Gates compared this situation to the bank holdiay of 1933 and said the Democrats could ride this white horse for the next twenty years. They will point out how Democrats had had to straighten out the errors of this Administration. The President said perhaps they are correct. Perhaps we should have faced up to this matter a year earlier. We are, however, going along with the least of the evils. We can't afford to let our monetary system break down before Mr. Kennedy is even sworn in. He told Mr. Anderson to discuss the balance of payments problem on his visit to Europe, particularly with de Gaulle and Adenauer. Mr. Anderson said he would, and said he would ask Adenauer for $650,000,000 a year as payment for keeping our troops on their soil. Drastic action is necessary there. If we undergo another six months comparable to the last six, our gold cover will run out. We are down to almost $18 billion now and speculation in banking circles is that we will devalue the dollar once our gold reserve reaches $17 billion. This, of course, we will not do.

The President pointed out that this problem should not be new to the American people. Secretary Anderson had gone on TV and the President himself had mentioned it in a speech. Secretary Anderson recommended that we get the word to the Kennedy Administration as soon as possible. We can talk to Clark Clifford between now and departure time on Saturday. If Clifford will not respond to our efforts to make contact with him, Secretary Anderson recommends that the President call Senator Kennedy and talk to him. He himself had outlined the entire problem to Senator Fulbright. Senator Fulbright had expressed the opinion that it is high time to pull forces out of Europe and to cut the number of dependents. Senator Fulbright had offered to suggest to Senator Kennedy through Senator Johnson that some body from the incoming Administration go to Europe with Mr. Anderson. The President said he would speak to General Persons right away to get some wheels in motion to inform Senator Kennedy's group. He said we should put the directive out Wednesday or at least before Secretary Anderson's departure. Furthermore, we should notify General Norstad so that he can prepare himself for the reaction in Europe.

Secretary Anderson recommended that the document, having been very carefully worded, be allowed to speak for itself without elaboration by any spokesman. Mr. Hagerty said the document has to speak for itself because few people understand it.

The discussion then turned to the Soviet action on the value of the ruble. Its value on the world market is actually $0.25. This, however, is reduced to $0.10 for persons travelling within the USSR to encourage the spending of foreign exchange in that country. On paper, the Soviets recently raised the ruble by a factor of 10 to make it $2.50. Yesterday they reduced this on paper to $1.10. Apparently the purpose of this last figure is to maintain Soviet prestige by carrying the ruble as slightly more valuable than the dollar. This does not affect Soviet foreign trade, since for those purposes the ruble is valued at current market prices.

Secretary Anderson then recommended that any questions on details of the Presidential directive be directed toward the Treasury Department rather than toward the White House. Mr. Hagerty recommended that some advance preparation be made for this jarring news, and the President said that we could report on today's meeting as one in which measures were being prepared affecting balance of payments. General Goodpaster showed the President an article in which the Austrians had emphasized the importance of future U.S. policy regarding confidence in the dollar and had said the future policy is more important than the amount of gold which we carry in our banks.

Secretary Anderson, at the close of the meeting, said that Senator Javits had recommended we offer to invite Senator Fulbright to observe, but not participate, in our discussions on this subject overseas. The President approved this idea.

John S D Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

November 9, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
November 9, 1960 -- 9:30 AM

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Others present: Ambassador Elbrick
Colonel Eisenhower

The meeting opened with a discussion of the election returns, after which Ambassador Elbrick gave the President the greetings of Dr. Salazar. The President commented that dictatorships of this type are sometimes necessary in countries whose political institutions are not so far advanced as ours. Salazar had been a professor of economics and had told the President in a visit some ten years ago that he had accepted the job of dictator only with reluctance.

The Ambassador agreed that many Latin countries are better off under benificent dictatorships. Salazar's big problem now is retention of African colonies, particularly Angola. Angola is the only sector which keeps the Portuguese balance of payments situation sound. No immediate difficulty is being expected, but much is anticipated. To the President's question, the Ambassador said the Portuguese enclave in India represents nothing but a drain on their resources. However, the Portuguese are reluctant to give it up for fear of setting off a chain reaction in other colonies.

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The President told of a talk he had had with the British some years back. He had advised Winston Churchill that the British should notify all remaining colonies that in the space of twenty years they will be required to determine their own fate. In the meantime, the British should train these colonies to administer themselves. At the end of that time each individual colony should determine what its relationship to Britain should be, both economically and politically. The President is of the opinion that such an approach would maintain far closer ties between Britain and her colonies than any effort to maintain these ties by force. The President added that this idea had jolted Winston Churchill very considerably. The President recommended that the Ambassador broach this idea to Salazar. The Ambassador said that Salazar is aware of our views on this matter but that he would mention it to him again.

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The President said that obviously Portugal is not strong enough to hold down large territories with her meager population of two million.

He cited the relationship between Britain and India at the present time. Trade between these countries is more lucrative to Britain than it ever was during the days of the empire. The President said sometimes it is necessary to make a virtue of necessity.

The Ambassador said Salazar is afraid of mentioning the word "independence" to any territories because once the idea of independence is planted in the minds of the people, they forget all about the conditions under which this independence was offered. The President told of his conversation a year ago September with members of the French Community in Paris, among whom was Prime Minister Youlou of the Congo Republic. These leaders of the French Community admitted that their only interest in independence was to achieve a vote for each country in the UN. The President observed that we may have possibly built a "Frankenstein" in the organization of that body.

The Ambassador said he is enjoying his tour in Lisbon very much and has had a chance to travel to Black Africa. The President said he might have done so himself had the Vice President been elected President. However, were he to make a trip to Africa now, it would look as if he were asking one last round of applause. He nurses a private ambition to visit Nigeria, which is the largest of the African States and he also feels it desirable to do something to improve the outlook of Tubman, in Liberia. He admitted, however, that such a trip is now withdrawn from consideration.

The Ambassador said he wished the President could make the trip and could drop off in Lisbon again. He observed, however, that he is uncertain whether he will be in Lisbon himself very long. The President said he did not believe a new Administration would change career Ambassadors very much for the mere purpose of change. In this connection he hoped that the new Administration would retain Under Secretary Merchant and Under Secretary Henderson on the "Permanent Under Secretary" concept. He said that had anything happened to Secretary Herter, he himself had had three men in mind who might replace him, of which Secretary Merchant was one.

After further amenities, the meeting came to an end.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

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November 14, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
November 9, 1960

Others present: Secretaries Anderson, Dillon, Baird, Gates, Douglas, General Lemnitzer, Mr. Stans, Mr. Wm. McC. Martin, Dr. Paarlberg, General Persons, Mr. Kendall, General Goodpaster

Secretary Anderson said he had asked to meet with the President to talk about the gold situation and urgent steps that must be taken to alleviate it. As he spoke, the U. S. holds $18,116,000,000 in gold. It will sell $218 million on Thursday, with the result that on Friday we go below $18 billion for the first time in many, many years. $12 billion worth of gold is required to cover our currency, in accordance with law. There are $9.5 billion in instant demands against us, that can be filed at any time. He said he did not know what further orders for sale of gold will come in, but many small countries are coming in to ask for their gold, of which they have about $2 billion in demand claims. He read off a list of some twenty small countries now asking us to provide their gold to them.

The President noted that many of these countries are receiving substantial assistance from us and said that perhaps we should stop giving aid to them. Mr. Anderson said the problem they face -- which is a real one -- is that they could not stand the loss that would be involved if the dollar were to decline in value.

Mr. Anderson said there are three areas in which actions respecting the gold situation might be taken. The first of these pertains to trade -- tariffs, customs, etc. To act in this area would be a reversal of policies we have worked hard to place in effect in the United States. The second area of action is monetary. Congress could be asked to reduce the requirement for 25% cover for our currency. This would set off the biggest monetary debate in our history with terribly damaging effects. The President commented that the gain from decreasing this percentage would simply be a

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By J.W. Date 12-15-78

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NLE Date 12/18/78

temporary one. In addition, we could change the dollar price of gold but others would do the same and we would have gained nothing. Also we could let the price fluctuate, with much the same effect. In addition, we could embargo the export of gold, This would destroy the international gold standard in our lifetimes, but would not destroy our own monetary system. A further step would be to prohibit the holding of gold abroad by Americans. If we were to do this, other countries would take this as a sign that we are going to devalue our gold, and start a run on our gold stocks. This effect could, however, be alleviated by allowing something like a year for people to dispose of their gold holdings. None of these steps appears too attractive. There is a third field in which the United States can act alone. We can cut down and in some cases eliminate the stationing of dependents of military and civilian personnel abroad. We can reduce our troops overseas. We can stop the procurement of non-U. S. items for our post exchanges and commissaries. In our development aid to underdeveloped countries, we can tie our loans to purchases of U. S. products. We can stop the procurement by our military services of supplies from foreign sources. And we can slow down and impede the arrangements for our tourists going abroad.

The President said he had another idea he wanted to have discussed. We now have about $21 billion worth of refined uranium and plutonium. This has great future value as a source of power. He wondered if this could be substituted for gold. Gold became the currency base because of its general usefulness and desirability. Uranium has now become valuable and could perhaps be used in the same way. Mr. Anderson noted that gold is worth only what it can be used for, and much of its value is purely psychological. He indicated question as to whether uranium could be brought into the same kind of use.

Mr. Anderson went on to say that our military expenditures abroad amount to something like $3 billion a year, of which $1 billion is for uranium. Our own supplies of uranium are more than ample now

The President said he is all for everything we can do to stop the outflow of gold. He knew the actions would not be easy. Mr.

Anderson said that basically the strength of the U. S. dollar is not its gold support but the functioning of our economy. However, the fact is that gold activities can damage our military system and our economy as well as the world economy. Mr. Anderson said that, as soon as it became apparent Mr. Kennedy was the probable victor in the election, confidence in the U. S. dollar declined rapidly and demands for gold arose so that by now we have almost a gold panic situation. With confidence disappearing, we are at the point where the world monetary system, and our own, can be wrecked within a few short weeks. He said he had given a great deal of thought to the steps that might be taken. He recognized that it might be preferable to restrict tourists and to bring home military dependents. He was sure that if we were to raise tariffs there would be a rush to high protection both in the United States and around the world. We have increased our exports to a marked degree this year, and cannot expect to do much better on this score. In fact, our favorable export position this year is in part due to a surge of buying abroad -- particularly of jet aircraft. We are at the point where it is imperative to do something quickly and dramatically to try to restore confidence. His suggestion is that we do now what we can unilaterally. Beyond this we should take monetary steps. Only as a last resort should we move in the area of restricting trade.

The President said he would add that a first step is that we must without fail balance our budget both for FY-61 and FY-62. Mr. Anderson agreed, saying it is necessary both to achieve a better international balance of payments and to pay as we go domestically, because much of the loss of confidence in the dollar has come from the prospect of inflation under the new administration. The President noted in passing that we could help ourselves substantially by selling U-235 to France, at the same time saving France the necessity of making great capital outlays for a separation plant.

Mr. Stans said that he wanted the group to know that at the moment we appear to be in the red for fiscal year 1961. Profits are down, with corresponding drop in tax receipts, and expenditures are running above the budget, notably in Defense. He said it would take drastic action to put us into the black again for FY-61, but said it could be done. With regard to FY-62, the first run out of a budget shows a deficit of the order of several billion dollars. Much can be done to improve upon this but here again there is a real question as to whether we can show a balanced budget. He said he is going back over all the submissions to try to force them down. He said his main complaint with the action proposed is that they do not go far enough. He thought we are at the point where we must cut our troops in Germany, without waiting to see what the Germans are willing to contribute. Mr. Anderson said he thought it was essential that these steps be decided upon and announced before he and Mr. Dillon meet with Chancellor Adenauer. Maintaining our forces abroad costs us something like $685 million a year in adverse impact on our balance of payments. Mr. Dillon noted that this figure could be cut to about $250 million by bringing our dependents out of Europe. The President said that the tour of duty there could be cut to something like eighteen months. In Europe this ought to be acceptable. He thought Mr. Gates should not go to the services on this matter, but should tell them what is to be done. He also thought we should not spend so much abroad for military procurement.

Secretary Anderson said that this action does not signify that we have followed the wrong policies in the past. The fact is that we are in a new situation wherein there is an intolerable drain on our gold. He suggested that the group take a few days to study the matter but reiterated that he thinks it is essential to do this before he visits Germany. Mr. Dillon agreed that action should be taken to cut down dependents before the visit is made. The President said that this action should include cutting down on the dependents of Foreign Service personnel, except for the Ambassador or one or two top aides. Mr. Gates said that the best way to make a cut of this kind is the stupid way -- that is to impose a percentage cut. Nothing else will work. He asked that the President not single out the military to have them without their dependents, and thus make them second-class citizens. The President said he had no intention of doing that. He noted that other countries do not have the tremendous embassy staffs that we seem to have, nor do they have large numbers of personnel in technical areas such as agriculture, labor, etc. Mr. Dillon

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referred to personnel of ICA, and said that many of these families can be brought back.

Secretary Anderson said he would like to see this made a Presidential directive and kept very secret for the moment. The President said it must become a public document when approved. He reverted to the desirability of lifting restrictions regarding the sale of U-235 abroad.

Mr. Martin said he is in complete agreement with the actions proposed. He said the situation will certainly get away from us unless we act quickly to stop this outflow.

The President suggested there are many things that can be done, such as slowing down the processing of passports, so as to cut down on tourism. He asked Mr. Anderson to serve as Chairman of the group to iron out what can be done. He noted that if this is talked about in the Defense establishment, it will leak to the press. General Persons said there have already been stories in the press about it. Finally, the President said there could be cuts made in military manpower, including military attaches and MAAGS. He thought great reductions could be made in the personnel in our embassies.

Following the meeting, the President asked me to stay in touch with what is done to see that the same principles are applied to Foreign Service and other non-military personnel as to military personnel. I told him I was still unsatisfied on this whole matter inasmuch as the steps that were being discussed did not account for more than 1/10 of the net gold outflow. The real cause of gold outflow is a rush of investment money abroad, largely to profitable areas in Western Europe, the net effect of which ties dollars down for long-term investments, with the receiving countries converting them immediately into demand claims against our gold. Until something is done about this these other moves are not substantial except for their psychological effect. The President agreed but noted that no one had come to him with any plan to deal with this aspect of the matter.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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November 12, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
November 9, 1960

Others present: Secretary Herter, General Goodpaster

Following the Cabinet meeting, Secretary Herter met briefly with the President. He said the first question he wanted to raise was whether the President had reached a decision regarding a visit to Europe in December, for the NATO meeting or for other purposes. The President said that, with the apparent victory of Senator Kennedy in the election, he would not make a trip to Europe.

Mr. Herter then raised the question of an American delegation to attend the wedding of King Baudouin of Belgium. He thought that he, Mr. Burden and Mr. Dillon might attend the ceremony and the festivities on successive days. A further thought had also crossed his mind on which he asked the President's reaction. This would be for Cabot Lodge to be asked to be the President's Representative. Mr. Herter said his ideas were not formed on this, and there was a good chance Ambassador Lodge might not wish to do this. The President did not pick up this suggestion. He asked Mr. Herter to consider whether there is some good civilian friend who could do this. Mr. Herter said he would do so.

Secretary Herter next asked as to whether the President would be agreeable to seeing the President-elect of Brazil during the first week in December. The President said he would be glad to see him and to have him for lunch. The President added he would be happy to have President Nardone of Uruguay informally to lunch if an informal visit for him to the United States is arranged. At this point Mr. Gates and Mr. McCone joined the

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meeting. Mr. Gates said that the Defense Department had been putting in instrumentation for a nuclear explosive test for the seismic improvement program. He and Mr. McCone outlined further measures of instrumentation which must be begun at once if such a test is to be conducted in December. I told the President that the go-ahead for putting in the instrumentation that is already in place had been given on the basis of providing insurance, and with the clear understanding that it did not prejudice decision as to conducting or not conducting the tests in any way. Mr. Herter said that, to conduct such an explosion at the present time, would mean the end of the Geneva negotiations. Mr. McCone said that the question for decision is whether to carry out the explosive test now or postpone it to spring. The President said he thought that the United States would only be justified in conducting the test at the present time without international agreement if the Soviets had broken off the negotiations. He was willing to make a statement now that these tests will be conducted in May (which is the earliest suitable date after the winter seismic disturbance period). He said he would conduct the tests now if his Administration were continuing in office, and that his only reason for not doing it is to avoid prejudicing the situation for the next Administration.

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At this point the President received a phone call from the Vice President (1240 PM). After a cordial expression of support and regard for the Vice President, the President said he understood that the situation in Illinois, California and Minnesota is still undecided and that the electoral majority is still in question -- although his most recent information indicated that these states were switching back to Senator Kennedy. He pointed out that even though the Vice President had conceded, the decision would rest on the actual votes.

After further discussion, he said that he would send Senator Kennedy a congratulatory telegram now that the Vice President had conceded, and would follow this up by a further telegram offering to be helpful and constructive in the turn-over of executive power in January.

G.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

November 8, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
November 8, 1960 -- 10:30 AM

Others present: Chairman McCone
Colonel Eisenhower

After amenities and discussion of the election, Mr. McCone said he would like to find a way to use our resources and nuclear materials better to answer the problems facing Europe at this time. Specifically, he had in mind problems regarding NATO and France's relationship to NATO. He visited the International Atomic Energy Agency recently, and on the way back, visited NATO, a base in the Netherlands, and the THOR and B-47 installations in the UK. Mr. McCone feels it necessary to straighten out matters of custody and control. If this is not done, the military coalition in Europe will not be effective against the Soviets. He has talked to Secretary Herter and Secretary Gates about this.

Mr. McCone's solution is to establish a nuclear stockpile for NATO which is created and contributed to by all NATO countries rather than just the U.S. The President here interjected that other countries might buy fissionable material to supply to the stockpile.

As an example, Mr. McCone said he had asked de Gaulle to stop work on his gaseous diffusion plant. The plant under construction is one which may not work and which, if it does work, would put out only some 3500 KG of U-235 per year. Mr. McCone saw a mockup of this installation.
In contrast to the production of this plant, the U.S. has currently a surplus of 30,000 to 40,000 KG of U-235 and this surplus will continue unless the Army places heavy requisitions for atomic shells. From this we could easily supply de Gaulle's needs. An arrangement could be set up whereby an irrevocable trust would guarantee supply to de Gaulle even during periods of disarmament or further negotiation.

Mr. McCone pointed out that this arrangement would save de Gaulle 3/4 billion dollars in capital outlay and save him a quarter of a billion dollars annually in production costs. In return for our help on this, we could insist that this U-235 be placed in the NATO stockpile. A similar

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NLE Date 12/18/78

arrangement could be worked out for Britain. Also, a six-nation commission could be established to supervise the stockpile. Mr. McCone does not have in mind a supply on a one-for-one basis by the countries, of course.

Mr. McCone concedes that if de Gaulle insists on a national stockpile, this scheme will not work. However, his belief is that de Gaulle will not insist on a national stockpile so long as he can make a contribution to NATO consistent with the prestige of France. We can aid the British by selling materials or helping them to improve their plants.

The President said that the general objective is to get the current law changed in order to allow the Executive to make realistic agreements with NATO. Mr. McCone said he had talked to Senator Anderson and the Senator indicated that he and six colleagues had discussed the matter and that they also were concerned with the way things are going. Mr. McCone feels that if we can develop a sound plan, that committee can go along.

There then followed a discussion on the difficulties presented by the power which has been vested in the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

The President directed that Mr. McCone work out a scheme, with the concurrence of State and Defense Departments, which might be acceptable to de Gaulle. The objective here would be to place this scheme before the Joint Committee at the very start of the new session of Congress. This he would like done in the form of a memorandum, with the concurrence of the two Departments, which would form the basis of a meeting with the President before that time.

The President thought the idea of selling U-235 overseas would be a good thing, particularly in view of our outflow of gold. He said that if uranium could come into common use around the world, we could place some of it at our stockpile at Fort Knox and announce that uranium, as well as gold, will be used to back up our currency. Mr. McCone agreed essentially, pointing out that by mid-1968 we will have quantities of plutonium and U-235 in stockpile amounting to $22 billion. He expressed some doubt, however, that these materials could come into sufficient common use in the world to back up currency.

* * *

Mr. McCone then mentioned the vacancy existing on the AEC caused by the retirement of Mr. Williams. In this regard, he would like to

[redacted]

examine the field of scientists available for this position and find the name of a man satisfactory to the President. He would then check this name out with whoever becomes President-elect, with a view to an interim appointment by the President between now and the opening of Congress. He pointed out that he himself serves as Chairman at the pleasure of the President, although his term as a Commissioner lasts another 2-1/2 years. He would not want to continue as a Commissioner only, and feels that any new President would want to appoint his own man as Chairman. The President agreed in principle with this idea but warned that there are a few men whom he would not approve. In a discussion, the names of Murray and McKinney were mentioned in this context. He approved the general course which Mr. McCone suggested.

* * *

Mr. McCone then mentioned his conviction that we have a need for reorganization of the scientific world. He mentioned a briefing which the President had seen the previous day at NSC meeting, in which space projects have been handled on a co-equal basis between NASA and DOD. The joint supervision and coordination of these many space efforts is in the hands of some seven committees, the membership of which are all protagonists of special projects. Mr. McCone felt there is a possibility of combining AEC, NASA and advance defense efforts more closely. The President pointed out that the NASA and Defense efforts had been split in order to enable us to identify NASA projects as strictly peaceful in nature. The State Department had been very keen on this. Now perhaps the central problem is to find a better way of using scientific talent. The President agreed on the log rolling possibility which exists with the present committee system. He said that was the reason he had snarled a bit in the NSC meeting the day before.

Mr. McCone, as an illustration of how programs can grow, cited the case of Project ROVER at the Nevada Test Site. This project, which seeks to design nuclear-powered rocket engines for space travel, was budgeted at $27 million for this year. This figure had been felt reasonable to him. However, very recently the scientists on the project had made a move to increase this by an additional $30 million. The $27 million this year merely prepares the engine to make it ready to fly. $800 million is necessary to produce a prototype which will operate into space. However, this project is truly useful only for providing thrust to carry payloads to the Moon and to Mars. When we come into this type of project, the cost runs into tens of billions of dollars. On this basis, Mr. McCone had instructed his scientists to stay with it on a research basis only. Whoever is responsible for the economy of the U.S. for the next four years must decide on how far ahead to go with this project. He pointed out that research possibilities are infinite but budgetary capabilities are, as ever, finite.

The President vehemently agreed that he would not be the one to approve a project to the Moon of this cost. Mr. McCone said that he had asked Dr. Kistiakowsky to set up a study on what a man can do on the Moon that could not be done with instruments. He pointed out the extreme immobility of the man with all his equipment once he has landed on the Moon.

The President reviewed the difficulties inherent in travel to the Moon or to another planet, to include, among other things, the time of travel. He mentioned that in order to improve coordination between NSC and the Space Council, he has directed that Dr. Glennan will report to the NSC. He approved Mr. McCone's recommendation that we take another look at the matter of two agencies dealing in space.

In answer to a question, Mr. McCone explained the purpose of nuclear propulsion for rocket vehicles. Essentially, the purpose is to achieve a higher impulse, which is necessary only to carry very high payloads or to execute probes very deep into space. The SATURN rocket, which is now being developed, can place some 20,000 to 40,000 pounds into orbit, whereas a nuclear engine could raise this figure to something in the vicinity of 200,000 pounds. This magnitude of thrust would be essential for any project involving a soft landing on the Moon with power left over to return to earth.

After some discussion of the magnitude of the SATURN project itself, the meeting ended.

John S D Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

Approved by WH
11/11/60

DATE: November 3, 1960

SUBJECT: Visit of the Guatemalan Ambassador with the President

PARTICIPANTS: The President
His Excellency Carlos Alejos, Ambassador of Guatemala
Mr. Thomas C. Mann, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs

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The White House-General Goodpaster

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Ambassador Alejos opened the conversation by extending greetings from President Ydigoras to the President. The conversation turned to the question of Salvador and Ambassador Alejos stated that Guatemala had already recognized the new regime. There was some discussion about recent developments in Salvador.

Ambassador Alejos then referred to the need of Guatemala for budgetary support and for loans for roads there, relating this to the problem of unemployment in Guatemala. The President stated that the difficulty with budgetary support was that it might create a continuing requirement and that he preferred to help with development loans. There was some discussion concerning the efforts which the Guatemalan government has made to balance its budget and the Ambassador stated this was a one-time problem. The President then inquired whether this matter was being given prompt attention and on Mr. Mann's reply in the affirmative the President said that he was sure a prompt decision would be forthcoming.

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Approved by NH
11/11/60

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: November 3, 1960

SUBJECT: VENEZUELA: General

PARTICIPANTS: Dr. Marcos FALCON BRICENO, Foreign Minister of Venezuela
The President
Thomas C. Mann, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs
Edward J. Sparks, American Ambassador to Venezuela

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The White House - General Goodpaster

Dr. Marcos FALCON BRICENO, the newly appointed Foreign Minister of Venezuela, called on the President, by appointment, at 11:30 a.m. today. He was accompanied by Assistant Secretary Mann and by Ambassador Sparks.

The entire conversation, which lasted about twenty minutes, was in very general terms.

Dr. Falcon Briceño expressed his pleasure that the President found time to receive him and commented on the President's healthy mien. He spoke briefly but earnestly of conditions in Venezuela, observing that his Government has been having difficulties but that the people seem to have rallied to the support of President Betancourt. He said that his Government is greatly concerned about the spread of Castro-ism and recognizes the need to face-up to this problem. He said that with all its difficulties the Government of Venezuela needs very much the support of the Government of the United States.

The President commented briefly on the Caribbean situation, expressing his wish that it could be straightened out before he left office and his regret that this would not be possible. He expressed his sincere distaste for dictators whether they be of the right or of the left. The President said he would like to see a stronger OAS, which would seriously consider the problems and propose effective solutions for consideration by the individual Governments. The President spoke of his recent authorization of additional purchases of sugar from the

Dominican Republic,

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Dominican Republic, affirming his profound regret that this authorization had had to be made. He said that he had tried to avoid authorizing the additional purchases but that he had been counselled against violating the law and advised to announce the authorization.

Dr. Falcon Briceño thanked the President for receiving him and, with an exchange of cordial farewells, the conversation ended.

~~SECRET~~

November 8, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
November 1, 1960

Others present: Messrs. Dillon, Satterthwaite, Bell,
Stans, Dr. Reid, General Goodpaster

Mr. Dillon said the group had wanted to talk with the President because of a new policy question that has arisen concerning our aid to certain of the African states. We are at the point where we should give consideration in policy terms to the question of aid for Mali. This is the first time we have addressed the question of aid for one of the new, ex-French states. Mr. Dillon said the French interpose no objection to our giving aid to Mali. Houphouet-Boigny strongly favors such aid as a means for keeping Mali oriented to the West and associated with the Ivory Coast. If similar aid were given on the basis of need to all of the newly independent French states, the total would come to about $35 million. He added that the French are continuing to give aid to Mali at the rate of about $10 million per year. He stressed the importance of acting quickly if we are going to do this to avoid the possibility of close ties developing between Mali and Guinea. This aid would be in the form of commodities produced in the U. S., including cement and POL with the counterpart funds thus generated being used to improve a transport route through the Ivory Coast to Mali. Mr. Dillon recognized that Mr. Stans feels this kind of aid should be given through the UN. The difficulty is that the Russians and Czechs are pressing to give aid which would tie Mali to Guinea. The President asked whether our giving aid would result in an advantage to us in relation to the Russians and the Czechs. Mr. Dillon said that it would, adding that the Mali authorities look to us as the leader of the West. The hazard is that if we do not give aid, we will be closed out of the area, as they have attempted to do in Guinea. The great danger of a Mali-Guinea tie-up is that there would then be a route leading directly into Algeria. Mr. Stans commented that this aid is very close to straight budgetary

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assistance since we are not providing a single tangible product nor are we developing a specific project. The President commented that in general he prefers the UN approach, and would rather like to see a temporary type of action until the UN can be brought in.

Mr. Stans then voiced several considerations which give him concern. He did not feel that the action is in accord with NSC policy since that policy states that we would not do this until we see whether the Metropole or the UN would carry the burden. He said he would like to see the proposal developed for further consideration. There are a number of aspects that need very careful study. Also he would like to avoid a precedent that would proliferate through all Africa. The President reverted to the idea of working through the United Nations. SUNFED has as its purpose the carrying out of pre-development surveys. He asked whether the World Bank and SUNFED have looked at Mali. Mr. Dillon said they have not as yet. He agreed that it is very important that they do this, but he pointed out that this type of survey takes a long time -- a year or more -- by which time the situation may have gone against us. The President said he thought the large number of small countries in this area did not make good sense. He wondered whether several of these could combine, such as Togo, Dahomey and Nigeria. Mr. Dillon said that Dahomey, Niger Upper Volta and the Ivory Coast are forming an entente, with Houphouet-Boigny the leader. He thought that perhaps Togo may join a little later.

Mr. Stans commented that he understood the French to say that we should sell trucks to the government of Mali rather than make a gift of them. Mr. Dillon showed the President a message proposing a consortium for the development of the transportation program. He said the Africans complain that we study everything to death, and reiterated the need for quick action. He said that PL 480 does not appear to be applicable in this case. Mr. Stans suggested a shift of emphasis toward technical training, but Mr. Dillon noted that such activity would be the function of the UN. The President asked whether this aid is simply a token to get the Mali Government on its feet and permit time for the development of a UN program. Mr. Dillon said that its purpose is to start immediate action. The President commented that if this proposal is one for a year or eighteen months, that would be fine. If we believe that, while a UN program is being organized, we should put $35 million into all of Black Africa, he thought this would be a good gamble. He did not like the idea of putting up $2 1/2 million now and perhaps another $3 million next month or in two months, and so on.

Mr. Stans said he would like to see this action, if taken, based upon a determination that the situation does not fit the NSC requirements, and does not constitute a precedent. The President thought the important thing is to determine what is the least to get the Mali authorities in the right frame of mind. He went on to say that the whole area is a mishmash of chopped-up geography. He would like to see emphasis continued on bringing the countries together.

He asked Mr. Dillon to work to develop as a basis for the determination the fact that we can do the job in no other way. He also said he wanted our Ambassadors instructed to see if they can generate interest on the part of the Africans in going to the UN. The President said that he thinks some of the Africans may be fearful that they will let the French Government "off the hook" as regards assurances that de Gaulle has given that he will aid them, should they turn to the UN. Mr. Dillon said that the State Department is planning that, when the President's proposal for aid to African comes up in the United Nations, it will provide a basis for moving ahead.

The President said he would like to see us, and the UN, in placing the technical institutes in Africa, put them in the more friendly countries. Mr. Dillon said he would follow up on this suggestion. Mr. Satterthwaite observed in this connection that Houphouet-Boigny is emerging as the most able African leader, very pro-Western in outlook, and that his country is a point of strength in this area.

The President asked whether the assistance would be sent in kind, and was assured that it would be. Mr. Dillon asked whether the President approved going ahead on this basis, and the President said that he did. A written determination is to be sent over quickly.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1960

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:08 - 8:26 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall
8:32 - 8:35 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:36 - 9:00 am	Mr. John (Tex) McCrary Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:00 - 9:37 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell
9:37 - 10:04 am	Hon. Leonard Hall Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. Robert Merriam
10:04 - 11:22 am	Hon. Malcolm Moos
11:22 - 11:33 am	Admiral Lewis L. Strauss
11:30 - 12:05 pm	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
	(Hon. Maurice Stans) OFF THE RECORD (Mr. Ralph Reid) (Mr. James W. Riddleberger) (Mr. Joseph C. Satterthwaite) (Mr. John Bell) Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:06 - 12:30 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:15 - 12:30 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
12:30 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:57 pm	Returned to the office.
2:25 pm	The President, Mr. James Lemon, and Dr. Malcolm Moos departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.

2:46 pm	Arrived at Burning Tee.
3:02 - 5:00 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. James Lemon
5:25 pm	The President, Mr. James Lemon, and Dr. Walter Tkach departed Burning Tree. They drove to Mr. Lemon's home where Mr. Lemon got off, and the President continued to the White House.
5:55 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
NOVEMBER 2, 1960, WEDNESDAY

7:55 am	The President and his party departed the White House via helicopter and flew to MATS Terminal.
8:00 am	Arrived at MATS Terminal.
8:10 am	The President and his party were airborne for Idlewild International Airport, New York. The following accompanied him: Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty Mrs. Ann Whitman General Howard McC. Snyder Captain Olive Marsh Colonel Robert L. Schulz Miss Mary Caffrey

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

9:00 am	Arrived at Idlewild Airport. The President was greeted by Colonel V. A. Carson Idlewild Airport Manager Commissioner Stephen Kennedy New York Police Department
9:20 am	The President, Hon. Thomas E. Stephens, and Major General Howard Snyder departed Idlewild Airport by helicopter and flew to the Roosevelt Field Shopping Center, Garden City, Long Island.
9:40 am	Arrived at Roosevelt Field Shopping Center. The President was met by Vice President and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon Governor and Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller Ambassador and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge Hon. Holly Patterson Mr. George Hindman Mrs. Wilma Sivertson
9:40 - 10:10 am	Republican Rally at Roosevelt Field Shopping Center.
9:55 - 10:05 am	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

10:15 am	The President and his party departed Roosevelt Field Shopping Center and flew by helicopter to Westchester County Airport.
10:40 am	Arrived at Westchester County Airport. Here the President was greeted by Hon. and Mrs. Edwin G. Michaelian County Executive and Republican Chairman Westchester County Mrs. Marion P. Mack Vice Chairman, Westchester Republican County Committee Congressman and Mrs. Edwin B. Dooley 26th District Congressman and Mrs. Robert R. Barry Mrs. Malcolm Wilson Wife of the Lt. Governor of New York Mr. Gerard P. Tracy Chairman, Westchester County Volunteers for Nixon-Lodge
10:45 - 11:15 am	Rally at Westchester County Airport.
11:00 - 11:10 am	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT
11:25 am	The President departed Westchester County Airport by helicopter and flew to 30th Street Heliport.
11:55 am	Arrived at 30th Street Heliport.
12:02 pm	The President and his party departed by motorcade for Herald Square.
12:52 pm	Arrived at Herald Square
	Rally at Herald Square. Brief addresses by Hon. Richard M. Nixon, Governor Rockefeller, and Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge.
1:18 - 1:27 pm	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.
1:28 pm	The President and his party departed Herald Square and motored to the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

1:40 pm The President and his party arrived atthe Waldorf Astoria Hotel. The President was greeted by

Mr. Wallace Lee
Manager

Mr. Lee escorted the President to his suite.

The President worked on his speech during the afternoon.

5:00 pm Major Mario G. Remo

5:20 pm The President and Hon. Nelson Rockefeller departed the President's suite and went to the Louis XVI Suite in the Hotel.

5:35 pm The President and Governor Rockefeller made tape recorded speeches for television.

5:45 pm The President returned to his suite.

7:45 pm The President departed his suite, accompanied by

Hon. Richard M. Nixon, and Mrs. Nixon
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, and Mrs. Lodge
Governor Rockefeller, and Mrs. Rockefeller

7:47 pm The above departed the Waldorf Astoria Hotel and motored to the New York Coliseum.

8:05 pm Arrived at the New York Coliseum for political Rally.

9:15 - 9:30 pm ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

9:37 pm The President departed the New York Coliseum and motored to the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

9:45 pm The President arrived at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel and went directly to his suite.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1960

NEW YORK, N. Y.

7:13 am	The President departed his suite in the Waldorf Towers, with Mr. Binns, and went to the West elevator foyer to view the General Motors Motorama. He was met by Mr. Donner and Mr. Gordon of General Motors, as well as other executives of General Motors. The President viewed the displays of General Motors Motorama
7:30 am	The President departed the Waldorf Astoria Hotel and motored to W. 30th Street Helicopter Pad.
7:45 am	Arrived at the Helicopter Pad. The President boarded helicopter for Idlewild Airport.
8:00 am	Arrived at Idlewild Airport.
8:10 am	The President and his party were airborne for Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

9:25 am	Arrived at MATS Terminal.
9:30 am	Airborne from MATS Terminal by helicopter.
9:38 am	Arrived on the South Grounds of the White House.
10:10 - 10:29 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:30 - 10:55 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:55 - 11:02 am	H. E. Michel Galin Douathe Newly appointed Ambassador of Central African Republic Mr. Charles Spruks, Department of State Mr. Sedgwick, interpreter
11:02 - 11:27 am	H. E. Dr. Andre Akakpo Newly appointed Ambassador of Togo Mr. Charles Spruks Mr. Sedgwick, interpreter

(The above two Ambassadors presented their credentials)

11:02 - 11:27 am	H. E. Dr. Andre Alejos Ambassador of Guatemala Hon. Thomas C. Mann, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs
11:42 - 11:58 am	H. E. Dr. Marcos Falcon Briceno Ambassador of Venezuela (Called on the President before departing Washington to take up his new post as Foreign Minister in Venezuela) Hon. Thomas C. Mann Hon. Edward J. Sparks, U. S. Ambassador to Venezuela
11:58 - 12:01 pm	Hon. Thomas C. Mann
12:01 - 12:03 pm	Hon. David Kendall
12:12 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:00 pm	Returned to the office.
2:15 - 2:44 pm	Hon. Kevin McCann
2:44 - 4:00 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Malcolm Moos
4:00 - 4:03 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:27 - 3:29 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:30 - 4:15 pm	Hon. Kevin McCann
4:20 - 4:55 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
4:55 pm	Returned to the office.
4:58 - 5:00 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
5:02 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
5:14 pm	The President went to the movies in the Mansion.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1960

7:55 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:22 - 8:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:32 - 8:50 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:52 - 8:58 am	General Omar Bradley
8:58 - 9:16 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:16 - 9:29 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
9:24 - 9:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:35 am	The President departed the White House Grounds by helicopter for MATS Terminal for flight to Cleveland, Ohio. The following accompanied him: Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty Major General Howard McC. Snyder Mrs. Ann C. Whitman Mr. Kevin McCann Mr. Robert Montgomery Miss Mary Caffrey Captain Olive Marsh Sgt. John Moaney
9:47 am	The President and his party were airborne from MATS Terminal for flight to Cleveland-Hopkins Airport, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

11:34 am	Arrived at Cleveland-Hopkins Airport. The President was greeted by Mr. and Mrs. George Humphrey Mr. Ray Bliss Mrs. Katherine Kennedy Brown Republican National Committeewoman Mr. Anthony Celebrezze, Mayor of Cleveland Mr. Courtney Burton Chairman, Finance Committee

(continued)

11:34 am	List continued of those who greeted the President at Cleveland-Hopkins Airport: Mr. Willard Brown Chairman, Cuyahoga Lake Committee Republican Finance Committee Former Senator John W. Bricker Mr. Glen Smith Chairman, Republican Advisory and Policy Committee Mrs. Charles Gleason Co-Chairman, Nixon-Lodge Volunteers Mrs. Howard Hyde Co-Chairman, Nixon-Lodge Volunteers Mr. H. Chapman Rose Executive Secretary, Republican Advisory and Policy Committee Mr. John Rhodes, State Auditor Mr. Ted Brown, Secretary of State Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton Congressman William E. Minshall Mr. Leonard G. Richter Candidate - 20th Congressional District Mr. William O. Walker Candidate - 21st Congressional District
11:38 am	The President and his party were airborne from Cleveland-Hopkins Airport by helicopter for Lakefront Municipal Airport.
11:50 am	Arrived at Lakefront Municipal Airport, Cleveland.
12:00 Noon	The President and his party departed by motorcade for the Public Square, adjacent Sheraton-Cleveland Hotel.
12:15 pm	Arrived at the Public Square.
12:20 - 12:30 pm	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.
12:35 pm	The President departed Public Square and walked across the street to the Sheraton-Cleveland Hotel.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

12:40 pm	The President arrived in his suite at the Sheraton-Cleveland Hotel. He saw the following: Rabbi (Dr. Abba Hillel Silver The Temple, Cleveland, Ohio
1:15 - 2:00 pm	The President had lunch in his suite.
2:15 - 2:22 pm	Mr. Wright Bryan, Editor, Cleveland Plain Dealer Mr. Louis Seltzer, Editor, Cleveland Press Mr. Preston Wolfe, Editor, Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch
2:22 pm	The President dropped by a Republican Men's Luncheon in the Wedgewood Ballroom, and made a few remarks. He was introduced by Dr. John R. Millis President, Western Reserve University and Chairman, Nixon-Lodge Volunteers Committee
2:38 pm	The President went to the Whitehall Room and made a few remarks to the Republican Women there. He was introduced by Mrs. Ruth Pokorny Chairman, Republican Women's Division
3:00 pm	The President departed the Sheraton-Cleveland Hotel and motored to the Lakefront Municipal Airport.
3:15 pm	Arrived at Lakefront Municipal Airport and boarded helicopter for Cleveland-Hopkins Airport.
3:40 pm	Airborne from Cleveland-Hopkins Airport for Pittsburgh, Pa.

Library

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4:15 pm	Arrived at the Pittsburgh Airport and was greeted by Senator and Mrs. Hugh Scott Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Byers Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Smith Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Graham Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Johnson Mr. and Mrs. Gilwin Price Mr. Edward L. Flaherty, Allegheny County Chairman Mrs. Nelle G. Dressler, Allegheny County Chairwomar Mr. E. E. Moore, U. S. Steel

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4:15 pm List continued from previous page:

Mrs. Elsie Hillman
Mrs. Ingrid Rea
Mrs. Robert L. Vann
Mr. W. P. Young
Mr. Richard M. Scaife
Congressman Robert Corbett
Congressman James Fulton
Mrs. Delores Bold
Miss Betty Phillips
Mr. John M. Walker
Mr. Ralph Ord
Mr. Jerome M. Meyers, Candidate for Congress
Mr. Arthur O. Sharron, Candidate for Congress
Reverend J. G. Harris
Mrs. Gaynelle Dixon, National Committeewoman

4:25 pm The President departed the Greater Pittsburgh Airport and motored to the Pittsburgh Hilton Hotel. Here he was greeted by

Mr. A. H. Zugger
General Manager of the Hilton Hotel

7:00 - 9:00 pm The President attended the Dinner of the Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee in the Pittsburgh Hilton Hotel. The following were at the head table:

Senator Hugh Scott
Congressman Walter Judd
Mr. Edward L. Flaherty, County Chairman, Republican Executive Committee
Mr. Charles J. Graham, Dinner Chairman
Mr. B. M. Byers, Finance Chairman of Allegheny County
Mr. Joseph G. Smith, Treasurer of Finance Committee of Allegheny County
Mrs. Nelle G. Dressler, Vice Chairman Republican Executive Committee
Former Senator Edward Martin
Mr. George L. Bloom, Republican State Chairman
Mr. Earl E. Moore, Chairman for Citizens for Nixon-Lodge, and former Vice President of U. S. Steel

(continued)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

7:00 - 9:00 pm	List continued from previous page: Mr. William P. Young Chairman, Allegheny Negroes for Nixon-Lodge Mrs. Robert L. Vann, President and Owner Pittsburgh Courier Congressman James Fulton Congressman Robert Fulton Mr. Arthur O. Sharron, Candidate for Congress Mr. Jerome M. Meyers, Candidate for Congress Mrs. Gwilm Price, Chairman Neighbor to Neighbor Division Nixon-Lodge Miss Betty K. Phillips, Chairman, Young Republican Organization Mrs. Delores Bold, President, Council of Republican Women Mr. Ralph Ord, Republican Jury Commissioner Reverend J. G. Harris, Chairman Negro Democrats for Nixon-Lodge and pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church Mrs. Gaynelle Dixon, National Committeewoman Mr. Solomon B. Freehof Rabbi, Rodef Shalom Congregation
9:00 - 9:10 pm	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT, at the Dinner of the Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee
9:10 - 9:30 pm	The President remained in the Ballroom and viewed the campaign film of the Republican candidates.
9:35 pm	The President departed the Pittsburgh Hilton Hotel and motored to the Greater Pittsburgh Airport.
10:00 pm	The President and his party were airborne from Pittsburgh Airport for Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

11:00 pm	Arrived at MATS Terminal, Washington, D. C.
11:10 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1960

8:05 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:06 - 8:32 am	Hon. David Kendall Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:32 - 8:35 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:35 - 8:38 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:38 - 8:42 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:44 - 8:49 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
8:49 - 9:10 am	Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Malcolm Moos
9:14 - 9:18 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
9:45 am	The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen and Captain Evan P. Aurand, departed the White House and flew to Camp David, Maryland, by helicopter.
	CAMP DAVID, MD.
10:20 am	Arrived at Camp David, Maryland.
	(Mrs. Eisenhower motored to Camp David, arriving there at 12:20 pm, accompanied by Mrs. George E. Allen, Mrs. Alfred Gruenther, and Mr. Joel Carlson).
10:50 am	The President departed Camp David, by helicopter, and flew to his Gettysburg Farm.
	GETTYSBURG, PA.
11:02 am	Arrived at the Farm. The President and Mr. George Allen hunted for quail and pheasant until 1:30 pm.
1:30 pm	Departed the Farm by helicopter.
	CAMP DAVID, MD.
1:41 pm	Arrived at Camp David, Md.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1960

CAMP DAVID, MD.

7:50 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departed Camp David, Md., and motored to the United Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:27 am	Arrived at the United Presbyterian Church.
8:30 - 9:25 am	Attended services, conducted by Reverend Robert A. MacAskill.
9:29 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Church and motored to the President's Farm.
9:32 am	Arrived at the Farm, where they were met by General Arthur Nevins and Mr. Robert Hartley.
	The President and Mr. Allen inspected the cattle.
10:50 am	Departed the Farm and motored to Camp David, Md.

CAMP DAVID, MD.

11:20 am	Arrived at Camp David, Md.
5:30 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Camp David and motored to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

7:05 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1960

7:35 am	The President arrived in the office accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:15 - 8:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:30 - 10:14 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. Livingston Merchant Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Hon. John S. Patterson Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Maurice H. Stans Hon. John A. McCone Hon. T. Keith Glennan General Lyman L. Lemnitzer General C. P. Cabell Hon. James H. Douglas Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Thomas Mann Hon. Gerard Smith Mr. Haydn Williams Mr. John R. Rubel Lt. Colonel Paul Hadler Colonel Harvey Shelton Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Mr. Huntingdon Sheldon Mr. Marion W. Boggs Mr. Robert H. Johnson
10:15 - 10:23 am	Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. Thomas C. Mann Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Karl Harr, Jr. Hon. Livingston Merchant General Lyman L, Lemnitzer
10:23 - 10:30 am	General Lyman Lemnitzer Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

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10:55 - 11:18 am	Hon. Amory Houghton U. S. Ambassador to France
11:18 - 12:19 pm	Hon. Kevin McCann
12:08 - 12:10 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:17 - 1:05 pm	Admiral Robert L. Dennison Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
1:06 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:33 pm	Returned to the office.
2:40 - 4:15 pm	Hon. Kevin McCann
2:58 - 4:15 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:25 - 4:39 pm	Mr. Robert Montgomery Mrs. Elizabeth Montgomery Young (Mr. Young's daughter)
4:39 - 4:43 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
5:50 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
10:05 pm	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the White House and motored to Broadcast House, WTOP-CBS, at 40th and Brandywine Streets.
10:16 pm	Arrived at Broadcast House. The President was met by Mr. Robert Montgomery who escorted him into the Lobby where he was met by Mr. George Hartford Vice President of WTOP-CBS
10:30 - 11:pm	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT - nationwide.
11: 02 pm	Departed the Broadcast House and motored to the White House
11:14 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1960

6:18 am The President departed the White House Grounds by helicopter and flew to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to vote. The following accompanied him:

Major General Howard McC. Snyder
Hon. James Hagerty
Captain Evan P. Aurand
Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
Sgt. and Mrs. John Moaney

GETTYSBURG, PA.

6:55 am Arrived at the Barlow Township Fire House. Mrs. Fred Swisher gave the President his voting instructions. The President was also greeted by

Mr. Earl Pitzer
Adams County Republican Chairman
Mr. David McCleaf, majority inspector

7:12 am The President and his party departed Barlow Township Fire House and boarded helicopter and flew to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

7:48 am Arrived on the White House Grounds.

7:50 am Returned to the office.

8:13 - 8:17 am Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

8:17 - 8:18 am Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower

8:30 - 9:12 am (Hon. Gordon Gray)
(Hon. Livingston Merchant) OFF THE RECORD
(Hon. James Douglas)
(General C. P. Cabell)
(Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald - until 8:59 am)

8:59 - 9:12 am (Hon. Richard Bissell) OFF THE RECORD
(Mr. Edward A. Stanalis, CIA)
(Joined the 8:30 group)

9:02 am - 9:12 Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
(Joined the 8:30 group)

9:12 - 9:30 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
9:30 - 9:32 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:32 - 10:05 am	Hon. Ezra Taft Benson (Reported on his recent trip to South America)
10:05 - 10:33 am	(Hon. David Kendall) (Mr. Phil Areeda)
10:33 - 11:06 am	(Hon. John McCone) OFF THE RECORD (Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower)
11:06 - 11:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Robert Merriam (until 11:15 am) Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (until 11:15 am)
11:32 - 12:10 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
12:10 - 12:28 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:40 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:29 pm	Returned to the office.
2:40 - 2:48 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
2:58 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
7:16 pm	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the White House and motored to the Sheraton Park Hotel.
7:25 pm	Arrived at the "B" Wing of the Sheraton Park Hotel and was greeted by Mr. George D. Johnson Manager of the Hotel On the stairway to the entrance, Senator Thruston B. Morton greeted the President and escorted him to Room 700A, the suite of Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge. The President visited with Republican Party workers, staff, and Cabinet Members.

7:45 pm	The President departed "B" Wing of the Hotel and motored to the entrance of the Grand Ballroom. He was accompanied by Senator Thruston B. Morton Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Hon. James Hagerty At the Ballroom, the President was met by Mr. Carl Shipley Republican State Chairman The President entered the VIP lounge before going to the Speaker's Platform. Here he was met by Mr. Lou Breuninger National Committeeman Mrs. Allie Marriott National Committeewoman
7:57 - 8:03 pm	BRIEF ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT, in the Grand Ballroom of the Sheraton Park Hotel, on Election Night.
8:05 pm	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Sheraton Park Hotel and motored to the White House.
8:13 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1960

8:03 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz and Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower.
8:03 - 8:13 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
8:13 - 8:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Colonel Robert L. Schulz Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
8:30 - 8:43 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:55 - 8:58 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:15 - 9:30 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
9:30 - 9:53 am	Hon. C. Burke Elbrick U. S. Ambassador to Portugal (Called on the President before returning to his post in Lisbon, after spending several weeks in Washington)
9:53 - 10:00 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:00 - 11:03 am	(Hon. Thomas S. Gates) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) (General Lyman Lemnitzer) (Hon. Maurice Stans) (Hon. Wm. McC. Martin) (Hon. Julian Baird) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. Robert B. Anderson) (Hon. Don Paarlberg) (Hon. James H. Douglas) (Hon. David Kendall) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
11:03 - 11:15 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (until 11:05 am) Colonel Robert L. Schulz Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower

11:15 - 11:19 am	Captain Evan P. Aurand
11:28 - 11:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:30 - 12:24 pm	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. James H. Douglas Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Elmer Bennett Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. Frederick Mueller Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. James Wadsworth Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. John A. McCone Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Elmer Staats Hon. John Pattersons Hon. Robert Gray Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Homer Gruenther Hon. James Hagerty Hon. David Kendall Hon. Eugene Lyons Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Don Paarlberg Mr. Bradley Pattersons Mrs. Anne Wheaton Mr. James Lambie Mr. Phil Areeda Hon. Allen Dulles Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier General Elwood Quesada Hon. Franklin Floete Hon. Norman Mason Dr. Keith Dryden Dr. Alan Waterman Hon. Thruston Morton Hon. Sumner Whittier Hon. Roger Jones

12:24 - 12:48 pm	Hon. Christian A. Herter Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:29 - 12:45 pm	The following joined Secretary Herter: Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Hon. John A. McCone
12:45 - 12:48 pm	The following also joined Secretary Herter: Hon. Thruston Morton Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:50 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
12:55 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal.
1:05 pm	Arrived at MATS Terminal.
1:17 pm	The President and his party were airborne for Augusta, Georgia. The following accompanied: Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. William Robinson Mr. Ellis Slater Mr. Jay Gould Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty Mrs. Ann Whitman Miss Mary Caffrey Captain Olive Marsh Sgt. John Moaney

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AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

3:30 pm	Arrived at Bush Field, Augusta, Georgia. The President was greeted by: Brig. General Howard Hobson Post Commander, Fort Gordon Mr. Julian Roberts Mr. Elbert Peabody Mr. Jerome Franklin Mr. J. Hampton Manning, Manager, Bush Field Reverend Leonard L. Boston President, Ministerial Association of Augusta Churches
3:34 pm	Departed Bush Field by helicopter.
3:40 pm	Arrived at his quarters at Augusta National Golf Club.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

3:50 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Ellis Slater Mr. Clifford Roberts
5:20 pm	Returned to the cottage
7:40 pm	The President had supper at the Club with Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. Ellis Slater
8:45 pm	Returned to the cottage.
	No further activity this date.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1960

AUGUSTA, GA.

8:05 - 9:24 am	The President worked in his office.
9:25 am	Returned to his quarters.
12:39 pm	The President departed his cottage and went to the golf course.
	He practiced golf then teed off, but discontinued game because of rain.
1:13 pm	The President resumed game and played 18 holes of golf with Mr. William Robinson Mr. J. Gould Mr. Gene Stout
4:18 pm	Completed game and returned to his cottage.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1960

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

8:30 am	The President departed his cottage and went by golf cart to his office.
8:32 - 10:24 am	The President worked in his office.
10:25 am	Returned to his quarters.
1:21 pm	The President departed his quarters and went to the golf course.
1:33 - 4:20 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. Ellis Slater Mr. Julian Roberts
4:22 pm	Returned to the cottage.

No further activity recorded this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1960

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

8:10 - 9:30 am	The President worked in his office.
10:05 am	To the golf course.
10:10 - 1:05 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. William Robinson Mr. William Kerr Mr. Frank Willard
	The President returned to his cottage.
5:20 - 6:30 pm	The President had dinner at the Club with Mr. William Robinson, Mr. Ellis Slater and Mr. Clifford Roberts.
6:30 pm	Returned to cottage.
7:45 - 9:00 pm	The President was in the Club House with Mr. William Robinson Mr. Ellis Slater Mr. Clifford Roberts.

No further activity recorded this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1960

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

7:55 - 9:10 am	The President worked in the office.
12:13 pm	The President was airborne in helicopter from Augusta National Golf Club for Bush Field to meet Mrs. Eisenhower. He was accompanied by Mr. Jay Gould Mr. James Rowley Major General Howard Snyder
12:25 pm	Arrived at Bush field, Augusta, Georgia. The President was greeted by Brig. General and Mrs. Hobson Brig. General and Mrs. Francis Howard Colonel and Mrs. Homer E. Shields
12:30 pm	Mrs. Eisenhower arrived aboard the Columbine accompanied by Mr. Joel Carlson Mrs. Howard Snyder Mrs. Alfred Gruenther Colonel Walter Tkach Miss Rose Woods Mrs. Delores Moaney
	The Presidenggreeted the First Lady
12:37 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Bush Field and motored to Augusta National Golf Club.
12:57 pm	Arrived at Augusta National Golf Club.
1:02 - 4:12 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Sigurd Larmon Mr. Ellis Slater Mr. Gene Stout
4:15 pm	Returned to the cottage - no further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1960

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

7:50 - 10:45 am	The President worked in his office at the Augusta National Golf Club.
	Returned to his cottage.
11:00 - 11:50 am	The President and Mr. Gene Stout practiced golf at the practice tee.
1:15 - 4:35 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Gene Stout Mr. Ellis Slater Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
	The President returned to his cottage.
	During the evening, a small birthday party was held in the President's cottage for Mrs. Eisenhower.
	No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1960

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

7:45 am	The President and Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower departed the cottage and walked to the office.
8:00 am	The President met with the following during the morning: Hon. Franklin Floete Mr. Robert Daly Hon. Bryce Harlow Mr. William J. Hopkins Hon. Kevin McCann Colonel Robert L. Schulz Major Richard W. Strieff
11:05 - 12:20 pm	The President played 9 holes of golf with Mr. Gene Stout
	Returned to the cottage
	(The President posed for photographers)
3:05 - 5:38 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
	(At 5:30 pm the President, Secretary Anderson, and Hon. Thomas S. Gates posed for pictures)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1960

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

8:35 - 9:40 am	The President worked in his office.
10:00 - 1:00 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Walter Thayer Mr. William Robinson Mr. Robert Woodruff
	Returned to the cottage.
3:20 pm	The President, Hon. James Hagerty, and Mrs. Ann Whitman departed the Augusta National Golf Club and motored to the Richmond Hotel, Augusta, Georgia.
3:30 - 3:45 pm	The President held a press conference in the Georgian Room af the Richmond Hotel.
3:48 pm	The President and Mrs. Ann Whitman departed the Richmond Hotel and motored to the Augusta National Golf Club.
4:00 pm	Arrived at the Club.
4:05 - 4:30 pm	The President fished in "Clear Lake" at the Club.
4:41 - 5:26 pm	The President played 9 holes of golf with Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. W. M. Fulcher Mr. Jerome Franklin
5:30 pm	Returned to the cottage.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
NOVEMBER 17, 1960, THURSDAY

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

9:00 am - 11:00 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Hon. John Patterson Hon. Fred Scribner Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. John A. McCone Hon. Allen Dulles General Lyman Lemnitzer Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. John Irwin Hon. Gerard Smith Hon. James Lay Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
11:45 am	The President went to the Club House for Lunch. The above group also had lunch at the Club.
12:10 pm	The President walked to the first tee and watched General Goodpaster, Colonel Eisenhower, Mr. Gordon Gray and Mr. Gene Stout tee off for their golf game, then he returned to the Pro Shop.
1:15 pm	To the cottage.
3:10 pm	The President walked to the 18th green and watched the above mentioned foursome tee off.
4:15 pm	Returned to his quarters.
5:10 pm	The President and Mr. Thomas E. Stephens (the artist) walked to the office where they met Mr. W. Alton Jones.
6:32 - 6:50 pm	Visited the cabin of Mr. Clifford Roberts.
6:50 pm	Returned to cottage. No further activity recorded this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1960

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

10:50 am The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Augusta National Golf Club and motored to Bush Field.

After saying goodbye to Mrs. Eisenhower, who was returning to Washington aboard the Columbine, the President boarded a helicopter for flight back to the Augusta National Golf Club.

11:24 am Arrived at the Augusta National Golf Club.

1:40 pm The President played 16 holes of golf with
Mr. Clifford Roberts
Mr. W. Alton Jones
Mr. Gene Stout

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(Rain precluded finishing the game)

No further activity recorded this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1960

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

8:40 - 9:30 am	The President worked in his office.
10:00 - 11:35 am	The President played 9 holes of golf with Mr. William Robinson Mr. W. Alton Jones Mr. George Allen
11:40 am	Returned to the cottage.
	No further activity report this day.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1960

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

8:16 - 9:35 am	The President worked in his office.
11:00 am	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed Augusta National Golf Club and motored to Reid Memorial Church, Augusta, Ga.
11:08 am	Arrived at Reid Memorial Church. The President was escorted to his pew by Mr. Harvey Stokes, usher Sgt. Willie Joe Spanko joined the President and Mr. Hagerty for services.
12:15 pm	The President was escorted to his car by Dr. Charles H. Gibboney, Minister. Before leaving the church, the President shook hands with Reverend Gerald E. Hozelrigg, Minister of Education of the Reid Memorial Church.
12:20 pm	Arrived at the Augusta National Golf Club.
3:12 - 3:45 pm	The President played 9 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen General Alfred Gruenther
6:15 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Augusta National Golf Club and motored to the King's Inn, Richmond Hotel, Augusta, Georgia.
6:28 pm	Arrived at King's Inn, Richmond Hotel. The President was greeted by Mr. Ray Campbell, Hotel Manager Mr. William Knighton Mr. Felix Belair Mr. Frank Cancellare (Press Association Representatives) The President was escorted to the dining room.

6:30 - 7:10 pm	The President attended the party given by the White House Press and Photographers in honor of Mr. James Hagerty. Informal entertainment was provided by Mr. William Knighton Mr. Felix Belair Mr. Joe Steiner The following professional entertainers performed: Robert Walters John Peters Michael Honeycutt Nicholas Calamas Helen Lass
7:13 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Richmond Hotel and returned to the Augusta National Golf Club.
7:25 pm	Arrived at Augusta National Golf Club.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1960

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

8:20 - 9:30 am	The President worked in his office.
10:40 - 1:15 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Mr. Gene Stout
3:55 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen walked to the President's office.
3:58 - 4:05 pm	In the President's office.
4:05 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed Augusta, Georgia, and motored to Aiken, South Carolina.

AIKEN, SOUTH
CAROLINA

The President made no stops in Aiken -- just motored there and back to Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, GA.

5:28 pm	Arrived at the Augusta National Golf Club.
	No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1960

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

7:05 am The President, Mr. George Allen, and Major General Howard Snyder departed the Club and motored to the helicopter site.

7:08 am Airborne by helicopter. The following accompanied the President:

Mr. George Allen
Sgt. John Moaney
Secret Service Agents

7:14 am Arrived at Bush Field. The President and his party boarded USAF Plane 7885 for flight to Albany, Georgia.

ALBANY, GEORGIA

8:12 am The President and his party arrived at Albany, Georgia. The following greeted the President:

Brig. General H. A. Russell
    Division Commander, 882nd Air Division
Hon. Asa D. Kelly, Jr.
    Mayor of Albany, Georgia
Colonel Alpneus W. White
    Base Commander, Turner AFB

8:20 am The President, Mr. George Allen and Hon. James Hagerty departed Turner Air Force Base and flew by helicopter to Blue Spring Plantation, owned by Mr. and Mrs. W. Alton Jones.

BLUE SPRING PLANTATI
ALBANY, GA.

8:30 am Arrived at Blue Spring Plantation. The President was greeted by Mr. and Mrs. W. Alton Jones.

8:45 am The President went on a quail hunt. The following accompanied him:

Mr. W. Alton Jones
Mr. George Allen
Hon. James Hagerty (until 9:52 am)
Mr. Lee Alwell (joined the hunt at 9:52 am)
~~Mrs. Lee Alwell~~
General Howard Snyder

BLUE SPRING PLANTATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA

The following personnel accompanied the President and group on hunt:

Max Ash, head dog trainer
Sam Ellis, head dog trainer
Lot Strowden, driver
Walter Phillips, driver
Solomon Payton, horse holders
Johnny Green, horse holder
Roger Lewis, dog feeder

12:25 pm The hunting party stopped at Blue Spring for a picnic lunch. They were joined by

Hon. James Hagerty
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Tift

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2:10 pm The President and his party went hunting again.

6:00 pm Returned to the residence.

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1960

BLUE SPRING PLANTATION
ALBANY, GEORGIA

8:16 am	The President and Mrs. W. Alton Jones departed the residence and went to the stable. They were joined by Mr. ~~[illegible]~~ Lee Alwell Mr. W. Alton Jones Mr. George Allen
	Photographs were taken of the group.
8:25 am	The President and his party started out on a quail hunt.
	(Photographers followed along and took pictures)
12:00 Noon	The hunting party stopped off at Blue Spring picnic area for lunch. They were joined by Mr. and Mrs. Tift Mr. Jim Hanes
1:15 - 3:35 pm	The President and his party went quail hunting again.
3:45 pm	Returned to the residence.
3:52 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen, and Mr. James Rowley departed the Jones' residence by helicopter and flew to Turner Air Force Base.
4:00 pm	Arrived at Turner Air Force Base.
4:07 pm	The President and his party departed Turner AFB.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

6:35 pm	Arrived at MATS Terminal, Washington, D. C.
6:36 pm	Departed MATS Terminal and motored to the White House.
6:48 pm	Arrived at the White House.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1960

THANKSGIVING DAY

The President spent a quiet day at the White House.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1960

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:15 - 8:32 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:32 - 8:34 am	Hon. David Kendall
8:47 - 9:30 am	Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Dr. George Rathjens Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:33 - 9:35 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
9:35 - 9:45 am	Hon. David Kendall
9:45 - 9:46 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:50 - 10:07 am	(Mr. Richard Byrd, Jr.) OFF THE RECORD (Mrs. Richard E. Bryd, Jr.) (Children: Richard, William, and Lucy) (Hon. Earle Chesney)
10:07 - 10:25 am	Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Allen Dulles
10:25 - 10:35 am	Hon. Allen Dulles
10:35 - 11:03 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
11:03 - 11:17 am	General Jacob L. Devers General A. C. McAuliffe Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:17 - 12:23 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
2:10 pm	Returned to the office.
3:03 - 3:23 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
3:23 - 3:45 pm	Mr. Aksel Nielsen
4:22 - 4:55 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
5:20 - 5:32 pm	Mrs. John Eisenhower
5:32 pm	The President went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1960

8:27 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Schulz.
8:27 - 8:30 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:30 - 8:40 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:00 - 9:37 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
10:27 - 11:45 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
11:23 - 11:45 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
12:03 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
	During the afternoon, the President and Mr. George Allen watched a movie at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1960

8:47 am	The President departed the South Grounds of the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.
8:55 am	Arrived at the Church.
9:00 - 9:55 am	Attended Services.
9:57 am	The President departed the National Presbyterian Church and motored to the White House.
10:02 am	Arrived at the White House.
12:07 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to 17th and Connecticut Avenue where Mr. George Allen joined him. They continued on to Burning Tree Country Club.
12:28 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
12:30 - 1:15 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen had lunch at the Club.
12:28 - 3:54 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Colonel Thomas Belshe
4:25 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed Burning Tree and motored to the Sheraton Park Hotel where Mr. Allen left the President.
5:40 pm	The President arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1960

8:32 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:50 - 9:04 am — Hon. James Hagerty

9:04 - 9:18 am — The following Mexican officials who are in the United States for law enforcement training courses, called on the President:

Ernesto ABREU-Gomez
Emilio BOLANOS-Diaz
Gilberto CAZARES-Garza
Julio CERECEDO-Lopez
Luis Alfonso MAZA-Brito
Heriberto PEREZ-Arceo
Julio Eduardo PETERS-Lopez
Ventura PRO-Acuna
Miguel Angel ROBLES-Arevalo
Abelardo SOTO-Jerquin
Raul ZAMBRANO-Iglesias
Gilberto RUIZ-Almada
Alfonso SOLORZANO-Guiterrez
Humberto AMAYA-Hurtado
Armando FLORES-Garcia
Jose ACEDO-Gonzalez
Raimundo GARCIA-Soto
Nicolas CASTILLO-Ibarra
Natividad ALEMAN-Gonzalez

The following accompanied the above group:

James L. Hennessy
    Executive Assistant to the Commissioner
    Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C.
Raymond F. Farrell
    Associate Commissioner, Management
    Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C.
Edward A. Loughran
    Associate Commissioner, Management
    Immigration and Naturalization Service
James F. Greene
    Assistant Commissioner, Enforcement
    Immigration and Naturalization Service

(continued)

9:04 - 9:18 am	List continued from previous page: The following served as escorts and interpreters: Wayne S. Feller William M. Davis Joseph F. Hayes Francis M. Withey Following meeting with the President in the office, the group went to the Rose Garden where they were photographed with the President. Hon. Thomas E. Stephens accompanied the group.
9:20 - 9:45 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:45 - 10:18 am	Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Robert Merriam
10:18 - 10:23 am	Hon. John Lodge U. S. Ambassador to Spain
10:35 - 11:46 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty (joined at 11:06 am) Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (Reported on recent European trip)
11:48 - 11:54 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:55 am	The President departed the White House and motored to the Army Navy Club to attend a Republican Appointees Luncheon.
11:59 am	Arrived at the Army Navy Club. The President was greeted by Mr. William H. Crawford, Manager of the Club Mr. George Moore Mr. Frederick Stueck, Federal Power Commission Mr. Robert C. Boyd, National Mediation Board The President was escorted to the room where Luncheon was held.

12:15 pm Presidential Appointees Luncheon at the Army Navy Club:

John A. Brekett
Wilbur J. Brucker
John J. Gilhooley
Kenneth Downs
Bradley Fisk
Eric Hager
Leo Hoegh
J. Weldon Jones
Roger W. Jones
Lawrence B. Robbins
Ralph W. Reid
Carl J. Stephens
Edward T. Tait
Walter C. Wallace
Herbert York
Fred G. Aandahl
George W. Abbott
John J. Allen, Jr.
Sigurd Anderson
Parke M. Banta
Fred A. Bantz
Rollin D. Barnard
Bert B. Barnes
Frank Barr
Elmer E. Bennett
Lewis E. Berry, Jr.
Robert O. Boyd
John S. Bragdon
William H. Brett
Frank Brown Berry
Robert W. Burgess
Stephen S. Bean
Arthur R. Campbell
Thomas Coggeshall
Maurice A. Crews
Arthur W. Crocker
Ira Dixon
George Doub
James H. Douglas
Lane Dwinell
C. Douglas Dillon
Glenn L. Emmons
Philip M. Evans
James F. Finnegan
Charles C. Finucane
Frederick Ford
Robert Forsythe
William Franke
Howard Freas
Arthur W. Flemming
Edward Gadsby
Thomas S. Gates, Jr.
Ray M. Gidney
Whitney Gilliland
Hyde Gillette
Samuel L. Golan
Chan Gurney
David A. Hamil
Kermit H. Hansen
Roy A. Hardy, Jr.
William M. Holt
Charles H. King
Earl W. Kintner
Arthur Alden Kimball
Arthur Kline
Robert Kunzig
Dana Latham
Dorothy McCullough Lee
Boyd Leedom
Franklin B. Lincoln, Jr.
David A. Lindsay
Alice Leopold
Philip McCallum
John A. McCone
John M. McKibbin
Donald P. McPherson, Jr.
Marvin L. McLain
William B. Macomber, Jr.
Norman P. Mason
Cecil P. Milne
George M. Moore
George T. Moore
Perry W. Morton
Edward Mills
Carl F. Oechsle
James T. O'Connell
Pearl Carter Pace
Ivy Baker Priest

12:15 pm Presidential Appointees Luncheon at the Army Navy Club - list continued from previous page:

J. Lee Rankin
Albert J. Robertson
Philip Ray Rodgers
William P. Rogers
Donald Ross
Dudley Sharp
Dewey Short
Murray Snyder
Maurice Stans
Theodore F. Stevens
Frederick Stueck
Arthur Summerfield
Edward C. Sweeney
Walter R. Schreiber
Bruce Savage
Fred C. Scribner, Jr.
Errett P. Scrivner
Hart H. Spiegel
Joseph E. Talbot
Gordon M. Tiffany
Harold R. Tyler, Jr.
Dallas S. Townsend
Kenneth S. Tuggle
Sigfrid B. Unander
T. Graydon Upton
James Henry Wakelin
Arthur Watkins
Robert E. Wilson
Jesse Paine Wolcott
John H. Winchell
Bryon D. Woodside
Lawrence Edward Wlssh
Herbert B. Warburton
Alan T. Waterman, Jr.
Robert C. Watson
Charles A. Webb
Sumner G. Whittier
J. Walter Yeagley

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12:32 - 12:45 pm ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

12:46 pm	The President was escorted to his car by Mr. William N. Crawford, Manager of the Army Navy Club.
12:48 pm	Departed the Army Navy Club and motored to the White House.
12:50 pm	Arrived at the White House. The President returned to the office.
1:15 pm	To the Mansion.
2:38 pm	The President returned to the office.
3:02 - 3:20 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:14 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:30 - 4:26 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
5:27 pm	To the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1960

8:08 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.	
8:35 - 8:45 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty	
8:46 - 8:50 am	Hon. David Kendall	
9:00 - 9:48 am	(Mr. William D. Pawley)	OFF THE RECORD
9:49 - 10:02 am	(Hon. Frank Higgins) (Former Assistant Secretary of Army for Logistics)	OFF THE RECORD
10:02 - 10:12 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
10:28 - 11:11 am	General Lyman Lemnitzer Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
11:06 - 12:00 Noon	(Hon. Robert B. Anderson) (Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) (Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr.) (Hon. Allen Dulles) (Hon. Gordon Gray) (Hon. James H. Douglas) (Mr. Richard Bissell) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons)	OFF THE RECORD
12:00 - 12:10 pm	Hon. Gordon Gray	
12:03 - 12:06 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
12:10 - 12:15 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
12:15 - 12:26 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
12:30 pm	The President went to the Mansion.	
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)	
1:45 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.	

2:08 pm	The President and Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower arrived at Burning Tree Country Club.
2:26 -3:15 pm	The President and Lt. Colonel Eisenhower accompanied by Colonel Thomas Belshe began a golf game, but had to discontinue because of rain
3:39 - 4:22 pm	Began golf again, but rain caused them to discontinue.
4:55 pm	Departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
5:22 pm	Arrived at the White House. The President went to the office.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1960

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.	
8:22 - 8:24 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins	
8:28 - 9:10 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Wilton B. Persons Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower	
9:10 - 9:12 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower	
9:12 - 9:45 am	(Mr. Douglas Black) (Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower)	OFF THE RECORD
9:45 - 10:06 am	Hon. John Volpe Governor-elect of Massachusetts Hon. Robert Merriam (Picture taken)	
10:06 - 10:30 am	(General Edwin Clark)	OFF THE RECORD
10:30 - 10:53 am	The Reverend Chisan Koho Chief Abbot of the Sodo Zen, Sect of Japan Mr. Toshiro Shimanouchi Counselor of the Japanese Embassy for Public Affairs Mr. David Bane Director of Office of Near East Asian Affairs Department of State (Picture taken)	
10:55 - 11:11 am	Hon. Arthur Summerfield	
11:11 - 11:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons	
11:39 - 11:40 am	Mr. Robert V. Fleming, Sr.	
11:40 am	The President, accompanied by Mr. Robert V. Fleming, Sr., departed the White House and motored to the Presbyterian Home, 5133 Broad Branch Road, N. W.	

12:00 Noon	The President and Mr. Robert V. Fleming, Sr. arrived at the Presbyterian Home. He was greeted by Mrs. Frances B. Allen Justice Thomas Clark Dr. George Docherty Dr. Edward L. R. Elson Mr. Samuel R. Huey Judge Samuel E. Whitaker Dr. Melville B. Grosvenor The President was then presented to the twenty members of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Home.
12:10 pm	The President participated in the Dedication of the Presbyterian Home, a home for elderly people. Following the Dedicatin, Mr. A. C. Oliphant presented a silver trowel to the President.
12:30 pm	The President and Mr. Robert V. Fleming, Sr., Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Home, departed the Presbyterian Home and motored to the White House.
12:52 pm	Arrived at the White House. The President went to the Mansion.
1:45 pm	The President returned to the office, and with Dr. Milton Eisenhower and Mr. Edgar Eisenhower went to the White House Mess for Lunch.
1:45 pm	LUNCH, in the White House Mess with Dr. Milton Eisenhower and Mr. Edgar Eisenhower.
2:52 pm	The President and Mr. Edgar Eisenhower returned to the office.
3:00 - 4:15 pm	(Mr. Douglas Black) OFF THE RECORD (Mr. Ben Hibbs) (Mr. Kenneth McCormick) (Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower)
4:15 - 4:26 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

4:32 - 4:43 pm Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

5:16 pm The President went to the Mansion.

7:30 pm WHITE HOUSE DINNER

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower
Hon. and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. and Mrs. Christian A. Herter
Hon. and Mrs. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. and Mrs. Thomas S. Gates, Jr.
Hon. and Mrs. Ezra Taft Benson
Hon. and Mrs. James P. Mitchell
Hon. and Mrs. Thruston B. Morton
Hon. and Mrs. Clarence Francis
Hon. and Mrs. Robert Montgomery
Hon. Robert Cutler
Hon. and Mrs. William D. Pawley
Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth S. Adams
Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Annenberg
Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Black
Mr. and Mrs. Roger M. Blough
Mr. and Mrs. Harold Boeschenstein
Hon. and Mrs. Herbert Brownell, Jr.
Hon. and Mrs. Percivl Brundage
Mr. Joel E. Carlson
Hon. and Mrs. Harry Darby
Hon. and Mrs. Joseph M. Dodge
Hon. and Mrs. Peter H. Dominick
Lt. Colonel John S. D. Eisenhower
Dr. Milton Eisenhower
Miss Ruth E. Eisenhower
Colonel and Mrs. James M. Fairchild
Mr. and Mrs. Streeter B. Flynn
Hon. Marion B. Folsom
Mrs. Paul H. Helms
Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hibbs
Hon. Oveta Culp Hobby
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel E. London
Mrs. Douglas McKay
Mr. and Mrs. Karl W. Mehlmann
Colonel and Mrs. G. Gordon Moore
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Nichols
Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. Norgren

(continued)

7:30 pm	WHITE HOUSE DINNER list continued from previous page: Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. O'Toole Brig. General and Mrs. Kenneth C. Royall Brig. General and Mrs. David Sarnoff Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Seeligson Rear Admiral and Mrs. Lewis L. Strauss Mr. and Mrs. Walter N. Thayer Mr. Courtney S. Turner Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Weinberg Hon. and Mrs. Charles E. Wilson Hon. and Mrs. Felix E. Wormser
10:00 pm	Following Dinner, there was dancing. Some of the White House Staff attended. Music was supplied by the U. S. Marine Orchestra, the U. S. Air Force Singing Strings, and the U. S. Army Chorus.

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~~3. Letter~~	~~DDE to Jock Whitney (2 pgs)~~ opened per RR81-16, RS 7/9/81	~~11/24/60~~	~~C~~

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President of the United States,
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GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

November 26, 1960.

Dear Red:

George Allen has just called me to give me the sad news about Victor. He has always been a good personal friend but even long before I met him, he was the soul of kindness and thoughtfulness toward my wife, during the years that I was absent in World War II.

George tells me that Mrs. Emamuel is so ill that it would be futile for me to attempt to send her a note of condolence. But I did want you to know, as one of Victor's closest friends, of our sense of grief and loss in his passing.

I know that he has one son in Britain, but I think I have never met any close relative of his. I would appreciate it if, on my behalf, you would find it possible to convey to him or to any other persons in his family, the sentiments I have so feebly expressed in this letter.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Colonel Earl H. Blaik

I have found a great fascination in your book. I have become something of a local promoter for your volume, because I am missing no chance to tell my friends that they owe it to themselves to read such an accurate, behind the scenes, account concerning much of the thinking, planning and incidents of World War II.

As you know, I have held a great admiration, respect and affection for Winston. Possibly, had I been as close to him as you were during all the eventful period of World War II, my sentiments could be even more emphatically expressed. In any event, you leave no doubt as to where he ranks in your estimation, and I must say that I am delighted to know that you do hold such strong and favorable convictions about your old Chief. With many of them I concur without modification.

Concerning many of the events and operations in which, in our different capacities, we were involved, I am a bit astonished to learn that there was often a marked difference in the understanding on the part of the British and ourselves.

I believe your account of the differing viewpoints concerning SLEDGEHAMMER is completely representative of the thinking on both sides. Of course, in this case, many of our people, looking backward, still believe that we would have been better off had we undertaken that operation in view of the fact that Hitler was so busy on the Eastern front. I do not share this view and have often publicly stated that I think that the alternative, TORCH, provided us with many later advantages, not the least of which was the training opportunity, through which both sides learned how Allied commands could and should work effectively.

You and I agree, even if others may not do so, that the only reasonable ground for argument concerning ANVIL, renamed DRAGOON, was the posing political against purely military objectives. This I tried to make perfectly clear in my own book. In our intimate discussions I told Winston that I thought he was probably right as to the political advantages, but he paid no attention to my urging that he take the subject to President Roosevelt and his political advisers rather than to come to me as an individual who was necessarily required to make decisions on the military basis only. But from your book I now understand that he had already, before talking to me, made the strongest possible representations to President Roosevelt, without success.

At another point, when you begin the description of OVERLORD planning, you say something to the effect that Montgomery was the one who insisted that the planned attack was on a too narrow front.

Shortly before I left the African Theatre -- and after I had also been informed that I was to be commander of OVERLORD -- I learned that Montgomery was to be my British ground commander, even though I had told the Prime Minister, who earlier had said I could have my choice between Alexander and Montgomery, that I should prefer to have Alexander.

Montgomery came to see me before he departed for Britain. It happened that I had already seen the outlined Cossack Plan. It was brought to me by a General Chambers of the American Army sometime before I had been named the Commander Designate of OVERLORD. I told Chambers that while the matter was none of my business, I considered that while the plan made the best possible use of the materiel available or which could be made available by their target date, the concept involved a plan too weak in numbers and frontage, if there were contemplated a heavy and rapid buildup with the purpose of smashing through the defending front at an early date. I had Beedle Smith come in with me during this examination, and we decided, off the cuff, that a five division attack was far more desirable.

Holding this opinion in the back of my mind, I told Monty when he called upon me, prior to his departure for Britain, that I desired him first of all to give my convictions to the planners in London, with the further opinion that in order to achieve the strength I believed necessary, we should accept a delay of a month. You relate this incident as if Monty was the author of the idea. Insofar as I know, he had never seen the outlined plan made by Freddie Morgan before he and I met in Algiers and discussed the matter.

Then at another place, you talk about the "narrow front" as opposed to the "broad front" plan for invading Germany. This was an expression that came into a great deal of popular usage through the writings of newspaper people who either had differing views from my own concerning the best way to conduct our invasion, or from reporters who had, at this stage of the war, set themselves up as arm-chair strategists of a very high type. Actually Humfrey Gale and Freddie de Guingand, both men of great competence, agreed with my own supply officers that the lines of communication north of the Ruhr could not support more than some thirty to thirty-five divisions for any penetration into Germany.

This matter came in for a considerable argument in early September when Montgomery first made the suggestion that if I would give him all the supplies available in the Theatre, he would go on and take Berlin, while the other Allied divisions in France should remain on the defensive. I went to Brussels to confer with Montgomery, taking with me Gale and Tedder. That was the time when the so-called "pencil thrust" really came into our vocabulary. We were unanimous in our convictions that his scheme was impractical -- in fact, slightly hair-brained. However, I did promise him all the support in the way of supplies and forces that he could possibly use if he would and could seize a bridgehead over the Rhine and hold it. This, in his usual laborious fashion, he started to plan. I gave him our fine Airborne Corps and 500 tons of supplies a day (which was all he requested). As you know, the attempt miserably failed, with the loss of almost the whole of the British Airborne Division. Incidentally, this was when Montgomery put into effect his concept of "carpet dropping of airborne troops." We on our side opposed it, but because he was the commander in the field, I approved. No matter what later opportunities may have come up, certainly at that moment he proved that the pencil thrust to Berlin was impractical.

Of course, way back in the planning stage there had been much argument about the possibility of attempting, when the time came, a single one crossing of the Rhine only. The conviction that I personally held throughout the campaign was that, by the time we had actually gotten to the place that we were ready to make a penetration to the German heartland, we would have more troops in hand than could possibly be used on one single supply line.

We had always contemplated the use of the Northern Route and assumed that we would have to make there a real power crossing. But in the meantime, as we began systematically and with overwhelming success to defeat and capture the German forces west of the Rhine, my orders to the troops consistently called for commanders to be alert for seizing any unforeseen opportunity to cross that obstacle. As you know, two such opportunities were found, one at Remagen, which took place, I think, on the 7th of March, and the other at Mannheim, about the 22nd or 23rd. Both of these antedated the initiation of the so-called main threat on the north of the Ruhr.

To make sure of success of the northern operation, I assigned the entire American 9th Army to Monty and gave him very considerable assistance from the airborne forces.

To have refused to employ the remainder of our armies would have been, in my humble opinion, a great mistake. We had an opportunity for a great double envelopment of the very considerable German forces on the Ruhr front, and each of our own attacking forces was of such power -- and incidentally our air superiority was so great -- that no Hitler force could possibly endanger either. Indeed, to have tried to use them all in one column would have been an unwarranted dispersion in depth and would have compelled many of our forces to lie idle when they could have been more profitably employed defeating what was left of the German Army and in pushing on to the Elbe.

In spite of the fact that I know of no American commander who, because of his earlier experiences with Montgomery, had any confidence in that individual's strategic concepts (even though they admitted that in certain types of battle he was a master tactician) I persisted in keeping the left as strong as possible by assigning American forces to it as supply lines and logistic arrangements would permit.

General Brooke in particular was more than fearful of attacking both through Frankfort and through the line north of the Ruhr. By March 24th, with both penetrations going well, he expressed himself differently. I think the calculations of the effect of the Frankfort attack were proved accurate by the results. That column not only pushed through, ready to join hands with Montgomery when he made his expected advance on the north, but actually had to turn part of its forces northwest in the northern sector so as to make certain there would be no escape of Germans in the Ruhr pocket.

Foreseeing these developments, my staff and I (and remember, there were very influential British officers on my staff) calculated that our most speedy and rapid advance, thereafter, would be through the central part of Germany, rather than along the northern coast. As quickly as this plan was known, I came under criticism from General Brooke because now he seemed to think that the front would be too narrow; terrainwise the worst route open at that season. He was very anxious for Montgomery to push along the northern coast. However, after we crossed the Rhine, I again offered Ridgway's airborne corps to Montgomery to help him along. He declined to accept it until some days later when he requested it to make a thrust toward Lubeck, thus keeping the Russians out of Denmark.

The whole point of this rather lengthy dissertation is that the terms "broad front" and "narrow front" mean and meant nothing unless they were applied to specific cases and specific circumstances.

I think none of us should forget that in the winter months of February and March, when all of us were working so hard in planning OVERLORD, that the Prime Minister himself more than once expressed his great misgivings about the cross-Channel operation. You will recall his talking of the "Channel tides running red with Allied blood" and the "Beaches choked with the bodies of the flower of American and British manhood." At that time he talked in terms of two years for bringing the war to a successful conclusion, and two or three times he said to Bradley, Smith and me that if the Allied operations were successful, by Christmas, in capturing his beautiful and beloved Paris, then he would proclaim to the world that this was the most successful and brilliant military operation of all times. It seems to me that these arguments about narrow and broad fronts and the operational plans developed, should be studied in connection with the knowledge we had, with the growing strength of our own forces and the waning strength of the enemy, and in light of the knowledge that after all, it was only eleven months from the day we landed until Jodl signed the surrender terms.

Dear Pug

I have found a great fascination in your book. ~~In fact I might almost be called~~ I have become something of a local promoter ~~of~~ for your volume because I am missing no chance to tell my friends that they owe it to themselves to read such an accurate, ~~and~~ behind the scenes, account concerning much of the thinking, planning and incidents of World War II.

Orig
& 4
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As you know, I have held a great admiration, respect and affection for Winston. Possibly, had I been as close to him as you were during all the eventful period of World War II, my sentiments ~~would~~ could be even more emphatically expressed. ~~Certainly~~ In any event you leave no doubt as to where he ranks in your estimation, and I must say that I am delighted to know that you do hold such strong and favorable ~~opinions~~ convictions ~~concerning~~ about of your old Chief. With many of them I concur without modification.

Concerning many of the events and operations in which, in our different capacities, we were involved, I ~~find a certain degree of~~ was a bit astonished ~~in~~ to learn~~ing~~ that there was often a marked difference in the understanding on the part of the British and ourselves.

I ~~think~~ believe your account of the differing viewpoints concerning SLEDGEHAMMER is completely representative of the thinking on both sides. Of course, In this case, ~~however~~, many of our people — looking backward — ~~but~~ still believe ~~still believed~~ that we would have been better off had we undertaken that operation in view of the fact that Hitler was so busy on the Eastern front. I do not share this view and have often publicly stated that I think that the alternative, TORCH, provided us with many later advantages, not the least of which was the training of political struggles ~~ground in~~ which both sides learned how Allied commands could and should work effectively.

You and I agree, even if others may not do so, that the only reasonable grounds for argument concerning ANVIL, renamed DRAGOON, was the ~~became a matter of~~ posing political ~~objectives~~ against purely military objectives. This I tried to make perfectly clear in my own book. In the ~~[illegible]~~ intimate discussions ~~In this case, However, even then believing that~~ I told Winston that I conceded ~~was~~ probably right as to the political advantages, but ~~on the political side~~, he paid no attention to my urging that he take the subject to President Roosevelt and his political advisers rather than to come to me as an individual who was necessarily required to make decisions on the military basis only. ~~To me he returned a negative reply to my recommendation.~~ But from your book I now understand that he had already, before talking to me, made the strongest possible representations to President Roosevelt, without success.

At another point, when you begin the description of OVERLORD planning, you say something to the effect that Montgomery was the one who insisted ~~argued~~ that the planned attack was on a too narrow front. Shortly before I left the African Theatre and after I had also been informed that I was to be commander of OVERLORD, I learned that Montgomery was to be my British ground commander, even though I had told the Prime Minister, who earlier had said I could have my choice between Alexander and Montgomery, that I should prefer to have Alexander.

~~With these two facts known to each of us~~, Montgomery came to see me before he departed for Britain. It happened that I had already seen the outlined Cossack Plan, (~~originally you said:"which I felt was as good as it could be made." Does that~~ phrase still stay in).

It
~~This information~~ was brought to me sometime before I had been named ~~designated at Guise~~ as the Commander Designate of OVERLORD. ~~The man who brought the outlined plan~~ ~~was~~ by a General Chambers of the American Army, ~~and~~ I told Chambers ~~him~~ that while the matter was none of my business, I considered that while the plan made the best possible use of the materiel available or which could be made available by their target date, the concept involved a plan too weak in numbers and frontage, if there came ~~as we were contemplating a~~ contemplated a heavy and rapid buildup with the purpose of smashing through the defending front at an early date.

during this conversation,

I had Beedle Smith come in with me and we decided ~~just as~~ off the cuff. ~~those~~ "~~off the seam experts~~" that a five division attack was far more desirable.

Holding this opinion
~~Having this information~~ in the back of my mind, I told Monty when he called upon me, prior to his departure for Britain, that I desired him first of all to give my convictions to the planners in London, with the further opinion that ~~if necessary~~ in order ~~in order~~ ~~First~~ to achieve the strength I believed necessary, we should accept a delay of a ~~until the next~~ month. You relate this incident as if Monty was the author of the idea. Insofar as I know, he had never ~~up until that point had~~ seen the outlined plan made by Freddie Morgan. before he and I met in Algiers & discussed the matter.

Than at another place, you talk about the "narrow front" as opposed to the "broad front" plan for invading Germany. This was an expression that came into a great deal of popular usage through the writings of newspaper people who either had differing views from my own concerning the best way to conduct our invasion , or from reporters who had, at this stage of the war, set themselves up as arm-chair strategists of a very high type. Actually Humfrey Gale and Freddie de Guingand, both men of great competence, agreed with my own supply officers that the lines of communication north of the Ruhr could not support more than some thirty to thirty-five divisions for any ~~deep~~ penetration into Germany. ¶ This matter came in for a considerable argument in early September when Montgomery first made the suggestion that if I would ~~just~~ give him all the supplies available in the Theatre, he would go on and take Berlin, while the other Allied divisions in France should remain on the defensive. I went to Brussels to confer with Montgomery, taking with me Gale and Tedder. That was the time when the so-called "pencil thrust" really came into our vocabulary. We were unanimous in our convictions that his scheme was impractical -- in fact, slightly hair-brained. However, I did promise him all the support in the way of supplies and forces that he could possibly use if he would and could seize a bridgehead over the Rhine and hold it. This, in his usual laborious fashion, he started to plan. I gave him our fine Airborne Corps and 500 tons of supplies a day (which was all he requested.) ~~required~~). As you know, the attempt miserably failed, with the loss of almost the whole of the British Airborne Division. Incidentally, this was when Montgomery put into effect his concept of "carpet dropping of airborne troops." We on our side ~~bitterly~~ opposed it, but because he was the commander on the field, I approved. No matter what later opportunities may have come up, certainly at ~~this~~ that moment he proved that the pencil thrust to Berlin was impractical.

Of course, way back in the planning stage there had been much argument about the possibility of attempting, when the time came, ~~the~~ a single one crossing of the Rhine only. The conviction that I personally held throughout the campaign was that ~~when~~, by the time we had actually gotten to the place that we were ready to make a penetration to the German heartland, we would have more troops in hand than could possibly be used ~~in~~ upon one single supply line. We had always contemplated the use of the Northern Route and assumed that we would ~~always~~ [illegible] have to make there a real power crossing. But in the meantime, as we began systematically and with overwhelming success to defeat and capture the German forces west of the Rhine, my orders to the troops consistently called for commanders to be alert for seizing any unforeseen opportunity to cross that obstacle. As you know, two such opportunites were found, one at Remagen, which took place, I think, on the 7th of March, and the other at Mannheim, about the 22nd or 23rd. Both of these antedated the initiation of the so-called main threat on the north of the Ruhr. To make sure of success of ~~this~~ the northern operation, I assigned the entire American 9th Army to Monty and gave him very considerable assistance from the airborne forces. ¶ To have refused to employ the remainder of our armies h~~eld up any of these forces~~ would have been, in my humble opinion, a great mistake. We had an opportunity for a great double envelopment of the very considerable German forces on the Ruhr front, and each of our own attacking forces was of such power -- and incidentally our air superiority was so great -- that no Hitler force could possible endanger either. Indeed, to have tried to use them all in one column would have been an unwarranted dispersion in depth and would have compelled many of our forces to lie idle when they could have been more profitably employed ~~than in~~ defeating what was left of the German Army and in pushing on to the Elbe.

In spite of the fact that I know of no American commander who, because of his earlier experiences with Montgomery, had any confidence in that individual's strategic concepts (even though they ~~admired~~ admitted that in certain types of battle he was a master tactician) I persisted in keeping the left as strong as possible by assigning American forces to it as supply lines and logistic arrangements would permit. ¶ General Brooke in particular was more than fearful of attacking both through Frankfort and through the line north of the Ruhr. By March 24th, with ~~[illegible]~~ both penetrations going well, he expressed himself differently. I think the calculations of the effect of the Frankfort attack were proved accurate by the results. That column not only pushed through, ready to join hands with Montgomery when he made his expected advance on the north, but actually had to turn part of its forces ~~westward~~ north west in the northern sector so as to make certain there would be no escape of Germans in the Ruhr pocket.

¶ Forseeing these developments, my staff and I (and remember, there were very influential British officers on my staff) calculated that our most speedy and rapid advance, therefore, would be through the central part of Germany, rather than along the northern coast. As quickly as this plan was known, I came under criticism from General Brooke because now ~~they thought~~ he seemed to think that the front ~~was~~ would be too narrow, ~~and they were very angry at Montgomery's push~~ ~~He [illegible] He was very [illegible]~~ For ; Terrain-wise the worst route to push open at that season, along the northenr coast. However, after we crossed the Rhine, I again offered Ridgway's airborne corps to Montgomery to help him along, ~~but that~~ He declined to accept until some days later when he ~~accepted~~ requested it to make a thrust toward Lubeck, thus keeping the Russians out of Denmark.

The whole point of this rather lengthy dissertation is that the terms "broad front" and "narrow front" mean and meant nothing unless they were applied to specific cases and specific circumstances.

I think none of us should forget that in the winter months of February and March, when all of us were working so hard in planning OVERLORD, that the Prime Minister himself more than once expressed his great misgivings about ~~this~~ the cross-channel operation. You will recall his talking of the "Channel tides running red with Allied blood" and the "Beaches choked with the bodies of the flower of American and British manhood." At that time he talked in terms of two years for bringing the war to a successful conclusion, and two or three times he said to Bradley, Smith and me that if the Allied operations were successful, by Christmas, in capturing his beautiful and beloved Paris, then he would proclaim to the world that this was the most successful and brilliant military operation of all times. It seems to me that these arguments about narrow and broad fronts and the operational plans developed, should be studied in connection with the knowledge

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November 24, 1960

PERSONAL

Dear Jock:

I am quite sure that your four years' service in your vital post has done much to strengthen the basic friendship between the governments of Great Britain and the United States and, indeed, our two peoples. Your presence in London has always given me a feeling of great confidence that our affairs there would prosper.

I cannot tell you how delighted I am that you are going to give close personal attention to the HERALD TRIBUNE. As I have often told you, there is, among the criteria by which I judge the soundness and integrity of any newspaper, one to which I attach great importance. That rule is "The news columns belong to the public; the editorial pages to the paper itself." I can and do get annoyed by what I consider to be stupid editorials -- but as long as no attempt is made to write editorials in news stories, I invariably give such a paper my respect, even if that gift is sometimes grudgingly made.

I think that some newspapers have cheapened themselves too much by their indiscriminate use of columnists; to my mind the practice involves an abdication of responsibility. Some papers, notably the TIMES, while boasting that they do not employ columnists, have given their entire paper over to columnists. Almost every news item is published under a particular by-line and such persons are given, obviously, a high degree of latitude in expressing their personal "opinions." This I deplore.

Incidentally, and in this connection, I have a gripe this morning against the HERALD TRIBUNE. It contained a story by a man that I have never before heard of -- Gaston Coblenz. He wrote a piece about Anderson's visit to Bonn on the Balance of Payments problem. I enclose the clipping. This seems to me to be reporting at its worst.

Happily, I rarely find such examples in the HERALD TRIBUNE. In any event, despite such people as Lippman, Alsop and this fellow Coblenz, I remain loyal to the paper.

I had a very enjoyable visit with Walter Thayer at Augusta. In him I think you have one of the finest associates any one could find. I congratulate you on your wisdom in that particular selection and this I do 'without equivocation or any intention to evade."

This is Thanksgiving Day. I came back from Georgia last evening after a day and a half shooting with Pete at Blue Springs Plantation. The first day I was really hot. But the second day an attack of bursitis seemed to have caught up with me completely and for the first two hours I could not even hit the ground, much less a bird. After a noonday rainstorm, we got a couple more hours of shooting and then I did very much better.

The men at Pete's plantation report an unusually large number of birds this year.

Give my warm greetings and affectionate regard to your Betsey, and, of course, all the best to yourself.

As ever,

The Honorable John Hay Whitney
American Ambassador
London, England

PERSONAL

az

November 23, 1960

Dear Ezra:

Thanks so much for your interesting report on your trip to South America.

Unfortunately, I cannot possibly go to Chicago on the twenty-ninth at the time of the unveiling of your portrait in the Saddle and Sirloin Club. But I am delighted to know that you are being honored by the Denver Union Stock Yard Company.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Ezra Taft Benson
The Secretary of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

mg

November 21, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Morris:

As my secretary wired you, I am leaving Augusta early tomorrow morning for an overnight stay in Albany, Georgia, and returning directly from there to Washington, a circumstances that precludes the possibility of my meeting with you here.

I have read with interest the talk that you recently gave before the Consumer Bankers Association. I agree with your assessment of the Communist danger and the method by which it works. I also agree that too many in the free world are seemingly indifferent to this danger. The flexibility of the free world defense must be as great as the many-sided character of the Communist attack. No single type of defense can possibly be effective. In its broadest sense education is possibly the most effective tool in the whole arsenal of free world defense. However, I must point out that we cannot depend merely on "university" training. Uneducated people must learn to walk before they run. Incidentally, there are in the whole of the Congo now only sixteen individuals who have had a college education.

Another factor in the problem is that our own particular form of economy and government could not possibly be adapted to every single nation of the world -- at least without decades of education and indoctrination. Our nation started out as a thinly-populated region containing vast resources. The pioneering stock was sturdy, adventurous and passionately dedicated to freedom. Moreover, among the population there was a sprinkling of educated leaders, such as those among the clergy and others in the merchant and governmental classes.

In these modern days people of the underdeveloped countries live in conditions that contrast sharply with those of our own beginnings, particularly in Asia where the regions are crowded and the per capita resources meagre indeed.

The point is that we must not expect our own particular brand of representative government to be adopted in every detail by the underdeveloped countries, and we can scarcely expect that education can make any appreciable and immediate improvement in the situation. Yet the problem is an immediate one.

By no means do I decry your idea. What I am trying to say, though hastily and inadequately, is that our defense must be both broad and deep -- and it must be alert.

People who are starving are not at the moment interested in the difference between forms of governments. They are interested in promises, even though better informed people may know that such promises are completely false. They are interested in some immediate material help, even though others may know

PERSONAL

that help may be proferred as a means of attaining domination over the recipient nation.

It is my conviction that education, including vocational as well as academic training, world wide publicity service, technical skill, capital loans, and the maintenance of a free world economic and military strength that will deny the Communist penetration through force of arms, are all necessary.

Such a university as you propose would of course be most useful in building an understanding of all these factors to such students as were qualified to attend and were able to do so. This would be a great step forward.

All of this represents, as I say, my immediate and hasty reaction to your proposal. Since my term of office is so near the expiration date, I am not certain whether, under the circumstances and in view of this letter, you still would want to talk to me. I have a feeling you would be better advised to pursue your suggestion with someone who will be able to be more helpful than I can possibly be. I do not, however, preclude the possibility of such an appointment, if you still want to see me. In that event, I suggest I suggest you call my office some time after my return to Washington.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Arthur J. Morris,
Willingham Plantation,
Allendale, South Carolina.

PERSONAL

Augusta,
November 20, 1960.

Dear George:

Your letter of the eleventh, which has just managed to reach me, seemingly implies a farewell and an abdication on your part from the political scene. Neither premise do I countenance for a moment.

As for the election: I know how disappointed you are, and I must say that the lugubrious post mortem discussions here at the Augusta National have in the main agreed with your own verdict as to why. I, too, felt like I had been hit in the solar plexus with a ball bat, especially in the first few days. But now my normal optimism has taken command and if we can get all factions of the Republican Party working together, I have every hope that 1964 will be a different story. So don't turn in your suit -- the Party needs you very much.

And on the personal side: Mrs. Eisenhower and I are tentatively planning to be in the desert area for some considerable time after January 20th, and we shall, of course, look forward to seeing you and your bride. I do hope that you will shake off that "incipient influenza" (and don't let the Chamber of Commerce of Palm Springs know about that), and that you will be your normal, ebullient self the next time I see you.

Meantime, my personal and deep gratitude for the dedicated and tireless efforts you made on behalf of the things in which we both believe.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. George Murphy,
Smoke Tree Ranch,
Palm Springs,
California

Augusta,
November 10, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Mrs. Bryngelson:

Thank you for your letter. I am most appreciative of your complimentary references to me and of the confidence that your note implies.

As we know, every President is sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States. As of now, the Constitution provides for the "Electoral College" method of electing a President. For an individual, even the President, to interfere with this procedure would be unconstitutional and therefore unthinkable.

On the other hand, there are many people who, believing that the popular vote should be controlling in a national election, have been urging a Constitutional amendment to provide that in each state the electoral delegation be selected according to the popular vote cast for each candidate. This should make effective the idea expressed in your letter.

Incidentally, I agree that an amendment such as this would be desirable.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mrs. O. W. Bryngelson,
705 Highland Avenue,
Augusta, Georgia.

PERSONAL

dic

November 9, 1960.

Dear Dick and Pat:

This afternoon I am starting off to Augusta. While it seems ridiculous for me to be speaking of fatigue when I know what you and Pat have been through these many weeks, I am nevertheless feeling a great need to get some sunshine, recreation and rest. Before going, I want to express to you both the fervent hope that the two of you will not be too greatly disappointed by yesterday's election returns. I know that whatever disappointment you do feel will not be for yourselves but for our country and for the jeopardy in which our great hopes and aims for the future have been placed.

On the personal side, you will unquestionably have a happier life during these next four years, especially because of your closer contact with your two beautiful daughters. Of course I have no indication of what your future plans may be -- possibly you do not know yourselves. But wherever you go or whatever activities in which you may be engaged, you will have my best wishes.

I assure you that my official confidence in you, Dick, has not been shaken for a moment, and of course all four of you may be certain that the affection that Mamie and I feel for you will never grow less.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Vice President
and Mrs. Nixon

November 8, 1960

PERSONAL

I was delighted to learn from your letter that your health has been steadily improving. I pray that the trend will continue until you feel like playing polo once again.

Your comments about the highbrow attitude of the London press gave me a chuckle. On the chance that I have never before told you about some of my experiences when I wrote a war book in 1948, I am hoping you will find the following of some interest.

Starting in 1945 -- and even earlier -- publishers kept nagging at me to write a book. I flatly declined, and sustained this attitude for some three years until finally two publishers -- good friends of mine -- formed a temporary partnership with the avowed intention of getting me to put my pen to paper.

Their arguments, with me always sustaining the negative, were long and sometimes even heated. My stand was something about as follows:

> "Publishers seem interested only in the contentious and argumentative. They love to have an author belittle and castigate an associate, who is always blamed for failure and never credited with success. Apparently this is the only type of book that has any appeal. For my part I will have 'nothing to do with such things and so a book is out.'"

Regardless of the remuneration they offered, which was considerable, I told them that to write the kidd of book that appealed to publishers would, from my point of view, be despicable even if it were successful; on the other hand, to write the kind I would think suitable, would result in an unsuccessful effort and therefore I would be the recipient of their charity. To this they replied that they were not interested in a contentious or self-glorifying book and agreed that criticism of others should not be put into it.

They argued that the mass of the American people was concerned with the history of the war as I saw it. The offer of these particular publishers was based, they said, on the belief that a book accurately stating the facts would be far more acceptable than one seeking to gain a great distribution by distortion, untruth or bitter -- even if honest -- criticism. They felt that authors of that time (1947) were writing quickly and carelessly in the hope of capitalizing on the familiarity of the public with dramatic characters and incidents. They argued that such books, if unanswered during the lifetime of the principal actors, would become regarded in later years as "source material" and thus would become accepted as authentic history. It was this last argument that persuaded me to get my own story down on paper.

So far as the argument was concerned, the publishers won on both counts. By our American standards the book had a fantastic sale and I think that no one is critisized in it so much as myself.

In one passage I did point out that in the very early days (1942) I was somewhat skeptical of Brookie's capacity, but in the same paragraph I said that I later learned that my misgivings were based solely on his mannerisms and I came to admire and respect his military judgment.

PERSONAL

With regard to Monty, the most severe thing I said was that Monty was described best by a letter he wrote to me -- and I published the letter. I gave him high marks in his conduct of what I called the "prepared battle group." So far as my memory serves me, there was not a word of other criticism and so I was quite pleased to find that the public was ready to buy the book in spite of what I thought was lack of drama, argument and criticism.

Please convey my warmest greetings to Kathleen, and of course my continued wishes for your return to a state of vigorous health.

With personal regard,

As ever,

General The Right Honorable
Lord Ismay, K. G., G. C. B., D. S. O.
Wormington Grange
Broadway
Worcestershire, England

PERSONAL

mg

November 8, 1960

The Vice President
c/o Rose Mary Woods
Hotel Ambassador
Los Angeles, California

Dear Dick

The first four ballots cast at 7:00 A.M. this morning in my precinct in Gettysburgh were for Nixon and Lodge. If this marks a trend, you will win in a walk. Good luck. As ever.

DE

November 7, 1960.

Dear Mr. Gable:

I learned from the paper this morning that you have suffered a mild coronary thrombosis. I trust that your recovery will be rapid and complete.

Presuming on our very brief acquaintance, I likewise offer one piece of advice -- which is to follow the instructions of your doctors meticulously. I have found this to be fairly easy to do, except for the one item in which they seem to place the greatest stress, which is "don't worry and never get angry." However, I am learning -- and in recent weeks I have had lots of opportunities to practice!

With all the best,

Sincerely,

Mr. Clark Gable,
Hollywood Presbyterian Hospital,
Hollywood, California.

November 7, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR

MRS. WHITMAN

Last evening about 10:00 pm, the President called me and said that he had just listened to the Vice President and asked that I send a telegram to the Vice President in the name of the President:

I sent the following telegram to the Vice President:

Nov. 6th

I just listened to your speech.
Congratulations on a fine presentation.
You are doing a great job.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

The above for your records.

Wilton B. Persons

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	4. Special Staff Note (1 pg)	11/28/60	A
	5. Staff Notes No. 865 (2 pgs)	11/22/60	A
	6. Special Staff Note (1 pg)	11/21/60	A
	7. Supplement to Staff Notes No. 864 (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 82-498 # 9	11/19/60	A
	8. Staff Notes No. 864 (2 pgs)	11/18/60	A
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	13. Staff Notes No. 862 (2 pgs)	11/10/60	A

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

When the White House Staff Notes were created, each paragraph was marked separately with its classification. The following markings were used to distinguish the classification of each paragraph: (U) - Unclassified; (Admin. Conf.) - Administratively Confidential; (C) - Confidential; (S) - Secret; (TS) - Top Secret; (TS-RD) - Top Secret-Restricted Data. Those marked U and Admin. Conf. have been opened for research. The remaining classified paragraphs have been deleted, but may be requested for classification review under the mandatory review provisions of Executive Order 12065.

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(our copy)

[redacted]

STAFF NOTES NO. 868

November 30, 1960

Defense

1. Missiles

.... (S)

USIA

2. US-USSR. -- USIA reports that the Soviets have apparently agreed in principle that each of three USIA exhibits on transportation, plastics and medicine will be displayed for a period of three weeks in each of three Soviet cities next year. All the exhibits will be shown in Moscow, but cities where US presentations have never appeared, such as Tbilisi, Tashkent and Stalingrad, are also included. The first exhibit (on plastics) is scheduled to open in Moscow on April 1, and a Soviet team should arrive here about December 15 to inspect exhibit sites and conclude negotiations. (Admin. Conf.)

State

3. Israel

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

SN # 868 - 2 -

(3 cont.)

State (cont'd)

(C)

Labor

4. Unemployment. -- Labor plans to announce Friday that initial claims for unemployment compensation during the week ending November 26 were at a post-war high for that period, and that the figure for insured unemployment for the week ending November 19 was the highest for that period since 1949. These statistics indicate a continuing increase in unemployment. (Admin. Conf.)

(Carbon No. 1 ret'd by V.P. & destroyed 12/14/60)

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DZ

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 867

November 29, 1960

1. Balance of Payments. -- Based on the President's directive on balance of payments, State is considering making further approaches to other governments about their import restrictions. All our Embassies except those within the Bloc have been asked to submit their specific recommendations by December 7, and to estimate the size of the increase in US exports that could arise from liberalization. ~~(C)~~

2. US-Cuba. -- State believes that Cuba will try to procure the American goods that it needs by diversions from other countries, now that we have revoked nearly all general export licenses previously applicable to Cuba. Therefore, our Embassies have been asked to approach their host governments orally for help in preventing re-export of American goods to Cuba or diversion of these goods to Cuba while in transit. We do not seek introduction of new legislation by these countries but hope they will help to the extent permitted by their present export control machinery. Our Embassies will also solicit cooperation in collection of export control intelligence. ~~(C)~~

3. Japanese Opinion. -- Recent USIA opinion surveys in Japan, summarized by our Embassy, indicate that Japanese attitudes toward the US and its relations with Japan have become more favorable over the past 2 years. Attitudes have improved toward the US-Japan partnership, US conduct of foreign affairs, US influence in Japan, and Japanese alignment with the West. A majority of those polled believe the US will keep its economic lead over a 20-25 year period of peace, but think that the USSR will gain a military lead and that the Soviets are slightly ahead in space developments. About half those expressing opinions are uncommitted on the security treaty, and the rest split evenly between approval and disapproval. Of those disapproving, 6 out of 10 favor retention of the treaty with modifications. ~~(C)~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 82-498#8
DJH 9/30/83

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4. TIROS. -- NASA reports that the pictures from the narrow-angle camera of TIROS II continue to be very satisfactory, and that 3 of the 5 infrared channels and the attitude sensing system are also working properly. However, the pictures from the wide-angle camera are still very poor, apparently because the optical system is out of focus. It is unlikely that this condition can be corrected if it persists. ... The spin rate has been increased twice since launch and is now 13.9 rpm. According to plan, the magnetic orientation system will not be tested for several more days. (U)

5. The Economy. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that adjusted manufacturers' sales in October were 1% less than in September. Shipments of durable goods dropped 2% and sales of nondurable goods fell 1%. New orders placed with manufacturers were down 4% in October, with durable goods principally affected. Unfilled orders at the end of October totaled $46.5 billion, $5 billion under the figure for October 1959. Adjusted inventory book values of manufacturers dropped $400 million in October, with all of the decline occurring in durable goods as liquidation of stocks continued in the metals producing and consuming industries. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

JE

STAFF NOTES NO. 866

November 26, 1960

1. Volta Project. State reports that the draft contract between Ghana and the VALCO aluminum consortium, initialed last week by Prime Minister Nkrumah and Edgar Kaiser, covers power price and tax treatment, as well as all other important aspects of the relationship. The 30-year contract is contingent upon parliamentary ratification, which is expected within 30 days, and upon VALCO securing the financing for the smelter. State assumes that the IBRD will wait for formal ratification, and submission by Ghana of its revised general development plan, before processing the loan application for the hydroelectric project. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Water And Sewage. HEW notes that bond issues totaling over $125 million for construction of sewage treatment facilities were approved in the November 8 election, one of the largest totals on record for an election date. Major issues were approved in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon and California, and many small issues were approved in Ohio, California, Oregon, Missouri, Michigan and Virginia. Some issues of small aggregate value were defeated, mainly in Ohio and Michigan. ...The $1.75 billion California State Water Development Project (Feather River), designed to divert water from northern to southern California, was passed, and municipal water system development projects totaling $7.5 million were authorized in Ohio and Virginia. ...HEW believes these results reflect the enforcement efforts of the Public Health Service under the procedures of the 1956 Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and that there will probably be increased construction of water and sewage facilities in the future. (U)

3. X-15. NASA reports that two of the three airplanes in the X-15 program are now flying and one is being reconstructed after an explosion that occurred during engine ground tests.

Administratively
Confidential

The number 1 aircraft powered by the 16,000 lbs. thrust XLR-11 interim engine will be grounded before the end of the year for 4 months, to install the 57,000 lbs. thrust XLR-99 engine with which the number 2 aircraft is now equipped. The number 3 aircraft should be in operation again by fourth quarter 1961, and will have the XLR-99 engine...Five pilots are now qualified to fly the X-15 and two more should be qualified by the end of the year...As of November 23, the number 1 aircraft had made sixteen and the number 2 aircraft had made eleven powered flights. The maximum speed recorded thus far (with the interim engine) is 2196 mph and the maximum altitude is 136,500 feet. Plans call for three flights in first quarter 1961 to attain a speed of Mach 4, ten flights in second quarter 1961 to attain Mach 5.5 and an altitude of 210,000 feet, and five flights in third quarter 1961 to attain Mach 6.4 and an altitude of 250,000 feet. There is a rocket capability to send the plane to about 600,000 feet, but it is not known whether the structure can withstand re-entry from that altitude. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

November 23, 1960

From Labor:

Consumer Prices. -- Labor will announce Friday that the CPI in October reached 127.3, a record high. Average prices registered an increase of 0.4% over September and were 1.4% over a year ago. The first October increase in average food prices since 1951, combined with seasonal increases among some non-food items (particularly new cars, and ladies' apparel) largely accounted for the advance. During the past ten years the CPI has advanced six times, declined once (1954), and has remained unchanged three times between September and October.

DE

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Carbon No. 4
(our copy)

STAFF NOTES NO. 865

November 22, 1960

Commerce

1. The Economy. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that industrial employment and sales showed diverse tendencies in October, and that demand for inventory goods in recent months has remained at reduced levels. The Federal Reserve Board index shows that industrial output in October amounted to 107% of the 1959 average, unchanged from September. Adjusted nonfarm employment decreased by 100,000 from September, and totaled about 53.1 million. Most of the decline took place in manufacturing. The annual rate of personal income in October was only .5% above July and 6.5% above October 1959. Adjusted retail purchases in October were 2% above the previous month and department store sales were an adjusted 4% higher than in September. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Missiles

Defense

[redacted]

...(S)

3. SAC

Defense

[redacted]

...(S)

~~SECRET~~

4. US-Guinea. -- ICA reports that 34 Guinean scholarship holders are now taking an accelerated English language course at American University, and are being screened to determine the nature of the further training that they will receive. Over a three-year period there will be a total of 150 of these students from Guinea, on grants being administered by the African-American Institute under contract with ICA. ... There have been many problems in implementing the program, largely because of procedural delays by the government of Guinea, but ICA is confident that the program will operate more smoothly in the future. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 864

November 19, 1960

1. Coal. -- Interior is announcing that 14 representatives of the coal industry have been appointed members of a general advisory committee for the proposed Office of Coal Research (which was authorized by legislation signed by the President in July). The Committee will advise Interior on the administration of the new agency, and will evaluate the progress of agency research contracts. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Deep Diving Submarine. -- A 152-foot experimental deep diving submarine (AGSS) has been authorized in the FY '61 shipbuilding program, as a step toward development of a larger, deep diving combatant submarine. The AGSS will be used for advanced weapons evaluation, and acoustic and oceanographic research. It can also be used as a medium speed, deep depth target for training purposes. The AGSS will have a surface displacement of 847 tons, a submerged speed of 15 knots, and the ability to operate at depths of [redacted] feet. Its most important technical feature is a pressure hull which consists of an 18-foot constant-diameter cylinder, using deep frames instead of structural bulkheads. (C)

3. NATO Exercise. -- A summary of the lessons learned from the NATO FALLEX 1960 series of land and sea exercises, conducted from September 6 through October 16, will be held at SACLANT headquarters, Norfolk, Virginia, on November 23. Press reports and comments of NATO and National Commanders have characterized the exercises as the most effective in NATO history. (S)

4. Foreign Journalists. -- During 1960, groups of journalists from Denmark, Great Britain, Spain and Turkey have been given tours of US defense establishments, sponsored jointly by Defense, State and USIA. The results have been very favorable, and Turkish newspapers, for example, devoted over 10,000 column inches to descriptions of the tour by their journalists. (U)

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 82-498 #9
BY DJH DATE 9/30/83

~~SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(1)(3)(5)
NSC letter 9/8/83
NLE DATE 9/30/83

5. US-Germany. -- Embassy Bonn has been instructed to challenge the disparity between the coal quotas established by Germany for the US and for the UK. Our objective is either to increase the US share in 1961, or to establish a basis for a more equitable adjustment in 1962. German coal industry officials have argued that they are being threatened by low-cost residual fuel oil and the possibility of Russian dumping of oil, and that the quota system really is in our favor because if it did not exist, lower priced British coal would take over most of the US market in Germany. (C)

6. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in Eximbank credits of $12 million for a steel plant in Argentina and $30 million to the Chilean Railways for American-made equipment; an International Finance Corporation investment of $700,000 in a Colombian company that manufactures cans and operates a metal and paper printing plant; and, DLF loans of up to $2 million to the Development Bank of Ethiopia for re-lending to private agricultural and industrial borrowers, up to $129.6 million to construct an integrated steel mill in Turkey, and up to $12.7 million to Viet-Nam for a thermal power plant. (Admin. Conf.) ... DLF has approved an increase of $26.2 million in a loan to Iran for road construction. (C)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 18, 1960

General Goodpaster:

Re: SN #864, Item #3

Treasury revenue estimates in January assumed that GNP for CY '60 would total $510 billion.

C.H.R.
C. H. Russell

Carbon No. 3
(our copy)

STAFF NOTES NO. 864

November 18, 1960

1. Missiles

Defense

...(C)

2. Missiles

Defense

...(S)

Commerce

3. Gross National Product. -- Commerce will announce Monday that the third quarter adjusted annual rate of GNP was $503.5 billion, compared to the second quarter record $505 billion rate. The rise of $3 billion in the demand for products for final use was more than offset by the nearly $5 billion drop in inventories. Expansion of consumer buying of goods was checked, but consumer services, government purchases and exports moved ahead. Fixed investment outlays remained on

~~SECRET~~

a high plateau. ... The annual rate of GNP for the first three quarters of 1960 amounted to $503.5 billion, $22.5 billion or more than 4-1/2% above the same period in 1959. In constant dollars, the rise in national output was 3%. (Admin. Conf.)

4. US-Togo. -- ICA reports that we are informing the Togolese of our decision to grant the road building equipment and spare parts that they requested. The total cost could be $585,000 unless we can find these items in our surplus stocks. The parts will be used to put back into operation the American-made equipment turned over to Togo by France. The new equipment (bulldozers, scrapers, etc.) will be used to speed up road construction now underway. ICA will also pay for trips here by 2 Togolese to help select equipment. ... The road building grant is the only part of an aid program for Togo approved so far, because it is the only request prepared in enough detail to permit implementation. However, State and ICA have approved in principle an $850,000 aid program for this year. ICA hopes to have a liaison officer in Togo within several weeks, and that Technical Cooperation, Special Assistance and PL-480 projects can be worked out then. (Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 863

November 16, 1960

Commerce

1. Personal Income. -- Commerce will announce Friday that the adjusted annual rate of personal income in October was $409.5 billion, up slightly from September and from the third quarter figure of $408 billion. The change resulted from small increases in contract construction, retail trade and state and local government payrolls. Higher unemployment benefits accounted for part of the rise. ... Personal income for the first 10 months of 1960 increased a total of 4% to an annual rate of $403.5 billion, $22 billion higher than in the same period in 1959. Wage and salary disbursements amounted to $15 billion of the increase. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Missiles

Defense

[redacted]

... (S)

3. Satellites

Defense

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Defense (cont'd)

(3. cont.)

... (S)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DE

STAFF NOTES NO. 862

November 10, 1960

1. GSA. -- Recent reports show that the General Services Administration received income of almost $393 million from sales of surplus items in FY '60, while its appropriations amounted to only $283 million. Real property sales totaled $78 million, defense materials about $148 million, and personal property (for which GSA has responsibility but delegates most of its authority) $166.6 million. ... More than half the receipts from sales of defense materials reverts to Treasury, as does all but 5% of the returns from sales of real and personal property. (U)

2. Integration. -- HEW notes the report of the authoritative "Southern School News" that 116 of the 199 predominantly white and 14 of the 38 predominantly negro public colleges in the South have desegregated. Thus more than half of the tax-supported colleges in the area, compared to only one-fourth of the bi-racial school districts there, have now desegregated. Twelve of the 17 southern and border states had some college desegregation before the 1954 Supreme Court decision, and only Florida has started college desegregation since that time. All public schools, including colleges, continue to be segregated in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina. (U)

3. Teacher Training. -- The National Science Foundation will announce Monday that grants totaling about $9.8 million have been made to 43 colleges and universities to support Academic Year Institutes for science and mathematics teachers. This will be the sixth year of a program to improve the knowledge of teachers by making possible a year of full-time advanced study in science and mathematics. Approximately 1,500 junior and senior high school teachers and 75 college teachers will receive stipends of $3,000, plus allowances for dependents, books and travel, to attend these institutes. (Admin. Conf.)

~~SECRET~~

SN # 862

Defense

4. SAC

... (S)

Defense

5. Missiles

... (C)

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11-12

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STAFF NOTES NO. 861

November 7, 1960

1. Africa

USIA

[redacted]

... (C)

State

2. US-Panama. -- Secretary Dillon has approved allocation of $6 million from the Contingency Fund to bolster the government of President Chiari of Panama. Of this amount, $5 million will be in the form of a 15-year loan to relieve the budget shortfall, and $1 million will be used to start social development projects. We will emphasize to the Panamanian government that this is not intended to be recurring aid, and that we expect the government to take adequate fiscal actions soon, including a reform of tax collection and an increase in tax schedules. Our funds are to be used for current government expenses and not for debt retirement. (Admin. Conf.)

Treasury

3. Management Improvement. -- Treasury will release this week an annual summary of the results of its management improvement program, which will show that a record $8 million was saved in FY '60, not including a non-recurring saving of an additional $1.2 million. Treasury has been giving special attention to training and college recruitment programs as means to improve employee and supervisory competence and, in FY '60, the direct participation of Treasury employees in the management improvement program saved over $1 million. (Admin. Conf.)

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SN # 861

Defense

4. Missiles

[redacted]

... (S)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 4, 1960

General Goodpaster:

Re: SN #860, Item #1

If anyone is interested in further details on these firings, I will send over the press kits.

C.H.R.
C. H. Russell

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Carbon No. 3
(our copy)

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 860

November 5, 1960

Defense

1. Solar Battery. -- Army has developed a new solar battery that is 10 to 100 times more resistant to damage from nuclear radiation than present models. Solar cells are the main source of electric power for equipment used in space experiments and the new battery will be able to operate considerably longer exposed to nuclear radiation than the old model. The process for making the new battery may also be applicable to transistors, diodes and other semiconductor devices used in military equipment, which at present can be easily damaged by nuclear radiation. (U)

Defense

2. Submarines

... (C)

Defense

3. Suggestion Program. -- The Air Force Civilian Suggestion Program has the highest participation (28.3%) of any Government agency. Employees were awarded over $786,000 for approximately 21,000 suggestions that were used. The first-year value of these suggestions to Government totaled more than $32 million, and 274 suggestions were patented during FY '60. (U)

HHFA

4. City Housing. -- HHFA notes that university training

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HHFA (Conf'l)

courses apparently are not geared to the great increase in employment opportunities for people competent in the fields of urban renewal and other housing and planning activities such as metropolitan area programs. Therefore, Administrator Mason (with the cooperation of the Brookings Institution) has called a conference of 50 of the nation's top academicians to discuss this matter on November 21. (U)

5. Rice

State

[redacted]

... (C)

Treasury

6. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in Eximbank credits, to purchase American equipment, of $10 million to an Argentine Bank to lend to small private firms, $1.5 million to a glass container manufacturer in Colombia, $3.4 million to a French airline, $250,000 to an Icelandic company for a fish processing and cold storage plant in the Netherlands, $1.5 million to Israel for airport equipment, and $100,000 for supermarkets in Mexico; and Eximbank credit of $50 million to Venezuela to finance import of American capital goods, and issuance by the Bank of a medium-term political risks guarantee to an American company selling oil well equipment to an Argentine company; an Eximbank Cooley Amendment credit of approximately $1.389 million for hotels in Israel; approval by IMF of Nicaragua's request for a 1-year standby arrangement to permit drawings up to $7.5 million, and a similar arrangement with Venezuela to permit drawings up to $100 million; an IBRD loan of $20 million to meet the foreign exchange costs of projects financed by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India; and, approval of the request by IBRD to increase from $300 million to $400 million its authorization for sales of portions of IBRD loans. (Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 860

November 4, 1960

NASA
Unclassified
12/1/75.
Maines

1. Space Tests. -- NASA plans to launch two non-orbital space vehicles November 7, neither of which will include bio-medical experiments. The primary objectives of the launch of MERCURY REDSTONE-1 at 8:00 a.m. on the Atlantic Missile Range will be to qualify the capsule-booster combination during the boost phase of flight, and the capsule and its systems during weightless flight and re-entry. The planned flight time is 15.9 minutes, of which 5.4 minutes is to be weightless. ... The primary objective of the LITTLE JOE-5 launch at Noon from Wallops Island will be to demonstrate the structural integrity of the MERCURY capsule and escape system during an escape initiated at the highest dynamic pressure to be encountered on the flight (900 lb/sq. ft.).

VA

2. Filipino Veterans. -- Veterans Administration disbursements in the Philippines totaled over $806 million from 1946-59 and about $66 million in FY '60, which should have an important effect on the Philippine economy. Commonwealth Army veterans have asked our Congress to increase compensation rates, educational aid for war orphans, pensions, and hospitalization for non-service connected disabilities. ... VA has encountered some administrative difficulties arising from Filipino customs. For example, a review of several thousand claims from Filipino widows revealed that 23% of the claimants were ineligible for continued benefits because they had lived with and represented themselves to be the wives of other men since the death of their veteran husbands. Disallowance of these claims will save our Government over $7 million and there are still 4,600 other cases to be reviewed. (Admin. Conf.)

3. US-Mali

State

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(3. cont.)

[redacted]

... (C)

State (Cont'd)

USIA

4. Information Activities. -- USIA has instructed its media to acquaint the world audience with the historical facts about the Guantanamo naval base and the Cuban actions that made the Presidential statement of November 1 necessary. However, media are to avoid matching the crescendo coverage of the issue which has been given by the commercial news media. (Admin. Conf.)

Treasury

5. Financing. -- Treasury is announcing this afternoon that through November 3, subscriptions to 3-1/4%, 15-month Treasury notes totaled $9.051 billion (including $5 billion by the Federal Reserve Banks), and subscriptions to 3-3/4%, 5-1/2-year Treasury bonds totaled $1.192 billion. Both these issues were offered in exchange to holders of $7.037 billion in 4-3/4% certificates of indebtedness and $3.806 billion in Treasury bonds maturing November 15. The amount of maturing securities not exchanged is about $600 million or 10% of these securities in public hands, which is a normal attrition. Today's mail at the Federal Reserve Banks may include some additional subscriptions. The exchange for the 5-1/2-year bonds is very favorable and corresponds to prior Treasury estimates. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3

STAFF NOTES NO. 859

November 3, 1960

1. Ionosphere Satellite. -- NASA reports that EXPLORER VIII was successfully fired into orbit early this morning from the Atlantic Missile Range, and has an apogee of 1422.65 stat. mi., perigee of 258.44 stat. mi., and period of 112.75 minutes. The satellite carries 8 experiments, most of which are designed to measure the positive ion and electron composition of the ionosphere. A secondary objective is to gather data on micrometeorite impacts. All the experiments are known to be functioning normally, excluding the ground-commanded electric field meter about which there is not yet any information. The data from the experiments will be of the most immediate use in the field of communications. ... The estimated broadcasting life of the satellite is about 3 months. (U)

2. Latin America. -- Our Embassies in Latin America (excluding Cuba and the Dominican Republic) have been told that the Administration intends to seek early appropriation by Congress of the $500 million already authorized for our program for Latin American social development, and they have been instructed to start exploratory talks with the host governments. The purpose of the discussions is to ascertain the interests of the host governments, and to produce suggestion on ways to implement the intent of Congress to strengthen "the free democratic trade unions to raise the standards of living through improved management-labor relations". The discussions should also identify projects to be implemented immediately or in the future, and actions the host governments can take to help themselves. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Cuban Refugees. -- (Ref: SN # 854) Bradley Patterson reports that as a result of the meeting at the White House with Governor Collins and other Florida officials, representatives from Labor, HEW and the Immigration and

Administratively
Confidential

Naturalization Service have been sent on a fact-finding survey to the Miami area. These representatives are meeting today with Florida officials and, on their return, Mr. Merriam and interested Cabinet members should be in a better position to recommend to the President any special coordination or other measures that might be taken. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

November 2, 1960

From Labor:

Unemployment. -- Labor reports that initial unemployment claims in the week ending October 29th, and unemployment compensation in the week ending October 22nd, rose to record levels. The cold weather experienced by the Eastern states may be causing early layoffs in outdoor construction.

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[redacted]

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 858

November 2, 1960

Labor

1. Strikes. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that only 225 work stoppages began in September, involving 140,000 workers. There were 70,000 other workers idle from stoppages that continued from previous months, bringing the total of man-days of idleness in September to 1.75 million. (Admin. Conf.)

HHFA

2. Housing. -- Administrator Mason has approached over 100 leaders in the housing industry for their ideas on how the purchase prices of houses can be lowered. The answers are now being tabulated. (U)

HEW

3. Air Crash. -- At the request of the National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution, the Food and Drug Administration examined specimens scraped from the engines of the Electra that crashed near Boston October 4, and found fragments of starlings in three of the engines. (FDA was consulted because of its experience in detecting foreign materials in food.) (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

4. HAWKEYE. -- Navy has just accepted the Grumman W2F-1 HAWKEYE, an early warning and intercept control aircraft with an all-weather capability. This is the first aircraft able to direct interception of attacking aircraft as well as supply early warning information. It would usually be employed to combat saturation attacks on task forces. (U)

5. U.S. Army

Defense

[redacted]

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Sup. to SN # 858 - 2 -

(5. cont.)

Defense (cont'd)

[redacted]

... (S)

6. Weapons

Defense

[redacted]

... (C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

November 1, 1960

Ionosphere Satellite. -- NASA plans to launch a Juno II rocket at 0020 EST November 3, on the Atlantic Missile Range, to put into orbit an ionosphere direct measurement satellite (S-30). If the satellite achieves the desired 200 mile perigee and 1,000 mile apogee, it will be the first to take direct and continuous readings on the ionosphere at these altitudes. In addition to investigating the ionosphere, the satellite has the secondary mission of collecting data on micrometeorite impacts.

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memorandum,	Herter to DDE (2 pgs)	11/10/60	A
2. Memorandum	attached to above re Rumania & Bulgaria (1 pg)	undated	A
3. Telephone	conversation, Herter & DDE (1 pg) portions exempted, MR 81-82 #14 appeal: portions exempted, MR 81-82 #14	11/14/60	A

FILE LOCATION
Dwight D. Eisenhower Papers as
President of the United States,
1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

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Folder: Telephone Calls November 1960

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GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

11/28	General Decker re position for General Goodpaster
11/25	Secretary of State to Pres. re making a trip to Europe and not getting very far in Geneva in nuclear discussions
11/10	memo for the Pres. re raising the diplomatic missions at Bucharest, Rumania and Sofia, Bulgaria from legations to Embassies ; contains enclosure re relations with Rumania and Bulgaria
11/14	situation in Guatemala (from Sec. of State)
11/14	re Kennedy wanting to appoint Lodge and Dillonto high positions
11/9	Vice President called from California -- right after his conceding to Kennedy

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 28, 1960

The President called General Decker out of the JCS meeting, apologized for so doing, and said that he had gotten to the place where he was recommending various assignments for some of the military people who had been at the White House. He said he had one person of whom he was very proud, General Goodpaster, who had been with him for six years, and that General Goodpaster wanted, and the President thought he was entitled to, an assistant division commander post. I did not hear the precise reply but it was short and I think it was "it will be done, sir."

TELEPHONE CALLS

November 27, 1960

10:55 a.m.	President called George Allen
10:57	President called Usher (Searles)
11:07	President called Mr. Hagerty - He was out of city - President said he had forgotten - would see him Monday.
12:05p.m.	President called Dr. Eisenhower
12:06	President asked that George Allen be told that he would pick him up in few minutes - message given
6:37	Colonel Eisenhower called the President
7:22	President called Secretary Anderson - he was on long distance call - call completed 7:24.

TELEPHONE CALLS

November 26, 1960

9:16 a.m.	Mrs. Eisenhower called the President
10:24	President called Mrs. Eisenhower
12:05 p.m.	Mrs. Whitman called the President
2:30	President called Usher (Scouten)
2:45	President called Mrs. Whitman
2:50	Mrs. Whitman called the President
2:51	President called Mrs. Whitman
5:51	President called Mrs. Whitman
6:02	President called Mrs. Whitman
6:05	President called Usher (Carter)
6:07	President called Mrs. Allen
6:24	President called Mrs. Whitman
6:37	President called Usher (Carter)
7:16	President called Edgar Eisenhower - Expected later - transferred to Dr. Milton - Call completed 7:25
7:32	Edgar Eisenhower called the President
7:56	President called Usher (Carter)

TELEPHONE CALLS

November 25, 1960

10:42 a.m. Secretary Herter called President

Telephone calls
November 25, 1960

The Secretary of State called the President. Two subjects. One, was the President going to make another trip to Europe. The President thought not. He said Hagerty had suggested that he do so, taking Kennedy with him, to introduce him to his friends such as Macmillan, de Gaulle, etc. The President said he thought Kennedy would resent that, which opinion the Secretary seemed to agree.

Second subject. They are not getting very far in Geneva in nuclear discussions, Russians being very stubborn. Normally they would take a recess at Xmas time. The Secretary proposes the recess be extended until the new Administration comes in. Thinks all the other countries will approve with the possible exception of Britain. If all countries approve, okay with the President.

TELEPHONE CALLS

November 24, 1960

9:25 a.m.	Mrs. Eisenhower called the President
10:40	President called Colonel Eisenhower at home
4:00 p.m.	President called Mrs. Whitman at home
4:14	President called Jim Rowley at home
4:26	President called W. Alton Jones in Albany, Georgia. He was out shooting - left word.
6:35	W. Alton Jones called the President - checked with Sgt. Moaney - President was having dinner.
	Call completed 9:05 p.m.

TELEPHONE CALLS

November 23, 1960

10:10 a.m.	General Persons called the President in Augusta but said General Goodpaster could talk if he was not available when call was completed. President was in field hunting and planned to have lunch there. Also planned to be near a phone between 2 and 3 p.m. Manspell (agent) checked back with White House to see if call was urgent. Told o.k. when President near phone. Call completed 3:45 p.m.
6:50 p.m.	President called General Persons
8:41	President called Mrs. Whitman

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TELEPHONE CALLS
November 21, 1960 - The President in Augusta

9:50 The President called Mr. Hartley at the Farm

2:27 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

6:31 Secretary Herter called the President

7:16 ~~-Major-~~ Mrs. Eisenhower called the President

7:30 The President called General Persons

TELEPHONE CALLS - Augusta

November 18

9:10 The President called Secreary Anderson

8:35 The President called General Gruenther about coming down

9:38 The President called Colonel Eisenhower

8:45 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

November 19

11:54 Mrs. Eisenhower called the President

4:33 General Goodpaster called the President

November 20

3:07 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

November 16, 1960

8:48 a.m.	President called Secretary Anderson
6:11	President called Secretary Anderson
7:20	President called Dr. Milton Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 15, 1960

The President called General Persons and said (this was just after seeing Bob Anderson and Sec. Gates) that he felt it important to tell Clark Clifford that he thought it was highly important that Anderson see Kennedy about the balance of payments business.

If Kennedy wants Fulbright to sit in on talks as an observer, no objection.

The President sent his best to Mr. Clifford.

- - - - -

The President called the Secretary of State and asked him to send a directive to all Ambassadors asking how staffs of Embassy could be cut down to bare minimum. Report to be in by Dec. 1.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 1-2 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 14, 1960

The Secretary of State called the President to report that the situation in Guatemala was not good -- that apparently three countries, Nicaragua and Cuba -- and Guatemala -- were involved. [redacted]

This is substance of conversation, but circumstances were such that I could not listen to all of it or take notes.

The President called the Secretary of the Treasury -- discussed his plans for coming to Augusta and some of the reasons. They also discussed whether the President or the Secretary would make a statement afterward; the President wants to get into print his feeling about the gold situation and the necessity for the stability of the dollar. This conversation I did not hear in toto, either. Jim Hagerty was in the President's office at the time.

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(d)
MR81-82-#114-NSC ltr. 1/5/82
NLE Date 3/15/82

11/14/60

Mr. President:

Some fifteen minutes after you went back on the course, they eventually got the Vice President on the phone. He spoke to me, but said he would continue to try to get you. The purpose of his call was to report the substance of his conversation with Kennedy.

The main point (which of course the press will not know) was that Kennedy was asking about appointing Lodge and Dillon to positions of responsibility in the foreign field (not Sec. of State, he added quickly). The Vice President said this involved a high decision as to whether the Republican Party (you and he) wanted them so appointed. Kennedy will do nothing until he talks further with the Vice President, and the Vice President told Kennedy he was going to discuss the question with you.

a.

TELEPHONE CALLS

November 13, 1960

8:40 a.m.	President called Mrs. Eisenhower
9:02	President called General Persons

TELEPHONE CALLS

November 12, 1960

9:09 a.m.	President called Mrs. Eisenhower
3:52 p.m.	President called Judge Walsh
7:21	President called Mrs. Eisenhower
8:03	Vice President Nixon called the President from Miami, Florida

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TELEPHONE CALLS

November 11, 1960

8:55	President called Mrs. Eisenhower
9:10	President called General Persons
11:36	President called Gordon Gray
7:55 p.m.	President called for Mrs. Eisenhower - checked with Scouten - she was not in yet - no message

TELEPHONE CALLS

November 10, 1950 Augusta

8:06 The First Lady called the President

8:33 The President called the First Lady

9:01 The President called Dr. Milton

4:30 The President called acw

5:50 Mr. Hagerty called the President

5:52 The President called Bob Anderson

6:52 The President called acw

9:46 General Goodpaster called the President

November 11, 1960

8:54 The President called the First Lady

;1:34 The President called Gordon Gray re jet aircraft to Cambodia

11:59 The President called acw to report he had so done

12:32 The President called acw

7:50 The President called the First Lady

November 12, 1960

9:09 The President called the First Lady

1:22 The President called acw

3:48 The President called Judge Walsh

6:55 The President called the First Lady

8:03 The Vice President called the President - something "important" but the President did not tell me what.

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 10, 1960

8:05 a.m.	Mrs. Eisenhower called the President
8:32	Mrs. Eisenhower called the President
9:03	President called Dr. Milton Eisenhower
5:52 p.m.	President called Secretary Anderson

Augusta
November 9, 1960

5:35 The President phoned Mrs. Eisenhower

5:40 The President phoned General Persons

5:47 The President phoned Mr. Hagerty

8:20 ~~Mr. Hagerty~~ Mrs. Eisenhower called the President

Aug 10.

Early a.m. Mrs. Eisenhower twice phoned the President.

9;)0 The President called Dr. Milton about fishing trip of brothers in Wisconsin next summer. Tentatively they agreed it should be stag -- and that probably late July or early August. I think the President also agreed to Larry Fisher's home.

ARY - telephone calls

November 9, 1960

About 12:25 the Vice President called from California, where he had been for election day and election night returns. He seemed controlled, not downcast particularly. Said he thought they were still going to take California -- he also felt that Illinois would go in his column with absentee ballotts -- he still thought Minnesota would be won. He said they might close the then difference of 400,000 in the popular vote.

The Vice President said to the President "You were magnificent, as far as I am concerned." The President urged him to concede (the V. P. said he just had) and added if by some miracle the vote could be upset, conceding would not be harmful.

The Vice President pointed out that he had run some 7% ahead of the Republican Party and Kennedy a little more behind the Democratic Party. He said that basically the trouble was the weakness of the Republican Party.

The President urged the Vice President to take a good rest -- sent his love to Pat -- and said "we can be proud of these last eight years." The Vice President said "You did a grand job."

TELEPHONE CALLS
Tuesday, November 8, 1960

Election Day

7:55	Mrs. Eisenhower called the President; he had just returned from voting at Gettysburg
8:20	Mrs. Eisenhower called the President
11:35	The President called General Bradley, to explain that he had worn the watch containing pictures of his grandchildren (rather than the new one General Bradley had given him) when he voted -- so he could say, if asked how he voted, "for them."
9:26	Mr. Hagerty called the President
10:02	Mr. Hagerty called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS

November 6, 1960

11:37 a.m.	President called Mr. Hagerty
9:28 p.m.	President called General Persons
9; 31	President called Mr. Hagerty
9:40	President called General Persons

Library

TELEPHONE CALLS

November 5, 1960

8:00 a.m.	President called George Allen at residence - did not answer
8:06	Call completed to Mr. Allen from office
9:40	President called Mrs. Eisenhower
2:35 p.m.	Walter Williams called the President
6:00	Dr. Milton Eisenhower called the President
6:40	President called General Walter B. Smith

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1960

8:15 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:19 - 8:22 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:30 - 10:07 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. John N. Irwin, II Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. John A. McCone Hon. Maurice H. Stans Hon. T. Keith Glennan Hon. Alan T. Waterman Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky General Curtis LeMay Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Abbott Washburn Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gerard C. Smith Mr. Walter Whitman, Department of State Mr. Haydn Williams, Department of Defense Mr. Eugene B. Skolnikoff (Office of Dr. Kistiakowsky) Mr. Huntington Sheldon Hon. Livingston Merchant Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Mr. Marion W. Boggs
10:07 - 10:20 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. John N. Irwin Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:20 - 10:43 am	Mr. Robert Montgomery
10:43 - 10:48 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

10:48 - 11:00 am	(Mr. Lewis Rosenstiel) OFF THE RECORD (President, Schenley Industries, Inc.)
11:03 - 11:42 am	Mr. Joyce Hall
11:42 - 11:51 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:53 - 12:25 pm	Major General Sir Kenneth Strong
12:27 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:00 pm	Returned to the office.
2:05 - 2:08 pm	Hon. Maurice Stans
2:15 - 3:13 pm	Mr. William S. Paley Chairman of the Board, Columbia Broadcasting System Mr. Robert Montgomery
2:27 - 2:30 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:13 - 4:15 pm	Hon. Nelson Rockefeller Governor of New York
4:15 - 4:18 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens and Colonel Robert L. Schulz
4:16 - 4:35 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
4:48 - 4:55 pm	Colonel Robert L. Schulz Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
4:55 pm	The President, Colonel Schulz and Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower went to the Abilene Room in the Mansion.
7:30 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a WHITE HOUSE DINNER: The President and Mrs. Eisenhower Hon. and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon Hon. and Mrs. William P. Rogers

(continued)

7:30 pm WHITE HOUSE DINNER list continued from previous page:

Hon. and Mrs. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. and Mrs. Fred Seaton
Hon. Frederick H. Mueller
Hon. and Mrs. Arthur Flemming
Hon. and Mrs. John A. McCone
Hon. and Mrs. Maurice H. Stans
Hon. and Mrs. Leo A. Hoegh
Hon. and Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller
Hon. Kevin McCann
Hon. and Mrs. Meyer Kestnbaum
Hon. and Mrs. Clarence B. Randall
Hon. and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge
Hon. and Mrs. J. Clifford Folger
Brig. General and Mrs. Joseph F. Battley
Hon. and Mrs. George E. Allen
Mrs. H. Norman Baetjer, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Perry R. Bass
Mr. and Mrs. James B. Black
Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Bullis
Mr. and Mrs. Amon G. Carter, Jr.
Mrs. Burton Carter
Mr. and Mrs. George V. Cooper
Mr. Charles A. Dana
Mrs. John Foster Dulles
Mrs. Martin P. Durkin
Lt. Colonel John S. D. Eisenhower
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Foster
Mr. and Mrs. Joyce C. Hall
Hon. and Mrs. Leonard W. Hall
Hon. and Mrs. George M. Humphrey
Mr. and Mrs. Laurence J. Hansen
Mr. and Mrs. Calvin B. Herrell
Mr. Charles R. Hook, Sr.
Hon. and Mrs. George Humphrey
Hon. and Mrs. C. D. Jackson
Mr. and Mrs. John G. Jackson, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Jones
Mr. and Mrs. Donald S. Kennedy
Mr. Roy E. Larsen
Mr. and Mrs. George M. Mardikian
Mr. and Mrs. David H. Marx
Mr. and Mrs. John R. McCrary (Tex)
Hon. and Mrs. Neil McElroy

(continued)

7:30 pm WHITE HOUSE DINNER list continued from previous page:

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene McGovern
Mr. and Mrs. William S. Paley
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Pappas
Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Percy
Mr. and Mrs. Howard C. Petersen
Mr. and Mrs. John W. Queenan
Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Ruschmeyer
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore J. Vaitses

10:00 pm Following Dinner, there was dancing. White House Staff members were invited. Music was furnished by the U. S. Marine Orchestra, theU. S. Air Force Strings and the U. S. Army Chorus.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1960

8:13 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:14 - 8:28 am	Hon. David Kendall Mr. Roemer McPhee
8:26 - 8:32 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:36 - 9:50 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Wilton B. Persons Mr. Elmer Staats Hon. Robert Merriam Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:50 - 10:02 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Merriam Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:02 - 10:31 am	Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
10:33 - 11:02 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell
11:02 - 11:06 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
11:06 - 11:16 am	Mr. Tracy Voorhees Hon. Robert Merriam
11:16 - 11:27 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:28 - 11:47 am	Hon. James Hagerty
12:04 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:47 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:35 pm	Departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1960

8:02 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
9:00 am	The President departed the South Grounds of the White House via helicopter. He was accompanied by Captain Evan P. Aurand Miss Rusty Brown Miss Barry Ann Brown

GETTYSBURG, PA.

9:45 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Farm. The President went to the residence of Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower.
9:50 - 11:52 am	The President and Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower went hunting on the Farm.
11:54 am	Returned to the residence.
1:25 pm	The President departed Gettysburg Farm via helicopter and flew to Camp David, Md. He was accompanied by Lt. Colonel and Mrs. John Eisenhower and three daughters

CAMP DAVID, MD.

1:37 pm	Arrived at Camp David, Md. and motored to Aspen Cottage. The President had lunch at Aspen Cottage.
3:00 pm	Departed Camp David via helicopter and flew to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

3:33 pm	Arrived on the South Grounds of the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1960

The President spent a quiet day at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1960

8:00 - 9:20 am	The following had breakfast with the President in the Mansion: (Congressman Charles Halleck) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. Bryce Harlow)
9:24 am	The President arrived in the office.
9:25 - 9:35 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty
9:35 - 9:55 am	(Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. David Kendall) (Mr. Roemer McPhee) (Mr. Phil Areeda)
9:55 - 10:14 am	H. E. Louis Rakotomalala Newly-appointed Ambassador of the Malagasy Republic - to present his credentials Hon. Wiley Buchanan Mr. Edmund Glenn, interpreter
10:14 - 10:23 am	H. E. Dr. Lee-Wook Chang Newly-appointed Ambassador of Korea To present his credentials Hon. Wiley Buchanan
10:23 - 10:30 am	The President went to the walk outside his office where he was presented a white tiger from India. The President received the tiger for the children of the United States. (The tiger is to go to the Washington Zoo). The following were present for the presentation: Mr. and Mrs. John Kluge Metropolitan Broadcasting Corporation, New York Hon. N. B. Menon, First Secretary of Embassy of India Hon. and Mrs. Maurice Stans Dr. Leonard Carmichael, Smithsonian Institution Dr. Theodore H. Reed, National Zoological Park Mr. Travis Fauntheroy, National Zoological Park Mr. Mark Evans, Metropolitan Broadcasting Corp. Mr. John McArdle, Metropolitan Broadcasting Corp. Mr. James Bugg, African Safari Club of Washington Mr. Frank Williams, Pan American Representative

10:55 - 11:35 am Dr. Edward L. R. Elson
Minister of National Presbyterian Church
(Reported his recent trip abroad)

11:35 - 11:45 am The President presented the Collier Trophy, in the Cabinet Room, to:
The United States Air Force
(Trophy accepted by General Curtis E. LeMay)
Convair Division of General Dynamics Corporation
(Trophy accepted by Frank Pace, Jr.)
Space Technology Laboratories
(Trophy accepted by Louis G. Dunn)

The award was for developing, testing, producing and putting into operation America's first intercontinental ballistic missile, the 5000-mile Atlas.

The following attended the ceremony in the Cabinet Room of the White House:
Russell B. Adams, Pan American World Airways Washington, D. C.
Dr. K. J. Bossart, Convair-Astronautics, San Diego, California
Admiral Arleigh Burke, Chief of Naval Operations, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Leonard Carmichael, Smithsonian Institution
Arthur R. Christie, The Martin Company, Wash., D. C
Miss Jacqueline Cochran, New York, N. Y.
General Orval R. Cook, USAF (Ret.), Aerospace Industries Association, Washington, D. C.
Frederick C. Crawford, Chairman of the Board, Thampson-Ramo-Wooldridge, Inc., Cleveland, O.
Martin Decker, President Decker Corporation, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.
Luis de Florez, Englewood Cliffs, N. J.
J. R. Dempsey, Vice President and Manager, Astronautics Operating Division, Convair Division, General Dynamics, San Diego, Cal.
Miss Doris Doland, Assistant to the Publisher, Look Magazine, New York, N. Y.
Dr. Edward B. Doll, Vice President, Space Technology Laboratories, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal.

(continued)

11:35 - 11:45 am Collier Trophy Presentation Ceremony (list continued):

James H. Doolittle, Chairman of the Board,
  Space Technology Laboratories, Inc.
  Los Angeles, California
Dr. Louis G. Dunn
  President, Space Technology Laboratories, Inc.
  Los Angeles, California
Roger C. Fleming, Allison Division, General
  Motors Corporation, Indianapolis, Indiana
Dr. Paul E. Garber, Head Curator
  Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
George Gardner, Atlas Corporation, New York, N. Y.
  Atlas Corporation
Dr. T. Keith Glennan, Administrator, National
  Aeronautics and Space Administration, Wash. D. C.
Vern Haugland, The Associated Press, Washington, D.C
Dr. Philip S. Hopkins, Director, National Air Museum
  Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
Robert B. Hotz, Editor, Aviation Week, Wash., D. C.
S. Paul Johnston, Director, Institute of the Aerospace
  Sciences, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Ben Kocivar, Look Magazine, New York, N. Y.
Emory S. Land, General Dynamics Corporation,
  Washington, D. C.
General and Mrs. Curtis E. LeMay
  Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force
General Lyman L. Lemnitzer
  Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, D. C.
Robert M. Loebelson, President, Aviation Writers
  Association, Washington, D. C.
William P. MacCracken, Jr.
  MacCracken, Collins & Whitney, Washington, D. C.
C. Rhodes MacBride, Senior Vice President for
  Operation, General Dynamics, New York
H. E. Mahlman, National Aeronautics Association,
  Washington, D. C.
Ralph Mauldin, Chase Studios, Ltd., Washington, D. C.
Dr. Ruben F. Mettler, Executive Vice President,
  Space Technology Laboratories, Inc.
  Los Angeles, California
Mr. and Mrs. Vernon C. Myers, Publisher, Look
  Magazine, New York, N. Y.

(continued)

11:35 - 11:45 am Collier Trophy Presentation Ceremony (list continued):

Floyd Odlum (Jacqueline Cochran's husband)
Indio, California
Frank Pace, Jr., Chairman of the Board,
General Dynamics Corporation, New York, N. Y.
Lt. Colonel Warren K. Peck
Aide-de-Camp to General LeMay
Donald L. Putt, President, United Technology Corp.
Sunnyvale, California
Dr. Simon Ramo, Executive Vice President,
Thompson Ramo Wooldridge, Inc., Canoga Park, California
Mart Rosenbaun, Chief Engineer, Convair
Astronautics Research Division, San Diego, Cal.
Lt. General Bernard A. Schriever, Commander,
Air Research & Development Command, USAF
Hon. Dudley C. Sharp, Secretary of the Air Force
General Carl A. Spaatz, USAF (Ret.)
James H. Straubel, Executive Director, Air Force Association, Washington, D. C.
Edward C. Sweeney
General Nathan F. Twining, USAF (Ret.)
Dr. John F. Victory, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Brig. General C. F. von Kann
Director of Army Aviation
T. F. Walkowicz, New York
Ralph V. Whitener, Executive Director, National Aeronautics Association, Washington, D. C.
(Pictures taken)

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11:47 - 12:01 pm Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

12:01 - 12:05 pm Hon. Robert Merriam

12:05 pm The President went to the Mansion - enroute he congratulated Victor Purse on the award he received at the State Department - Superior Service Award. The President spoke to Mr. Purse on the ground floor of the Mansion.

1:00 pm	The Members of the Commission on National Goals had lunch with the President in the Mansion: Dr. Henry Wriston, Chairman Hon. Frank Pace, Jr., Vice Chairman Dr. Erwin Canham Dr. James B. Conant Dr. Colgate W. Darden, Jr. Mr. Crawford H. Greenewalt General Alfred M. Gruenther Mr. William Bundy, Executive Director Hon. Robert Merriam
2:27 pm	The President and the above group posed for photographs on the North Portico of the White House.
2:28 pm	The President arrived in the office.
2:36 - 4:05 pm	Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Thomas Gates Hon. James H. Douglas Hon. Wilton B. Persons (joined meeting at 3:00 pm) Hon. Franklin B. Lincoln, Jr. Hon. Robert Merriam General Lyman Lemnitzer Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (Met with the President re Defense Budget)
4:05 - 4:06 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam
4:06 - 4:30 pm	(Senator Everett Dirksen) OFF THE RECORD
4:30 - 4:42 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
4:35 - 5:00 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:28 pm	The President went to the Mansion.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1960

8:03 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:08 - 8:15 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
8:15 - 8:35 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty
8:37 - 8:40 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:45 - 8:47 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
8:47 - 8:48 am	Captain Evan P. Aurand
8:55 - 8:58 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:59 am	The President walked over to the North Portico of the White House to meet Senator John F. Kennedy.
9:01 am	Senator John F. Kennedy arrived at the North Portico and was greeted by the President. The two departed left the North Portico and walked to the President's office.
9:04 am	The President and Senator Kennedy arrived in the President's office.
10:44 - 10:53 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:53 am	The President introduced the members of the White House Staff to Senator Kennedy.
10:55 am	Pictures were taken in the President's office of the President and Senator Kennedy.
11:00 am	The President and Senator Kennedy went to the Cabinet Room where Senator Kennedy met Members of the Cabinet.
11:00 - 12:19 pm	Meeting in the Cabinet Room with the President, Senator John F. Kennedy, and Members of the Cabinet.

12:19 - 12:25 pm The following members of the National Agricultural Advisory Commission met with the President:

W. I. Myers, Chairman, Ithaca, New York
Roswell H. Anderson, Wibaux, Montana
Harry J. Beernink, General Manager,
  Western Farmers Association, Seattle, Wash.
W. Aubrey Calloway, Bosco, Louisiana
Arthur B. Evans, Cedarville, Ohio
O. B. Jesness, Department of Agricultural
  Economics, Institute of Agriculture,
  University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.
James J. Love, Quincy, Florida
Albert K. Mitchell, Tequesquite Ranch, Albert,
  New Mexico
Quentin Reynolds, Longmeadow, Massachusetts
Hassil B. Schenck, Lebanon, Indiana
Wilmer V. Smith, Wilson, Texas
Forrest A. Stamper, Fiskville, Kansas
Jesse W. Tapp, Chairman, Board of Directors,
  Bank of America, Los Angeles, California
Merrill N. Warnick, Pleasant Grove, Utah
Flint McRoberts, Monticello, Missouri

Also present:

Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
Martin Sorkin, Assistant to Secretary Benson
Don Paarlberg, Special Assistant to the President
  and Food-for-Peace Coordinator

12:25 - 12:30 pm The following members of the Civil War Centennial Commission met with the President:

Major General U. S. Grant, 3rd, Chairman
Congressman William M. Tuck, Vice Chairman
Mr. Alvin L. Aubinoe
Congressman Frank M. Coffin
Mr. W. Norman Fitzgerald, Jr.
Vice Admiral Stuart H. Ingersoll
Mr. David C. Mearns
Congressman Fred Schwengel
Senator Hugh Scott
Hon. Dewey Short
Congressman Wint Smith
Dr. Bell I. Wiley
Mr. Conrad L. Wirth
Mr. Charles McWhorter (representing Vice President
  Nixon)

(continued)

12:25 - 12:30 pm	Civil War Centennial Commission (list continued): Mr. Jerry O'Callaghan (representing Sen. Joseph O'Mahoney) Staff members: Mr. Karl S. Betts, Executive Director Edmund C. Gass, Assistant Executive Director Virgil Carrington Jones, Liaison Officer Harry B. Elkins, Administrative Assistant Scott Hart, Historian Dr. Fred Fox accompanied the group Mr. Robert Harper, Arkansas Walter Coleman Herbert Kohler
12:30 - 12:35 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:35 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:59 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:23 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2:36 - 4:19 pm	The President played 12 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas Belshe Mr. James Lemon
5:00 pm	The President and General Howard Snyder departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
5:25 pm	Arrived at the White House and went to the office.
5:40 - 5:41 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
6:08 pm	To the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1960

8:23 am	The President arrived in the office, accomapnied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:24 - 8:37 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
8:37 - 8:47 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:40 - 8:50 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:50 - 9:06 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
9:06 - 9:16 am	H. E. Bulent Usakligil Newly-appointed Ambassador of the Republic of Turkey Hon. Wiley Buchanan
9:16 - 9:27 am	H. E. Augusto Guillermo Arango Newly appointed Ambassador of Panama Hon. Wiley Buchanan
9:45 - 9:56 am	(Hon. Louis Johnson) OFF THE RECORD
9:56 am	The President recorded his Christmas Message to the Armed Forces
9:59 - 10:00 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:00 - 10:45 am	Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Elmer Staats Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Don Paarlberg Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Charles Walker Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Merriam Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:53 - 11:15 am	Mr. Walker Cisler President, Detroit Edison, Detroit, Michigan Mr. Clyde Weed Chairman, Anaconda Comapny, New York Hon. Herbert Hoover, Jr., Los Angeles Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

11:15 - 11:18 am Hon. Herbert Hoover, Jr.

11:20 - 11:26 am Hon. Wilton B. Persons

11:28 am The President went to the Mansion.

12:50 pm The President, accompanied by Mr. Roland Harriman, departed the White House and motored to the Cosmos Club.

1:00 pm Arrived at the Cosmos Club and was greeted by
- Dr. Frank Stanton
- General Alfred Gruenther
- Mr. Guenter Skole, Manager of the Cosmos Club

The President was escorted to the auditorium and to the head table, where he was seated. The following were also at the head table:
- Mr. Roland Harriman
- Mr. Theodore Hauser
- Mr. Elisha Gray II
- General Lyman Lemnitzer
- General Alfred Gruenther
- Governor Leo Hoegh
- Mr. Sam Meek
- Mr. George Murphy
- Justice Stanley Reed
- Mr. Robert B. Ridder
- Lt. Colonel Roy Morden

The purpose of the President's trip to the Cosmos was to drop in on the Luncheon given by Dr. Frank Stanton, President of Columbia Broadcasting System, for the American Red Cross.

BRIEF REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT.

1:15 pm The President departed the Cosmos Club and motored to the White House.

1:20 pm Arrived at the White House and entered his office.

1:22 - 128 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:35 - 2:45 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow
3:02 - 3:10 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
3:10 - 3:13 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
3:35 - 3:46 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:58 - 4:40 pm	(Mr. Harold Boeschenstein) OFF THE RECORD (William W. Boeschenstein, son)
4:47 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
7:15 pm	The President and Hon. Frederick H. Mueller departed the White House and motored to the Mayflower Hotel. In another car following the President were: Mr. William Robinson Mr. Barry Leithead
7:19 pm	Arrived at the Mayflower Hotel. The President was greeted by Mr. Ralph Cordiner Chairman, Business Advisory Council Mr. Neal Mack General Manager of the Mayflower Hotel
7:30 - 9:00 pm	DINNER of the Business Advisory Council. The following were at the head table: The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Frederick H. Mueller Hon. Wilton B. Persons Dr. T. Keith Glennan Dr. Henry M. Wriston Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Hon. Philip A. Ray Hon. John J. Allen, Jr. Hon. George T. Moore Hon. Carl F. Oechsle Hon. Bradley Fisk Mr. Robert J. Dodds, Jr. Mr. Albert Leman Mr. David W. K. Peacock, Jr.

9:12 - 9:35 pm	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT AT THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COUNCIL DINNER at the Mayflower Hotel.
9:52 pm	The President and Hon. Frederick Mueller departed the Hotel (Mayflower), and motored to the White House.
9:55 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1960

8:17 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:47 - 8:18 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:20 - 8:25 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:30 - 10:25 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Fred C. Scribner Hon. Maurice H. Stans General Lyman L. Lemnitzer Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. James H. Douglas Hon. Wilbur Brucker Hon. William B. Franke Hon. Dudley C. Sharp Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Abbott Washburn Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Clarence B. Randall Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. Huntington Sheldon Mr. Henry E. Glass, Department of Defense Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Gerard C. Smith Hon. John N. Irwin, II Hon. Franklin B. Lincoln Dr. Herbert York Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. Marion M. Boggs
10:25 - 10:26 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:28 - 10:30 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:45 - 11:14 am	Sir William Elliott

11:19 - 11:30 am	Congressman Thomas Curtis, Missouri Mr. David Brown , Reporter, St. Louis Globe Democrat Mr. Robert Briggs, Photographer, " " " (Saw the President re Globe-Democrat "Man of the Year" (Pictures taken)
11:46 - 12:08 pm	Dr. James I. McCord President, Princeton Theological Seminary Princeton, New Jersey
12:08 - 12:11 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
12:11 - 12:15 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:20 - 12:25 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:30 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:18 pm	The President went to the Red Room in the Mansion.
2:26 pm	To the painting room.
3:30 pm	The President arrived in the office.
3:35 - 4:00 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:00 - 4:25 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:25 - 4:30 pm	Colonel Robert L. Schulz
4:30 - 5:10 pm	Hon. William P. Rogers
5:11 - 5:15 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster.
5:42 pm	The President went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1960

8:13 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Lt. Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:13 - 8:17 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:20 - 8:35 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:40 - 8:43 am	Mr. Roemer McPhee
8:47 - 9:01 am	H. E. August R. Lindt Newly-appointed Ambassador of Switzerland (Presented his credentials) Hon. Wiley Buchanan (Picture taken)
9:01 - 9:04 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
9:05 - 9:33 am	H. E. Mamadou Dia Prime Minister of the Republic of Senegal H. E. Ousmane Soce Diop Newly-appointed Ambassador of the Republic of Senegal Hon. Joseph Satterthwaite Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Hon. Wiley Buchanan Mr. Edmund Glenn, interpreter
9:33 - 9:35 am	H. E. Dr. Andre Akakpo Ambassador of Togo (Came in for picture taking only)
9:35 - 10:35 am	(Hon. Robert B. Anderson) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. Gerald Morgan) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster - from 10:05 - 10:15 only)
10:35 - 10:40 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins Mr. Roemer McPhee Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:40 - 10:48 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. Roemer McPhee

The Dwight D. [illegible] Library

10:48 - 10:55 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:55 - 10:57 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:57 - 10:58 am	Mr. Roemer McPhee
11:00 am	The President departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal.
11:18 am	Airborne from MATS Terminal for Augusta, Ga. The following accompanied the President: Mr. George Allen Major General Howard McC. Snyder Hon. James Hagerty Captain Olive Marsh Sgt. John Moaney

AUGUSTA, GA.

1:07 pm	The President and his party arrived at Bush Field, Augusta, Ga. The President was greeted by Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. Julian Roberts
1:15 pm	The President and Mr. Clifford Roberts departed Bush Field and motored to the Augusta National Golf Club.
1:32 pm	Arrived at the Augusta National Golf Club.
2:00 - 4:45 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. Julian Roberts
7:37 pm	The President had dinner in the club dining room with Mr. William Robinson Mr. Ellis Slater Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. Jay Gould
9:03 pm	Returned to the cottage.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1960

AUGUSTA, GA.

10:27 - 10:43 am	The President and Mr. Clifford Roberts went to the Trophy Room where they attended a Board of Governors meeting (Augusta National Golf Club Board of Governors).
11:02 - 12:40 pm	The President played 9 holes of golf with Mr. Samuel Fleming Mr. T. B. Butler Mr. Barry Leithead
1:25 - 3:17 pm	The President played 9 holes of golf with Mr. Samuel Fleming Mr. T. B. Butler Mr. Barry Leithead
	No further activity recorded this date.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1960

12:51 - 3:48 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Ogden Reed Mr. Jerome Frank Mr. Bill Joe Patton
8:00 - 10:36 pm	The President had dinner in the club house.
	No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1960

AUGUSTA, GA.

8:01 am	The President and Major General Howard Snyder departed Augusta National Golf Club and motored to Bush Field, Augusta, Ga.
8:22 am	Arrived at Bush Field and boarded the Columbine.
8:30 am	Airborne from Augusta, Georgia, for Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

10:15 am	Arrived at MATS Terminal and motored to the White House.
10:31 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Hon. James Hagerty
10:31 - 10:35 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:34 - 10:55 am	Hon. James David Zellerbach U. S. Ambassador to Italy
10:55 - 11:10 am	Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (11:00 - 11:05 am)
11:10 - 11:33 am	(Hon. Mansfield Sprague) OFF THE RECORD (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
11:33 - 11:58 am	Hon. Robert Merriam Major General Clovis E. Byers, Ret. Executive Vice President Council for Economic Growth and Security Mr. Allan Wallace
12:00 - 12:35 pm	H. E. Ould Daddah Prime Minister and Chief of State of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania Hon. Joseph Satterthwaite Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Mr. Clement Conger Mr. Edmund Glenn, interpreter

12:35 - 12:37 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty
12:37 pm	To the Mansion.
2:25 pm	Returned to the office, accompanied by Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower.
2:25 - 2:30 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:35 - $\overset{4}{3}$:30 pm	(Hon. Robert B. Anderson) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Maurice Stans) (Hon. William McChesney Martin) (Hon. Julian Baird) (Mr. Charles Walker) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. Don Paarlberg)
3:57 - 4:10 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:10 - 5:00 pm	Mr. Roemer McPhee
5:00 - 5:03 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
5:15 pm	The President went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1960

8:02 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:10 - 8:17 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
9:00 - 9:20 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:40 - 9:50 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:10 - 10:26 am	Mr. Robert Meckler Chairman, American Golf Classic Mr. Loren Tibbals Golfing Editor (Sports), Knight Newspapers Congressman William H. Ayres Mr. Charles Idan, personal campaign director for Congressman Ayres Mr. A. E. Brubaker, Information Officer for Golf Classic Mr. Jack Anderson (Pictures taken by Abbie Rowe)
10:26 - 10:31 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:31 -10:57 am	(Admiral Lewis Le. Strauss) OFF THE RECORD
11:00 - 11:27 am	Mr. George Cooper (personal friend)
11:27 - 11:30 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:30 - 11:44 am	The following group presented to the President the records of the Lincoln Sesquicentennial celebrations: Congressman Fred Schwengel Mr. Carl Haverlin President of Broadcast Music, Inc. Mr. Ralph Newman President of the Lincoln Association, Springfield, Illinois Mr. David C. Mearns Library of Congress Miss Pauline Mower Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission Hon. Earle Chesney accompanied the group

11:44 - 12:08 pm The Members of the Coatesville Conference on Economic Freedoms presented to the President the Coatesville Declaration, "declaring ten economic freedoms and stressing the superiority of the free enterprise system." The declaration was a stainless steel plaque, and was presented to the President by

Mr. Charles Lukens Huston, Jr.
President, Lukens Steel Company, Coatesville, Pa.

Also present: Mr. Charles W. Adair, Jr.
Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs
Mr. S. W. Antoville, New York
Mr. Melvin H. Baker
Chairman, National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mr. William E. Blewett, Jr.
President, Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Comapny, Newport News, Virginia
Mr. John H. Crider
Deputy Director of Information, Committee for Economic Development, New York
Mr. Osborn C. Elliott
Managing Editor, Newsweek, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Stewart Huston, Vice President and Secretary, Lukens Steel Company
Dr. H. B. Maynard
President, Maynard Research Council, Inc.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mr. Reginald P. Mitchell
President, Reginald Mitchell and Associates, Washington, D. C.
Hon. Frederick H. Mueller
Professor Olin Glenn Saxon, Yale University
Senator Hugh D. Scott, Jr.
Dr. Merrill Watson
Executive Vice President, National Shoe Manufacturers Association, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Elizabeth Manning
President, Manning Public Relations Firm, N. Y.
Mr. Jack Frost
Executive Vice President, Manning Public Relations Firm, New York
Hon. Robert Merriam accompanied the group

(Picture taken)

12:13 - 12:35 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow
12:37 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
3:20 pm	Returned to the office.
3:20 - 3:35 pm	Dr. Malcolm Moos
3:25 - 3:40 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
3:40 - 4:00 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. James Hagerty Mr. Roemer McPhee
4:25 - 4:30 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:31 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
5:00 pm	The President gave a Reception in the Mansion for Members of the Supreme Court: Honorable Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the U. S. Associate Justices Honorable Hugo L. Black Honorable Felix Frankfurter Honorable William O. Douglas Honorable Tom C. Clark Honorable John M. Harlan Honorable William J. Brennan, Jr. Honorable Charles E. Whittaker Honorable Potter Stewart Retired Justices Honorable Stanley F. Reed Honorable Harold H. Burton Honorable William P. Rogers, Attorney General Honorable J. Lee Rankin, Solicitor General Officers of the Supreme Court Mr. James R. Browning, Clerk Mr. Walter Wyatt, Reporter of Decisions Mr. T. Perry Lippitt, Marshal

6:35 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to Walter Reed Hospital.
7:00 pm	Arrived at Walter Reed Hospital and was greeted by Lt. General Leonard D. Heaton.
7:03 pm	The President and General Heaton entered Ward 8.
	Following a light snack, the President retired.

Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1960

WALTER REED HOSPITAL
(For complete physical examination)

The President was in Walter Reed Army Hospital taking x-rays and various tests.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1960

7:45 - 10:20 am	The President completed his tests for complete physical examination.	
10:20 am	The President, General Heaton, and Hon. James Hagerty departed Walter Reed Hospital and motored to the White House.	
10:48 am	Arrived at the White House.	
10:48 - 11:01 am	Hon. James Hagerty	
11:01 - 11:42 am	Mr. Dan Gainey	
11:47 - 12:14 pm	Hon. Gordon Gray	
12:28 pm	The President went to the Mansion.	
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)	
2:05 pm	Returned to the office.	
2:25 - 3:20 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow	
2:35 - 3:20 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons	
3:25 - 3:32 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
3:34 - 4:42 pm	(Hon. Richard M. Nixon) (Hon. Thruston B. Morton) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. Bryce Harlow)	OFF THE RECORD
4:42 - 4:55 pm	(Hon. Richard M. Nixon) (Hon. Thruston B. Morton)	OFF THE RECORD
4:55 - 5:00 pm	(Hon. Richard M. Nixon)	OFF THE RECORD
5:05 - 5:22 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
5:22 - 5:32 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower	
5:45 pm	The President went to the Mansion.	

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1960

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:00 - 8:20 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz
8:22 - 8:32 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:35 - 8:40 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:47 - 9:15 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
9:15 - 9:30 am	Mr. William R. Burke National Commander, American Legion (from Los Angeles, California) Mr. William F. Hauck Director, Washington Office Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. Earle Chesney (Picture taken)
9:30 - 9:48 am	The following delegation from The Synagogue Council of America presented to the President the "Judaism and World Peace" Award: Rabbi Max D. Davidson President, Synagogue Council of America and Rabbi, Congregation Beth Mordecai Perth Amboy, New Jersey Rabbi Julius Mark, First Vice President, Synagogue Council of America, New York Rabbi Uri Miller, Second Vice President, Synagogue Council of America, Baltimore, Maryland Herbert Berman, Recording Secretary Phillip Greene, Treasurer, Synagogue Council of America, New York Dr. Hubert Nach, Corresponding Secretary, Synagogue Council, Yonkers, New York Max Stern, President, Hartz Mountain Products Corp. New York (Recipient of the first Award) Rabbi March H. Tanenbaum, Executive Director, Synagogue Council of America, Elmhurst, N. Y. Mr. Irving Workoff, Director of Developments, Synagogue Council of America Hon. Robert Merriam accompanied the group

9:49 - 10:05 am	Congressman William Widnall, New Jersey Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Domjan (Presented woodcut art to the President) Mrs. John L. Locurto (At 9:55, when picture was taken, the 3 Domjan children joined the group: Alma, Michael and Daniel. Also Mr. Locurto and son, John, Jr.)
10:05 - 10:33 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
10:33 - 11:05 am	Hon. Paul Hoffman
11:05 - 11:37 am	Hon. Dana Latham Commissioner, Internal Revenue Service Hon. Fred Scribner Under Secretary, Treasury
11:37 - 12:03 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan (until 11:57 am) Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:04 - 12:35 pm	Hon. John Hay Whitney Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
12:40 - 12:50 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:55 pm	The President and Major General John S. Bragdon departed the White House and motored to the Army Navy Club to return at reunion luncheon of the West Point Class of 1915.
12:59 pm	Arrived at the Army Navy Club.
1:00 - 3:00 pm	The President attended the Luncheon of the Class of 1915, West Point. The following were present: The President General Omar Bradley Lt. General Henry S. Aurand Lt. General Joseph M. Swing Major General John S. Bragdon Major General Leland S. Hobbs Major General Edwin B. Lyon Major General Paul J. Mueller Major General George J. Richards Major General William F. Tompkins

(continued)

1:00 - 3:00 pm	List of those at the 1915 West Point Class Luncheon at the Army Navy Club (continued): Brig. General Frederick W. Boye Brig. General Charles M. Busbee Brig. General John F. Conklin Brig. General John F. Davis Brig. General Walter W. Hess, Jr. ~~Brig. General Hume Peabody~~ -- (unable to attend) Brig. General Edward C. Wallington Colonel E. DeTreville Ellis Colonel Douglas H. Gillette Colonel John E. Harris Commander Edward Semple Moale
3:00 pm	The President and General Bragdon departed the Army Navy Club and motored to the White House.
3:03 pm	Arrived at the White House. The President and General Bragdon entered the office.
3:20 pm	The President went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1960

8:25 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:47 - 9:02 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:02 - 10:06 am	(Hon. John McCone) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. William B. Franke) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
10:06 - 10:10 am	(Hon. John McCone) OFF THE RECORD (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
10:10 - 10:12 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow
10:12 - 10:24 am	Hon. and Mrs. John Byrnes and 6 children John Robert (12) Michael (11) Bonnie Jean (10) Charles (8) Barbara (5) Betsy (3) Hon. Bryce Harlow accompanied
10:24 - 10:30 am	Hon. John Byrnes Hon. Bryce Harlow
10:30 - 10:47 am	Hon. Ben Guill and 2 sons Hugh (12) Allen (10) Hon. Bryce Harlow
10:47 - 11:25 am	Mrs. Barbara Gunderson
11:25 - 11:30 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
11:30 - 11:37 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:37 - 11:40 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
11:40 - 11:50 am	Mr. Roemer McPhee

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1960

10:49 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.
10:56 am	Arrived at the Church.
11:00 - 12:07 pm	Attended Services, conducted by Dr. Edward Elson.
12:09 pm	Departed the National Presbyterian Church and motored to the White House.
12:12 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1960

8:13 - The Pres. arrived at office
8:18-8:25 - Gen. Persons
9:43-9:45 - Mr. Morgan

9:45-10:31 **Reverend Billy Graham**

10:31-11:00 **(Dr. T. Keith Glennan and Gen. Persons) Off Record**
(Dr. Hugh Dryden)
(Dr. Robert Seamans) Gen. Goodpaster

11:00-11:09 - Mr. Stephens

11:09-12:08 **The President will meet with his Science Advisory Committee (List attached)** Gen. Goodpaster (picture)

12:08-12:36 **(Mr. DeWitt Wallace, Reader's Digest) Off Record**
& Col. Eisenhower

12:36-12:55 - Dr. Moos & Gen. Persons

1:00 P.M. The President went to the mansion
2:27 Pres. returned to the office

2:35-3:30 - [illegible], Mr. Morgan, Mr. Hagerty, Whitney, Gilliland, Gen. Persons, Mr Kendall

3:30-3:50 - Mr Stephens & Gen. Goodpaster

[illegible] 5:10 - [illegible] Mr. Hagerty
[illegible] Andrew Berding
[illegible] - Karl H[illegible] J. Gray [illegible]
Robt Murphy [illegible] - Off Rec
Chas [illegible]

5:36-5:37 Gen. Goodpaster
5:10 - 5:45 Col. Eisenhower
5:53-5:55 Mr Stephens
5:55 Pres. went to the House

THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENT'S SCIENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE WITH MEET WITH HIM AT THE WHITE HOUSE AT 11:00 A. M. ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1960:

Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky, Chairman
Dr. John Bardeen
Dr. George W. Beadle
Dr. Detlev W. Bronk
Dr. Harvey Brooks
Dr. James B. Fisk
Dr. Donald F. Hornig
Dr. James R. Killian, Jr.
Dr. Robert F. Loeb
Dr. Wolfgang K. H. Panofsky
Dr. Emanuel R. Piore
Dr. I. I. Rabi
Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg
Dr. John W. Tukey
Dr. Alvin M. Weinberg
Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner
Dr. Walter H. Zinn

Mr. David Z. Beckler, Executive Officer

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1960

8:13 am	The President arrived in the office accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz
8:13 - 8:25 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:43 - 9:45 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
9:45 - 10:31 am	Reverend Billy Graham
10:31 - 11:00 am	(Dr. T. Keith Glennan) OFF THE RECORD (Dr. Hugh Dryden) (Dr. Robert Seamans) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
11:00 - 11:09 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:09 - 12:08 pm	The President met with the following members of his Science Advisory Committee: Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Dr. John Bardeen Dr. George W. Beadle Dr. Detlev W. Bronk Dr. Harvey Brooks Dr. James B. Fisk Dr. Donald F. Hornig Dr. James R. Killian, Jr. Dr. Robert F. Loeb Dr. Wolfgang K. H. Panofsky Dr. Emanual R. Piore Dr. I. I. Rabi Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg Dr. John W. Tukey Dr. Alvin M. Weinberg Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner Dr. Walter H. Zinn Mr. David Z. Beckler, Executive Officer Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:08 - 12:26 pm	(Mr. DeWitt Wallace, Reader's Digest) OFF THE RECORD (Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower)
12:26 - 12:35 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Dr. Malcolm Moos

1:00 pm	The President went to the Mansion.	
1:15 pm	(LUNCH)	
2:27 pm	Returned to the office.	
2:35 - 3:30 pm	(General Elwood Quesada) Mr. Whitney Gillilland Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. James Hagerty Hon. David Kendall	
3:30 - 3:50 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
4:00 - 5:10 pm	(Hon. Christian A. Herter) (Hon. John A. McCone) (General L. L. Lemnitzer) (Hon. Allen W. Dulles) (Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky) (Hon. Andrew Berding) (Hon. Thomas S. Gates) (Hon. Robert B. Anderson) (Hon. Karl Harr) (Hon. Gordon Gray) (Hon. Robert Murphy) (Hon. Phil Farley) (Hon. James Hagerty) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)	OFF THE RECORD (Cabinet Room)
5:36 - 5:37 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
5:10 - 5:45 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower	
5:53 - 5:53 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
5:55 pm	The President went to the Mansion.	

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1960

8:12 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:12 - 8:17 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz
8:30 - 8:35 am	Hon. Robert Merriam
8:35 - 8:37 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
8:55 - 8:58 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:00 - 10:25 am	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Fred Scribner Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Frederick Mueller Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. James P. O'Connell Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Leo Hoegh Hon. Robert Gray Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. James Hagerty Hon. David Kendall Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Mr. James Lambie Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Don Paarlberg Mr. Bradley Patterson Hon. Eugene Lyons Hon. Clarence Randall Mrs. Anne Wheaton Colonel John Eisenhower Mr. Christopher Russell Captain Evan P. Aurand Hon. T. Keith Glennan Dr. Hugh Dryden

Library

10:25 - 10:43 am	Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. James Hagerty
11:45 - 12:07 pm	H. E. Antoine Wiougou Yameogo Director of the Treasury of Upper Volta (To deliver letter of greetings from his brother, the President of the Republic of Upper Volta) Mr. James Penfield Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Mr. Charles Sedgwick, interpreter Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
12:30 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:15 pm	Returned to the office.
2:24 - 2:30 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
2:30 - 4:25 pm	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING: The President Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Maurice Stans Dr. Alan T. Waterman Dr. T. Keith Glennan Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky General Lyman L. Lemnitzer Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Abbott Washburn Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. John S. Patersons Hon. Gerard Smith Hon. Hugh L. Dryden Dr. Herbert York Mr. Hayden Williams Mr. Franklyn W. Phillips Hon. J. Graham Parsons Mr. Robert Seamans Mr. Huntington Sheldon Mr. Douglas Lord Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Mr. Marion W. Boggs

4:27 - 5:25 pm	(Mr. Douglas Black) (Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower)	OFF THE RECORD
5:33 - 5:40 pm	Mr. Phil Areeda	
5:50 pm	The President went to the swimming pool, and then to the Mansion.	

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1960

7:40 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:30 - 8:45 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:45 - 9:00 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:00 - 9:33 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Maurice Stans Mr. Charles Walker, Treasury Department Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Don Paarlberg Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:33 - 9:57 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson
9:57 - 9:58 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:58 - 10:10 am	(Hon. Maurice Stans) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. David Kendall) (Hon. Phil Areeda)
10:10 - 10:20 am	(Hon. David Kendall)
10:20 - 10:23 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:25 - 10:40 am	Hon. William B. Franke Hon. James Hagerty Captain Evan P. Aurand (Re Carrier fire in Brooklyn)
11:02 - 11:13 am	Mrs. James F. Brownlee Greenwich, Connecticut General and Mrs. Edwin Clark Hon. Arthur Flemming Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower (Mrs. Brownlee accepted the Presidential Citation awarded posthumously to her husband, James F. Brownlee) (Picture taken)

11:35 - 11:55 am	(Hon. Eric Johnston) OFF THE RECORD
12:04 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
1:15 pm	The following had lunch with the President in the Mansion - Off the Record: (Mr. Barry Leithead) OFF THE RECORD (Mr. Charles R. Palmer)
2:15 pm	The President returned to the office, accompanied by Mr. Barry Leithead and Mr. Charles R. Palmer.
3:00 - 3:14 pm	Hon. David Kendall Mr. Phil Areeda
3:09 - 3:14 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan (Joined the above two)
3:14 - 3:16 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
3:16 - 4:00 pm	(Hon. Wilber Brucker) OFF THE RECORD (Mr. George H. Roderick) (Admiral Ralph E. Wilson) (Joined at 3:40 pm) (Chairman, Federal Maritime Board) (Hon. David Kendall) (Mr. Phil Areeda) (Lt. Colonel Jonathan F. Ladd)
4:00 - 4:10 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:30 - 4:31 pm	Mr. Phil Areeda
5:10 - 5:16 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
5:21 - 5:28 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
5:30 pm	(The President and Mrs. Eisenhower held a Reception in the Mansion for the White House Social Aides - OFF THE RECORD).

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1960

7:44 am The President arrived in the office, acconpanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:25 - 8:30 am
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. James Hagerty

8:30 - 8:49 am The President met with the Commission created to investigate labor problems in the railroad industry:

For the Carriers
- Daniel P. Loomis, President, Association of American Railroads
- Thomas A. Jerrow, Vice President, Operations, Great Northern Railway
- Guy W. Knight, Director, Labor Relations, Pennsylvania Railroad
- James E. Wolfe, Vice President, Personnel, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad
- Benjamin B. Bryant, Assistant Vice President, Labor Relations, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway

For the Operating Brotherhoods
- Alden F. Zimmerman, Assistant Grand Chief Engineer Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers
- Samuel C. Phillips, Assistant President, Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman and Enginemen
- Sherman W. Holliday, Vice President, Order of Railw Conductors and Brakemen
- Harry F. Sites, Vice President, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen
- James W. Fallon, Vice President, Switchmen's Union of North America

Public Members
- John T. Dunlop, Belmont, Massachusetts
- Charles A. Myers, Weston, Massachusetts
- Francis J. Robertson, Washington, D. C.
- Russell A. Smith, Ann Arbor, Michigan
- James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor, CHAIRMAN

9:00 - 10:50 am NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING
The President
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr.
Hon. Leo A. Hoegh

(continued)

9:00 - 10:50 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING (continued): Hon. Fred C. Scribner Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Maurice Stans General Lyman L. Lemnitzer Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. John F. Doherty Hon. Alan H. Belmont Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gerard C. Smith Hon. John N. Irwin, II Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. Marion W. Boggs
10:55 - 11:05 am OFF RECORD	Hon. and Mrs. James P. O'Connell and five children James Jr., (23), Kathleen (20), Ann (18) Dorothy (17) Mary (6) Hon. and Mrs. George Lodge and five children Nancy (10), Emily (9(, Dorothy (8), Thad (4), David (2) Mrs. Newell Brown and five children Rosalind (18), Alice (16), Rob (15), Christopher (14) Hilary (8) (Mr. Brown could not be present). (Picture taken)
11:05 am	The President went over to the East Room of the Mansion where he and Mrs. Eisenhower received members of the White House Staff for the Annual Christmas Reception.
11:55 am	Departed the East Room of the White House and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:47 pm	Returned to the office.
2:21 - 2:46 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
3:10 - 4:00 pm	Senator Bourke Hickenlooper

The Original [illegible] Eisenhower Library

4:00 - 4:10 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:10 - 4:30 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:40 pm	The President went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1960

8:30 - 8:58 am	(Hon. Fred Seaton) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Elmer Bennett) (Hon. Thomas Mann) (Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. Gerald Morgan) (Hon. Don Paarlberg)
8:58 - 9:06 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:06 - 9:36 am	Hon. Fred Seaton
9:36 - 9:42 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:45 - 10:00 am	(Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Robinson) OFF THE RECORD (Brother of Mr. William Robinson, personal friend of the President)
10:25 am	The President and Major General Howard Snyder departed the White House and motored to Walter Reed Hospital.
10:44 am	Arrived at Walter Reed and was greeted by Brig. General Lyter, who escorted the President and General Snyder to Sgt. John Moaney's room.
10:46 - 10:50 am	The President visited with his valet, Sgt. John Moaney, and left a basket of fruit for him.
10:51 am	Departed Walter Reed Hospital and motored to the White House.
11:06 am	Arrived at the White House.
11:10 - 11:30 am	General Omar Bradley
11:30 - 11:48 am	(Lt. Colonel Albert Sidney Williams) OFF THE RECORD (Samuel Williams (13), son) (Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower) (Picture taken by Abbie Rowe)
11:48 - 11:58 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

12:00 - 12:16 pm	Mr. Sigurd S. Larmon Mrs. X. N. Bensiter, daughter grandchildren of Mr. Larmon: Sharon, 13 Peter, 10 Kent, 17 Mrs. Jay Larmon, daughter in law Nancy, 6 Steven, 8 Mr. Barry Leithead Mrs. Margo Leithead, daughter in law Tad, 5-1/2 General and Mrs. Alfred M. Gruenther Carola Czernick, sister of Mrs. Gruenther Major Gruenther Mrs. Don Gruenther, daughter in law George, 12 Ray, 11 Ralph, 8 Freddie, 7 Lucy Maria, 6 Peter, 3 Mr. Ellis Slater Mrs. Hope Slater, daughter in law David and Andrea
12:30 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a party for the above and other grandchildren of friends, in the Mansion, OFF THE RECORD.
12:16 pm	Mr. Robert Montgomery
12:30 pm	To the Mansion for the above-mentioned party.
1:00 pm	Lunch at the Mansion with friends.
2:30 pm	Returned to the office.
3:03 - 3:30 pm	Hon. James Hagerty Mr. Robert Montgomery
3:30 - 3:42 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

3:42 - 3:44 pm Mr. Roemer McPhee

3:44 - 3:50 pm Mr. William J. Hopkins

3:54 pm The President went to the swimming pool, and then to the Mansion.

4:55 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Mr. Joel Carlson, departed the White House and motored to the Ellipse for the Seventh Annual Christmas Pageant of Peace.

4:57 pm Arrived at the rear of the Speaker's platform where they were greeted by

Hon. Fred Seaton
    Secretary of the Interior
Mr. Edward R. Carr
    President of the Pageant of Peace
Mr. Harry D. Thompson
    Superintendent of U. S. Capital Parks

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were escorted through a small honor guard of District School Cadets to the stage.

Program of 1960 Christmas Pageant of Peace (7th Annual)

Invocation by Reverend Edward L. R. Elson

Remarks by Hon. Fred Seaton, Secretary of the Interior

Musical selections

Greetings by Hon. Robert E. McLaughlin, President, D. C. Board of Commissioners

Hon. Fred Seaton introduced the President

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT. Following address the National Community Christmas Tree was lit by the President.

Greetings to the President and Mrs. Eisenhower by Girl Scout Judy Risinger and Boy Scout Gerald Watson.

Benediction by Monsignor Henry D. Collins, Pastor, St. Ann's Catholic Church

5:32 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Ellipse and motored to the White House.
5:35 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1960

8:30 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:56 - 9:00 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
9:08 - 9:13 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. David Kendall
9:13 - 9:47 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:30 - 9:37 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:53 - 11:00 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:30 am	The President went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1960

10:52 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to National Presbyterian Church. They were accompanied by Mr. Joel Carlson Colonel and Mrs. John Eisenhower and their four children
10:55 am	Arrived at National Presbyterian Church.
11:00 - 11:55 am	Attended Services, with Dr. Elson conducting.
11:56 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and party departed the National Presbyterian Church and motored to the White House.
12:05 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1960

9:30 - 9:50 am	Hon. Gordon Gray	
10:00 - 10:20 am	(Congressman Bob Wilson) (and daughter 16, son, 13)	OFF THE RECORD
10:30 - 10:50 am	(Senator Thomas Kuchel)	OFF THE RECORD
11:00 am	(Hon. George Craig) (and daughter)	OFF THE RECORD
11:35 - 12:15 pm	General Arthur Nevins Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower	
12:30 pm	The President went to the Mansion.	
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)	

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1960

8:13 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:30 - 8:36 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
8:35 - 8:42 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:50 - 9:00 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz
9:09 - 9:15 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
9:30 - 9:37 am	The President went to the Conference Room to inspect the Trophies won by the White House Pistol Team. The following team members were present: Corporal W. S. Crawford Corporal J. F. Young Private A. V. Kissal Private H. G. Mood Private W. E. Devens
9:37 - 9:46 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell
9:48 am	The President departed the White House and motored to Walter Reed Hospital to visit his valet, Sgt. John Moaney.
10:18 am	Departed Walter Reed Hospital and motored to the White House.
10:36 am	Arrived at the White House.
11:03 - 11:16 am	H. E. Abdoulaye Maiga Newly-appointed Ambassador of the Republic of Mali Hon. Wiley Buchanan Mr. Edmund Glenn, interpreter (The Ambassador presented his credentials)
11:16 - 11:53 am	(Mr. Spyros Skouras) OFF THE RECORD
11:53 - 12:33 pm	(Hon. C. D. Jackson) OFF THE RECORD
12:34 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)

2:05 pm	The President, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz, Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower, Dr. Walter Tkach and Mr. Robert Daly, departed the White House via Marine helicopter and flew to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

2:53 pm	The President and his party arrived at the Gettysburg Farm.
2:55 pm	Departed the Farm and motored to Gettysburg College.
3:05 pm	Arrived at Gettysburg College.
	The President and his party looked over the new office of the President at Gettysburg College.
3:33 pm	Departed Gettysburg College and motored to the Gettysburg Farm.
3:42 pm	Arrived at the Farm.
3:50 pm	The President and his party departed Gettysburg Farm via helicopter and flew back to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

4:25 pm	Arrived at the White House. The President went to the office.
4:30 pm	Departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1960

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:00 - 8:06 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz
8:21 - 8:54 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:54 - 8:55 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz
8:55 - 9:01 am	Hon. David Kendall
9:01 - 9:03 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:03 - 9:26 am	(Hon. Eugene Lyons and Mrs. Lyons) OFF THE RECORD (Kathleen Lyons, daughter)
9:26 - 10:00 am	(Hon. William D. Pawley) OFF THE RECORD
10:00 - 10:48 am	(Hon. Mansfield Sprague) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Gordon Gray) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
10:48 - 10:52 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:55 - 11:27 am	(Mr. Harry Butcher)
11:27 - 12:00 Noon	Hon. Malcolm Moos
11:32 - 12:00 Noon	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:12 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
12:35 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:08 pm	Returned to the office, accompanied by Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower.
2:30 - 3:00 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1960

3:10 - 3:15 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
3:11 - 3:15 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam
4:06 - 4:15 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
4:20 pm	The President went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1960

8:12 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:12 - 8:17 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz
8:50 - 9:00 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
9:00 - 10:30 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. Livingston Merchant Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Maurice H. Stans General Lyman L. Lemnitzer Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. John F. Doherty Mr. Alan H. Belmont, Interdepartmental Intelligence Conference Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Captain Evan P. Aurand Hon. Gerard C. Smith Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Mr. Hayden Williams Mr. Huntington Sheldon Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Mr. Marion W. Boggs Hon. Julian Baird
10:30 - 10:38 am	Hon. Livingston Merchant
10:40 - 10:53 am	The President went over to the Mansion to see Colonel Fairchild, the dentist.
10:55 am	Returned to the office.
11:29 - 11:30 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

11:54 - 12:25 pm	The following group of the St. Elizabeth's School for Indian Boys and Girls, Wakpala, South Dakota, called on the President: Miss Virginia Horger, housemother Mrs. Margaret Hawk, housemother Captain Charles Mitzenius, Chaplain and Mrs. Mitzenius Audrey Johnson (13) Marlene Johnson (15) Phillip White Dress (18) Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Horger (Parents of Virginia Horger, from Virginia) Mr. Matthew Grogan (Picture taken)
12:25 - 12:30 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:30 - 12:35 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:35 - 1:05 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
1:06 - 1:10 pm	The President went to the Broadcast Room.
1:10 pm	Arrived upstairs in the Mansion.
1:15 pm	(LUNCH)
3:17 pm	Returned to the office.
3:18 - 3:20 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:20 - 5:00 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos
5:00 - 5:12 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
5:12 - 5:17 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:17 - 5:30 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. Roemer McPhee Mr. Phil Areeda
5:35 pm	The President went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1960

8:08 am	The President arrived in the office.	
8:10 - 8:14 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons	
8:14 - 8:17 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell	
8:17 - 8:22 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins	
8:30 - 11:06 am	Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Elmer Staats Hon. Wilton B. Persons (until 10:24 am) Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Robert Merriam Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
11:10 - 11:30 am	Hon. Malcolm Moos	
11:35 - 11:57 am	(Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Parsons) (Mr. Ben Fluchus, houseman) (Hon. Thomas E. Stephens)	OFF THE RECORD
11:57 - 12:15 pm	(Mr. Robert Carroll) (Mrs. Paul Carroll) (Mr. David Carroll)	OFF THE RECORD
12:15 - 12:18 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
12:18 - 12:24 pm	Major John Hollowell Captain Roy Colvin (Former Social Aides at the White House)	
12:24 - 12:37 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower	
12:37 pm	The President went to the Mansion.	
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)	
2:13 pm	Returned to the office.	
3:00 - 3:27 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower	
3:27 - 3:29 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam	
3:31 pm	The President went to the Mansion.	

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1960

7:55 am	The President arrived in the office.	
8:30 - 8:50 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower	
8:52 - 8:54 am	Hon. David Kendall	
9:25 - 9:30 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
9:40 - 9:45 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz.	
9:45 - 10:00 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow	
10:00 - 10:20 am	Mr. Richard Flohr	
10:20 - 10:30 am	Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
10:30 - 10:52 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons	
11:05 - 11:25 am	Senator Prescott Bush Hon. Bryce Harlow	
11:30 - 11:33 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
11:35 - 12:35 pm	(Hon. Allen Dulles) (Hon. Livingston Merchant) (Hon. J. Graham Parsons) ((Mr. John M. Steeves_ (Hon. James H. Douglas) (General L. L. Lemnitzer) (Hon. Gordon Gray) (General C. P. Cabell) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. James Hagerty) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower)	OFF THE RECORD Met with the President re situation in Laos
12:38 - 12:43 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
12:49 pm	The President went to the Mansion.	

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (4 pgs)	12/28/60	A
2. Synopsis	of Intelligence material reported to the President (1 pg)	12/19/60	A
3. Synopsis	of Intelligence material reported to the President by General Goodpaster (1 pg)	12/17/60	A
4. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (3 pgs)	12/15/60	A
~~5. Synopsis~~	~~of State and Intelligence material reported to the President~~ (2 pgs) 7/21/85, lc	~~12/12/60~~	~~A~~
6. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-89 #15	12/9/60	A
~~7. Intelligence Briefing (2 pgs)~~		~~undated~~ 11/17/82, lc	~~A~~
8. Synopsis	of Intelligence material reported to the President (1 pg)	12/7/60	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 55

Folder: Briefings December 1960

RESTRICTION CODES

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
9. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-89 #16	12/6/60	A
10. Intelligence Briefings (2 pgs)		12/5/60	A
~~11. Synopsis~~	~~of State and Intelligence material reported to the President~~ (2 pgs)	12/1/60 7/21/85, lw	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION
Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as
President of the United States,
1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 55
Folder: Briefings December 1960

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GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 13, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Ecuador

Ecuador and Peru have indulged in a boundary dispute since early 1800's. In 1941 this dispute broke out into open warfare. To bring an end to this conflict, both sides agreed to the good offices of the U.S., Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. These nations met in Rio de Janeiro, and all six signed the Rio Protocol of 1942.

This Rio Protocol essentially recognized the military line of contact as of the date of truce. This resulted in the loss of about half of Ecuador's territory.

As a result of this Protocol, the four nations involved have been known as the guarantors of the real Protocol.

When the new President of Ecuador, Velasco-Iberra, took office in September of 1960, he began a campaign to reopen the boundary dispute with Peru. Basically, his arguments have been that Ecuador signed the real Protocol under duress and that boundary had been carelessly delineated by a Brazilian placed in charge. (Brazil has been considered for chairman of the guarantors group by virtue of the Protocol being held in Rio.) About six weeks ago, as a result of this agitation, the four guarantors met again, and on December 7th, reaffirmed the position taken in 1942. This is the act which the Communists seized on to whip up anti-U.S. fervor in Ecuador.

John

John S. D. Eisenhower

~~TOP SECRET~~

December 12, 1960 6

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

LAOS

Military reinforcements for a possible attack on Vientiane by General Phoumi apparently are continuing to arrive in that area. In the capital itself, an extreme leftist cabinet minister, Quinim Pholsena, reportedly has taken charge of the government in the absence of Souvanna and the remainder of his cabinet. Souvanna, now in Phnom Penh, is said by his associates to be planning to send some cabinet members to Hanoi, Moscow, and Peiping to seek active support for the neutralization of Laos as formerly proposed by Cambodian chief of state Prince Sihanouk. Meanwhile, reliable sources on 11 December observed four howitzers, approximately equivalent to US 105-mm howitzers, being unloaded from two Soviet aircraft at Vientiane airfield; this materiel, probably the forerunner of other supplies, may have been arranged for during Quinim Pholsena's recent trip to Hanoi.

We feel the flight of Phouma and all non-leftist members of his government, with the resultant polarization toward the Pathet Lao and Savannakhet of the situation in the Vientiane area, on the one hand somewhat reduces the political risk which would be involved in a CAT airlift to that area, and on the other hand greatly enhances the need for an urgent buildup of the Kouprasith-Phoumi forces. Augmentation of the airlift is left to Brown's judgment.

ALGERIA

Embassy Paris reports that the situation in the metropole remains calm. In Algeria the most serious aspect of the disorders has been the development of large-scale demonstrations and open hostility by Moslems against Europeans. Clashes between the two elements, plus the pro-FLN character of the Moslem demonstrations, create the danger the Army will be driven to line up with the Europeans. On the other hand, there may be a strong tendency for the authorities to blame the Europeans for the turn the situation has taken. The Army particularly will presumably regard any grave clashes with the Moslems as seriously compromising its "pacification" task of recent years. Rumors of cancellation of de Gaulle's

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-89 #14
BY DJH DATE 7/18/85

~~TOP SECRET~~

trip have been denied. Consulate General Algiers speculates that de Gaulle finds the ugly events pretty much what he expected and a necessary test of whether the state of European and Moslem attitudes will ever permit peaceful coexistence in an Algerian Algeria.

Violent Moslem demonstrations, which entered their third day on 12 December, have brought strong repressive measures from the French Army. De Gaulle's decision to return to Paris a day earlier than planned may have been based on his view that his continued presence in Algeria would only encourage further Moslem-European clashes. Reports of an imminent emergency cabinet meeting, however, suggest new moves from Paris.

LAOS -- continued

King Savang in Luang Prabang is reliably reported to have signed on 12 December a royal ordinance ousting the Souvanna Phouma government and temporarily transferring all powers to General Phoumi's Savannakhet Revolutionary Committee. This action followed a National Assembly vote of no confidence against Souvanna, taken at a meeting in Savannakhet, it appears that the the deputies will soon go to Luang Prabang, where the King has convoked a special session of the assembly to deal with the formation of a new government. The most likely choice to be the new premier is Prince Boun Oum, co-leader with Phoumi of the Revolutionary Committee. Phoumi himself will probably be assigned major portfolios, including in all likelihood that of defense.

Meanwhile, reports of increased Pathet Lao military pressure in the Luang Prabang area may indicate an intent to harass or capture the royal capital.

The buildup of both Kong Le's and around Vientiane is continuing.

CUBA

The Castro regime, faced with growing but still uncoordinated resistance inside Cuba, is taking ever stronger measures to suppress it. Che Guevara, speaking in Moscow on 10 December, declared that "counterrevolutionary terror will be met by equal terror" and implied that "the great majority of Cuba's poorest" would be organized into a single political party.

John S D Eisenhower

~~TOP SECRET~~

December 9, 1960

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

TURKEY

General Gursel has apparently been sicker than has been reflected in official releases. Accordingly, he is completely out of commission and Deputy Prime Minister Ozdilek, former Army Chief of Staff, is acting Premier. He is being supported by General Madanozlu, the dominant figure in the CNU.

CHILE

Alessandri is concerned over current USSR trade overtures to Chile. These overtures offer liberal terms, and therefore offer ammunition for left wingers within Chile itself.

CONGO

Some developments in the Congo are favorable. Lumumba has of course been captured by Mobutu forces and Mobutu, apparently having gained in military strength, is moving to seal off Stanleyville, the hotbed of Lumumba followers. Unfortunately, tension has increased between Hammarskjold and Mobutu as a result of the clashes between Congolese troops and UN troops last week. In the UN, Hammarskjold has publicly stated that Mobutu is drawing technical and financial aid from sources outside the UN framework. Ceylon, the UAR, and Yugoslavia have announced intention of withdrawing their forces from the Congo. The Yugoslavs are currently furnishing technical help on the airfields and the loss of the UAR forces will lower the UN figure by 500 troops.

LAOS

The disappointing coup of yesterday in which Kouprasith took over the city for a while appears to have been reversed. Kouprasith, contrary to Phoumi's expectations, immediately began issuing statements of support for Souvanna when the coup was executed. Now Kong Le apparently has taken over control once more and has arrested Kouprasith. On the favorable side, Phoumi forces are approaching Vientiane from the east. He has taken Paksane and has dropped an airborne company at Chinaimo. Many of the deputies from Vientiane have now reached Chinaimo and can pass over into Thailand for airlifting to Luang Prabang.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-89 #15
BY DJH DATE 7/18/85

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(1)(3)(4)(5)
CIA 6/28/84; NSC 3/5/85
NLE DATE 5/31/85

There is a possibility that the King can assemble a quorum in the parliament at Luang Prabang and give Souvanna a vote of no confidence. On the military side, the Pathet Lao are expected to support Kong Le against Phoumi in a showdown.

USSR-CHICOM

The manifesto issued at the end of the three-week meeting of 81 Communist parties comprised a mixture rather than a compromise between the two points of view. Some passages included Soviet wording and some passages included the harsher Chinese viewpoint. CIA estimates that if we were to consider this a 17-round bout (covering 17 major points), we would say the Soviets won 6, the Chinese won 4, and there were 7 draws.

The manifesto opened with a virulent attack upon the U.S. This has worked to the embarrassment of the Soviets who have been assuring our people that this wording was insisted upon by the Chinese. [redacted]

John S.D. Eisenhower

~~SECRET~~

DE

Military Buildup in Cuba - CIA Rpt

The Bloc has already extended considerable military assistance to Cuba in the form of some 10,000 to 12,000 tons of military equipment and some military and economic technicians and advisers. Thus far, some 6 helicopters, large quantities of machineguns and other small arms have been positively identified. We believe that the Bloc shipments thus far probably included medium tanks, armored personnel carriers, field and anti-aircraft artillery, and mortars. There is no hard evidence that Cuba has received MIG aircraft, nor is there any evidence they have received nuclear weapons, missiles or other sophisticated weapons. It is highly unlikely that Soviet nuclear weapons or the latest models of major military items will be included in the foreseeable future. No Chinese Communist military personnel have been identified as being in Cuba at this time.

No Sino-Soviet Bloc country is likely to conclude a formal mutual defense agreement with Cuba committing them to active participation in military operations in defense of that country, or to establish military bases there. We believe it highly unlikely that the USSR would consider the survival of the Castro regime so important as to require them to pursue courses of action that would risk war with the US.

There is currently no evidence that any Sino-Soviet Bloc country has dispatched or is organizing a "volunteer" force for military service in Cuba.

The Soviet Bloc military equipment already shipped to Cuba, as well as prior military purchases by Castro from Western sources, have contributed substantially to a major buildup of ground forces there. This is reflected in the great expansion of personnel in the Cuban military and militia forces. Before Castro, the ground forces consisted of a 21,000-man army and a national police force of 7,650. The present Cuban ground forces consist of the Revolutionary Army of approximately 32,000, the Revolutionary National Police of 9,000, and the militia estimated at 200,000. The combat capabilities of the army and the militia are now low, but can be expected to increase steadily. The navy and the air force have generally deteriorated in capabilities.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-82 #15
BY DJH DATE 11/15/82

~~SECRET~~

The militia is a primary instrument of the state in strengthening and extending its controls. The militia provides the government with a substantial armed force with which to control the populace as a whole and subjects a relatively large number of Cubans to military discipline and political indoctrination. At the same time, it contributes toward solving the serious unemployment problem. Communist influence in the militia is extensive.

Direct Cuban intervention against another government in the form of a large scale Cuban-based invasion force does not appear likely at present.

There are indications that Guatemala may have been selected as one of the promising targets for further Cuban-directed revolutionary action, though the 13 November revolt in that country does not appear to have been inspired from Cuba. Ex-President Arbenz and top Guatemalan Communist leaders are presently in Cuba and probably have a role in Cuban plans.

John S D Eisenhower

~~TOP SECRET~~

December 6, 1960 D/

Synopsis of State and Intelligence items reported to the President

CIA is studying the 4000-word summary of the statement issued by the USSR and the Communist parties of 81 nations. In actuality the entire statement covers 20,000 words. CIA has come to no definite conclusions regarding the statement other than that it represents a "tactical accord" between the two wings of the party.

USSR

Soviet UN delegation shows further signs of wanting to develop a rapprochement with the next Administration. Zorin, at the UN, has mentioned the idea of discussing matters with the new Administration and completing debates on such "contentious" items as Tibet and Hungary before Senator Kennedy takes office. (In the meantime the Soviets are offering $100 million in aid to Bolivia.)

GERMANY

[redacted]

LAOS

There is now some hope that there may be a coup in Vientiane the night of December 7th. Kong Le is preoccupied with operations to the south and many of Souvanna Phouma's troops have headed toward Luang Prabang. Since Vientiane is right next to Thailand, the coup may be supported from that direction.

BRAZIL

There are indications that President-elect Quadros will follow an even more independent line vis-a-vis Europe and the U.S. than did Kubitschek.

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 a(1)(3)(4)(5)
CIA 6/28/84; NSC 3/5/85
NLE DATE 5/31/85

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-89 #16
BY DJH DATE 7/18/85

A newspaper publisher named Dantas had contacted Senator Kennedy in Florida and asked him if he would like to see Quadros when the latter returned from London after an eye operation. Senator Kennedy agreed to see him if he came. Now Dantas reports that Quadros has declined to come to the United States to visit Kennedy and has gone instead to Madrid.

UN

Our delegation has held some talks with Hammarskjold regarding the Congo. While the talks were generally satisfactory, they were a little concerned over his determination of a UN responsibility to "chasten" the Congolese.

John S D Eisenhower

~~TOP SECRET~~

December 1, 1960

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

JAPAN

The Foreign Office informed Embassy Tokyo today that the Japanese Government had concluded there was no practicable means for it to control or cancel the tanker deals already made under the 1959 Japan-USSR trade agreement. (These deals call for the construction of two 30,000 ton tankers and two 35,000 ton tankers.) In response to the Embassy's expression of keen disappointment, the Foreign Office said no other negotiations are under way or now planned. It emphasized, however, that Japan's position on future sales had not been determined. The Embassy comments that a demonstration that Western European ship building countries concur in our strategic assessment of the danger of the USSR expanding its tanker fleet will be the only effective means to get Japanese concurrence. It thus considers it desirable to convene the proposed Washington meeting on this subject at the earliest possible date.

Japanese shipyards will provide the Soviet Union with four additional tankers of 30,000-35,000 dead-weight tons each under contracts already signed or about to be concluded as part of a program which will supply nine ships totaling 256,000 dead-weight tons and costing over $45,000,000. Of this total, two tankers of 40,000 tons each have already been purchased by the USSR. The Japanese shipbuilding industry is short of new ship orders and has been eager for Soviet contracts in the hope of becoming a major supplier of ships for an expanded Soviet merchant fleet. The sale of these ships also will help reduce the Japanese deficit in trade with the USSR. The Japanese Foreign Ministry told the American Embassy on November 29 that it is not possible for the Japanese Government to control or cancel contracts for tankers made under the existing trade agreement.

INDONESIA

President Sukarno is pursuing plans to bring Communists into the cabinet despite opposition from army officials. Communist appointments to the national government have so far been limited to rubber-stamp legislative bodies and advisory groups which have not effectively challenged the army's political power. Army Chief of Staff General Nasution and his deputies profess to be confident that they can resist Sukarno on the issue, although lower ranking staff officers feel the army is losing ground vis-a-vis the President.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR81-89 #17
BY DJH DATE 7/18/85

~~TOP SECRET~~

HAITI

The Duvalier regime has followed up its declaration of martial law on November 22 with a sudden shakeup of top military and economic officials and with intensified repression of its opponents ranging from pro-Communist to pro-clerical groups.

USSR

Khrushchev and other high Soviet officials have used recent private conversations with Ambassador Thompson to emphasize their desire for an improvement in US-Soviet relations. These overtures appear to be a part of a concerted effort, which began last September with Khrushchev's talks in New York with Prime Minister Macmillan, to lay the groundwork for a return to high-level negotiations after the new US administration is installed, and at the same time to place the onus on the US for any failure to engage in negotiations.

John S D Eisenhower

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
78-59, #5	1. Memo of Conf., DDE, Lemnitzer, Merchant, Allen Dulles, Cabell, G. Gray and others re Laos (6 pgs) ex MR 78-59 #5 portion exempted, MR 79-328 #6	12/31/60	A
76-56, #102	2. Memo of Conf., DDE, Merchant, Goodpaster, 12/29/60, re Latin America and Castro (2 pgs) (exempted-State-11/9/77) portions exempted, MR 79-312 #3 portion exempted, MR 81-84 #15	1/6/61	A
	~~3. Memo of Conf., DDE, Mansfield~~ Sprague, Gray, Good-~~paster, 12/28/60, re Sprague report on information activities (1 pg)~~	~~1/6/61~~ 8/13/80, bc	~~A~~
	~~4. Memo of Conf., DDE, Anderson, Saulnier, and others, 12/21/60, re budget receipts FY 61, balance of payments (2 pgs)~~ DJH	1/6/61 6/18/82	A
	~~5. Memo of Conf., DDE & PSAC members, 12/19/60, re work of Committee (2 pgs)~~ 7/15/80, bc	~~1/12/61~~	~~A~~
76-57, #103	6. Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Berding, and others, 12/19/60 re Israel (3 pgs) (exempted, State-10/26/76; DOD-6/3/77; NSC-11/14/78)	1/12/61	A
[illegible]	~~7. Memo of Conf., DDE, McCone, Franke, Shoup, Goodpaster 12/17/60, re nuclear power plant (4 pgs)~~ 3/13/86	~~1/12/61~~	A
	8. Memo of Conf., DDE, Amb. Whitney, Col. Eisenhower re West Indies Federation (2 pgs)	12/16/60	A
	9. Memorandum for Record, discussion, DDE, Nixon, RNC Chrmn. Morton, Persons, Harlow re Republican party, policies, personalities, issues (9 pgs) (remains closed per RR 78-24; 10/18/78—DJH) Opened with portions closed, RJ 9/30/84	12/28/60	C*

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as
President of the United States,
1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)
DDE DIARIES

Box 55
Folder: Staff Notes December [1960]

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
10. Memorandum 76-57, #104	for Record re Laos, (2 pgs) (exempt per State's NSC letters) portions exempted, MR 79-313 #2	12/16/60	A
~~11. Memo of~~	~~Conf., DDE, Sprague, Goodpaster, 12/12/60, re Sprague Committee work on International Information activities~~ (2 pgs)	~~12/16/60~~ 2/19/81, bc	~~A~~
12. Excerpts	from Amb. Reinhardt's despatch 342 re Middle East (1 pg)	11/15/60	A
~~13. Memo of~~ 78-7, #27	~~Conf., DDE, Stans, Staats, and others re FY-62 budget~~ (3 pgs) DJH 6/18/82	~~12/8/60~~	A
14. Memo of 76-57, #105	Conf., DDE, Gates, Douglas, Lemnitzer and others re military forces and programs, 12/5/60 (5 pgs) (portions exempted-DOD-6/3/77, CIA-5/13/77; NSC-11/14/78) portions exempted MR 80-194 #1	12/8/60	A
~~15. Memo of~~	~~Conf., DDE, Anderson, Staats, Stans, Saulnier, Merriam, Persons, Goodpaster re FY-61 budget, Defense matters~~ (2 pgs)	~~12/8/60~~ 5/23/80, bc	~~A~~
16. Memo of	Conf., DDE, Dillon, Irwin, Goodpaster, 12/1/60, re El Salvador (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-82 #16	12/7/60	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

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GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

12/31	re serious situation in Laos
12/31	Laotion situation
12/30	re budget message
12/29	re Castroism
12/29	Guide for Federal Representatives on Interstate Water Compact Commissions
12/28	Mansfield Sprague's group conclusions and recommendation
12/21	budget receipts
12/20	Mr. Yameogo, Director of the Treasury of Upper Volta
12/19	Dr. Kistiakowsky noted re Science Advisory Committee
12/19	Israelis are operating a plutonium production plant
12/19	General David Sarnoff re NBC's U-2 show
12/17	plans for a 375 megawatt nuclear power plant in Southern California
12/17	meeting with Congressman John W. Byrnes re Party unity.
12/16	negotiations with West Indies Federation
12/16	Congressman Widnall with Mr. Domjan
12/16	group of the Synagogue Coucnil of America
12/15	list of various issues and happenings relating to past eight years in office which might be interesting for DE to be briefed on
12/28	re rebuilding of Republican Party
12/16	re development of the situation in Laos
12/15	Mr. Charles Lukens Huston, Jr., Coatesville Declaration
12/14	re golf professionals
12/12	Mr. Sprague re foreign policy and security efforts around the world

12/12	Comptroller General's decision cutting off funds for the Office of the Inspector General and Comptroller, Mutual Security, Departy of State
12/12	Council of Economic Growth and Security, Inc.,
12/12	Anderson concerning budget
12/12	memo from Anderson re budget
12/12	memo re the symbol and strategy of a balanced budget for 1961 as well as 1962
11/15	excerpts from Ambassador Reinhardt's dispatch 342
12/7	re budget
12/5	re budget --support of military
12/2	re budget
12/1	El Salvador coup

DIARY (copy in Diary)

December 31, 1960

Large meeting held in President's office for approximately hour and half. The President dictated "very serious situation in Laos. Conference held to see how we can strengthen allied unity to deal with the matter. Plans in all departments going ahead urgently." acw

January 6, 1961

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
30 December 1960

Others present: Mr. Stans, Mr. Staats, General Persons, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Merriam, General Goodpaster

The President worked through the budget message, considering in turn some 120 passages or points that involved issues, policy questions, or disagreements.

In accompanying comment, he stressed the need to put on the permanent government record a summary of the space and missile activity of this administration. He thought there were a number of lessons to be gained out of the experience of his administration, one of them being the overemphasis and overexpenditure on space activity following the Sputnik hysteria.

At another point the President commented that if he were a dictator he thought he could cut the budget before him 20% without damage to the country -- by knocking out many sacred cows and completely useless but well-established activities.

At another point the President asked for a statement to be included as a matter of policy that normally loans that are made to government entities, as well as loans by the government to the public, should be at at least the same interest rate that the government pays for its money. He also said that the budget message as well as the economic report should highlight the eight-year effort of this administration to preserve and stabilize the value of the dollar, bringing out the importance of this effort in light of the rapid decline in its value as a result of inflation just prior to 1953. He thought it was fair to say that a great measure of success had been achieved.

In reviewing the document, the President raised some ten or twelve additional policy statements which he directed be introduced into the budget document. On leaving the President's office, those in attendance there met to rework the budget document in accordance with the President's decisions and instructions.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

Laos
(1 cy Gen [illegible])

December 31, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
December 31, 1960 -- 11:30 AM

Others present:
General Lemnitzer
Secretary Merchant
Secretary Douglas
Assistant Secretary Parsons
Mr. Allen Dulles
General Cabell
Mr. Steeves (State Dept.)
Mr. Gordon Gray
General Persons
Mr. Hagerty
General Goodpaster
Colonel Eisenhower

The President opened by informing the group that he had been thoroughly briefed on the Laotian situation earlier in the morning and asked if there were any new developments. General Cabell said he had just left a meeting of the Watch Committee, in which the conclusion had been reached that fairly sizeable forces were in operation in the northwest of Laos. About 1500-2500 troops were moving from the direction of North Viet-Nam into Laos. Although the origin of these troops is unknown, it is estimated that this force comprises about 5 Pathet Lao equipped battalions, with mortars. General Cabell and General Lemnitzer then showed the President a chart which indicated the areas of Pathet Lao resistance and the directions of the attack. This chart showed a large area of Pathet Lao-controlled territory north of Vientiane and an arrow from that area toward the east. It also indicated that Sam Neua Province is in the hands of the Pathet Lao, and another arrow drawn from that direction toward the west converges with the first at the town of Xieng Khouang. If these two forces join, they will cut Laos in half, isolating the north from the south. In addition to these two areas, a third direction of attack had its origin in Phong Saly Province southward into north central Laos. This last force appears to be exclusively Pathet Lao, although it can be well supplied from Dien Bien Phu in North Viet-Nam. It must be estimated that the entire Province of Phong Saly is in the hands of the Pathet Lao. Kong Le himself is north of Vientiane and Phoumi is commanding a force which is defending

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 79-328 #6
BY DJH DATE 5/23/83

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(3)(5)
CIA 3/31/81, NSC 1/11/83
NLE DATE 5/19/83

against the attack from Phong Saly. Identification of force is difficult, since North Laos is mainly mountainous jungle where tree cover is very extensive.

The President observed the possibility of creating great difficulties to operations by cutting the roads. He said that while we need more information before we can take overt action, we cannot afford to stand by and allow Laos to fall to the Communists. The time may soon come when we should employ the Seventh Fleet, with its force of marines.

General Lemnitzer then summarized the U.S. position as one of readiness Condition Two, meaning alert in place. The 503rd Airborne Battle Group is alerted on Okinawa, and 1400 marines are present with the Seventh Fleet Task Force. This Task Force includes the aircraft carrier LEXINGTON, currently located in the Gulf of Tonkin, and the BENNINGTON, a helicopter carrier in Subic Bay. Admiral Felt has asked for an augmentation of C-130s to increase his airlift capabilities. This has been granted and the aircraft will probably be sent to Bangkok.

General Cabell then told the President that CIA is watching carefully signs of movement of troops from an area south of Sam Neua to further cut the neck of Laos. If such materializes, it will then appear that the Communist objective is to take over the entire country rather than to create merely a Communist-occupied zone.

Mr. Merchant then informed the president that a message recently received indicated that Americans are evacuating Vientiane. Today's courier flight from Bangkok to Vientiane has been cancelled. This seemed to him to be inconsistent with the actual situation, since there is no indication that Vientiane itself is being threatened. He said he intended to recheck this message. The President commented that people can get scared a long way back, and cited humorously the fact that some people were preparing to evacuate Paris during the Ardennes offensive.

Mr. Merchant then told the President that he and General Lemnitzer had agreed on the paramount necessity of identifying open intervention.

He visualized our courses of action as threefold: (1) military action, (2) internal political action within Laos, and (3) broad international action. In the military area they agree that while open intervention must be proved before we can do much overtly, still we should not hold up on our military preparations. Mr. Merchant placed great weight on the necessity for effective action regarding the internal political situation in Laos. Boun Oum must be induced to allow his name to be formally confirmed by the Assembly as Prime Minister. Until this happens, the U.S. will be isolated in its support of Boun Oum. We must not threaten him with lack of support if he refused to accede, but we must use every kind of pressure short of that.

At this moment Mr. Merchant visualized no broad international action. He said Mr. Steeves had had a good talk with Hammarskjold at the UN, but at this time Hammarskjold was opposed to bringing the matter up in that body. Furthermore, the reactivation of the International Control Commission has been proposed and supported by the Indians, the USSR, and all members of the Communist Bloc. The British have found appeal in this course of action. We are not inclined to coerce Boun Oum into accepting the reactivation of that body at this moment; but perhaps this move will come later. Another proposal for which he has no brief is that of calling a meeting of those powers which met at Geneva in 1954. Finally, there is the proposal for overt SEATO Council action. This does not seem advisable as of today. Mr. Merchant feels that the Thais, the Filipinos, and the Pakistanis will probably stand by us in the SEATO Council; but the British and French will not support us in backing Boun Oum to the hilt at this moment. For now, Mr. Merchant recommends that we confine our activities to bilateral conferences with our friends.

To the President's question, Mr. Merchant does not think that Boun Oum's fears regarding unfavorable action of the Parliament are genuine. Indeed, Mr. Merchant thinks the Parliament would invest him by unanimous vote. His feeling is that Boun Oum fears losing face. When at Savannakhet, Boun Oum had declared Parliament dissolved. This statement makes him reluctant to place himself even for a short time at their disposal.

The President reiterated his feeling that Boun Oum must be induced to do so.

[redacted]

[redacted]

General Lemnitzer then mentioned the necessity to stop the Russian airlift. The position of the Pathet Lao units is such that they can exist only on aerial resupply. [redacted]

[redacted] The President agreed and stressed once more the necessity to obtain identification of Viet-Minh or Chinese forces, so definite as to convince not only us but also our allies. General Lemnitzer pointed out that although personnel and equipment may not in themselves be identifiable, the fact of columns along the roads just inside the Laos border will constitute evidence in itself.

The President then stressed the need for coordinated and decisive action. At this state of the game, since we are not in war, the State Department should chair our overall planning. Most important is to legitimatize Boun Oum and solidify our allies on our side. We should then see if we are faced with going into war. If war is necessary, we will do so [redacted] since we cannot sit by and see Laos go down without a fight.

Mr. Dulles pointed out the difficulties inherent in Souvanna's present location at Phnom Penh. Here he is under the influence of Sihanouk, which is not helpful to our cause. Mr. Merchant said there are conflicting reports regarding Souvanna's attitude; [redacted] Mr. Parsons said the French have most influence with Souvanna, but are unwilling to induce him to leave the scene at this moment.

[redacted]

General Goodpaster then pointed out our two more extreme courses of action, which consist of (1) sending in U.S. forces as in Lebanon, and of (2) putting on an air blockade. The President agreed that these courses of action are available, but emphasized caution in that we are

PRIVILEGED

almost alone in recognizing Boun Oum. He admonished the group to remember the necessity for identifying what the people of Laos want. General Cabell said that the mass of people in Laos are inarticulate. Furthermore, opinion is splintered, with true Laotians comprising less than half the population. Since many people are tribesmen, there is no true voice of the masses.

The President then summarized the actions we should take at this time. They are [redacted] (2) induce Boun Oum to allow his government to be legitimatized by the Assembly; (3) consolidate our positions with the British and the French; (4) alert the SEATO Council to the dangers which exist while not requesting specific overt action at this time; (5) make such changes and redeployments of our own forces as to maximize their usefulness in the event they must intervene against the North Viet-Namese. (Here the President recognized that new deployment must be accepted, but was satisfied when General Lemnitzer pointed out that we have three attack carriers available in the Far East.)

At Mr. Merchant's suggestion, the President then authorized a serious approach to the Russians. He authorized Ambassador Thompson to tell Khrushchev that we view the situation with grave concern, that we are moving the positions of our forces to assure, if necessary, that the legitimate government will not be destroyed, and that in the event of major war we will not be caught napping. The President here half humorously suggested that perhaps we should begin to exercise our airborne alert.

As the meeting drew to a close, Mr. Dulles pointed out we had not discussed South Viet-Nam. Diem is undoubtedly very excited about this development. The President said he should think he would be. He authorized those present to tell the press that they had discussed the Laotian situation.

As the group left, the President reemphasized that we must not allow Laos to fall to the Communists, even if it involves war [redacted]

John S. D. Eisenhower

[illegible]

January 6, 1961

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
29 December 1960

Others present: Secretary Merchant
General Goodpaster

The President said Mr. Pawley had come in to see him the previous day and that the President had been impressed by what Pawley reported concerning the position stated by Presidents Frondizi and Prado when he had seen them in South America a few days earlier. Both Frondizi and Prado had taken strong anti-Castro stands but had pointed out that the governments of many Latin American countries, although opposed to Castro, felt they would be overthrown by their people if they took a public stand, since Castroism has made great inroads, particularly among the poorest classes of their people. The President said he understood why, if this is true, it is not desirable to have a formal meeting of the OAS. He thought, however, that Frondizi, Prado and others should take diplomatic initiative to get Latin American countries to take a position that they would like to remove Castro from power, but, lacking the means of doing so, would like the U. S. to take the lead.

The President said it was clear to him that Latin Americans must be brought to see the necessity of action. He was inclined to think that it might be time to recognize the anti-Castro front as the Cuban government. He added that he would like to see a definite move taken in this matter before January 20th, and said that the State Department should be thinking of some definite action that could be brought about before that time.

Mr. Merchant said he had talked to Mr. Pawley yesterday. Mr. Pawley had told him that [redacted] Mr. Merchant thought it is clear we must give more thought to working outside the OAS, which is not an effective forum for dealing with this problem. He

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-84 #15
By DJH Date 5/12/82

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (d)
NSC letter 2/22/82
NLE Date 5/12/82

said that the State Department had been trying to build backing for our stand through informal meetings with the thought of them going into the OAS. It now looks, however, as though we must take some other route. The President said every effort must be made to see who is on our side and will work on it. Mr. Merchant said this is being done but that it is and will be very hard to get the Latins to take a public stand in opposition to Castro.

At that point the President said he had a personal matter to discuss with Mr. Merchant, and I left the meeting.

G.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
Washington 25, D.C.

DE
Staff notes
12/29/60

Guide for Federal Representatives on Interstate Water Compact Commissions

Many problems arise in connection with administration of interstate water compacts which affect important Federal interests. This guide has been developed to assure that these problems receive adequate consideration within the executive branch. It is intended primarily to provide a uniform basis for coordinating the activities of Federal representatives serving on approved interstate water compact commissions.

Duties of the Federal Representative

The Federal representative has the duty of assuring that the complete range of Federal or national interests is considered in compact commission discussions and actions. As the President's representative on the commission, he should avoid identifying himself with any agency, program, local faction, or sectional interest. The Federal representative should maintain a completely neutral position in all matters of purely State concern.

Relationships with Federal Agencies

The following Departments and agencies will normally have an interest in interstate compact activities where water is concerned:

1. Department of Agriculture
2. Department of the Army
3. Department of Commerce
4. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
5. Department of the Interior
6. Department of Justice
7. Department of Labor
8. Federal Power Commission

The Federal representative is encouraged to consult these agencies for information and to ascertain and keep abreast of their views on compact matters, either through their Washington offices, or through their designated field officials.

Technical staff from these agencies may be detailed to work with the Federal representative on specific assignments for reasonable periods of time.

Policy Guidance

Advice on major policy matters should be requested from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. Coordination, as necessary, with appropriate Federal agencies will be undertaken by the Bureau.

Legal Advice

The Federal representative shall refer all major legal questions that may arise relating to the position or action of the United States to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget for transmission to the Attorney General for decision.

Reporting

The Federal representative should submit annually a brief report, in duplicate, to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. The report should be submitted within 30 days after the end of the calendar year except where the compact or by-laws specify a date for the annual report of the commission, in which case the report should be made within 30 days after the commission's report.

The report should include observations on matters affecting a Federal interest that have developed or are expected to develop and should be accompanied by copies of the annual commission report. Minutes of meetings should also be furnished where appropriate. Supplemental reports on significant developments may also be submitted separately from time to time.

In the event compact amendments requiring Congressional approval are contemplated, three (3) copies of the draft amendments should be transmitted to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget as soon as they are available.

Administrative Services and Travel Expenses

If the representative is a Federal employee, administrative services, such as office space, secretarial assistance, communications, etc., and travel expenses will be furnished by his agency. If he is not a Federal employee, the Bureau of the Budget will arrange for these administrative services and travel expenses with a designated Federal agency. The provision of these services by one of the agencies is a matter of convenience to the Federal representative and has no special significance insofar as his responsibilities are concerned.

Change of Employment Status

A Federal representative who is also a Federal employee shall notify the Director of the Bureau of the Budget of any significant changes in his employment status.

~~SECRET~~

January 6, 1961

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
December 28, 1960

Others present: Mr. Mansfield Sprague, Mr. Gordon Gray, General Goodpaster.

The President said he had read the conclusions and recommendations of Mr. Sprague's group with great interest and had no quarrel with what he had seen. He liked parts of the report very much, particularly the bit on training of personnel. He observed that if all the suggestions were priced out, quite a substantial increase in effort and in funds would be involved. He thought, however, that in the right framework this would be an area justifying greatly increased efforts.

In discussing further action to be taken on the report, the President said he thought the best course of action would be to "sanitize" it so that a maximum could be put out to the public. A very short brief should also be prepared, to draw press and public attention to the key highlights. The statement as put out could indicate that the full report would be placed in the permanent files of the government so as to be available for future reference. He indicated that, if Mr. Kennedy responds to his urgently stated invitation to return for further discussions, this is one matter he would take up with him. Mr. Gray discussed with the President his concern that the educational effort proposal is too undefined and open-ended. The President thought this point could be met by a general statement that the proposal is not recommended as a fully defined program, by pointing out that something of the order of what is described would seem to have very great promise.

Mr. Sprague undertook to have a "releasable" version of the report prepared at once.

G.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 79-312 #4
By [illegible] Date 8-13-80

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

January 6, 1961

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
December 21, 1960

Others present: Secretary Anderson, Dr. Saulnier, Mr. Walker, Mr. Stans, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Merriam, Dr. Paarlberg, General Goodpaster

Mr. Anderson said the estimate of budget receipts for FY-61 remains a problem. The range, so far as he can determine, is $78.8 to $79.8 billion, with the middle of the range at $79.3 billion. Mr. Stans said he had seen some indication in the last few days that the profit picture through this fiscal year would be a little better than had been anticipated in reaching the figures Mr. Anderson had cited. Also, there is some prospect that certain foreign countries may make repayments of their debts to us in advance, and this will help the situation. The President said he has no particular preference for any one figure over another. He simply wants to be able to explain clearly to the public how the figure was reached. Mr. Anderson confirmed that his conversations in the last week with representatives of various countries in Europe give some promise of advanced payments from other countries.

The President said that, whatever figure we use, it must be a credible one. Dr. Saulnier said he would not consider a figure at the upper end of this range, i.e., one of $79.8 billion at all beyond credibility. The President suggested that, taking the higher figure, it be supported with a statement that our expectation of certain advanced foreign payments reinforces the estimates put forward.

The President then said that he wished he had had a chance to get into the space budget, and keep that amount below $1 billion. Mr.

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By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by BSR

Stans recalled that he had worked closely with the White House Staff and said it was clear that to get the budget below the figure agreed upon would have required an arbitrary decision by the President.

Mr. Stans then said that a figure of $79.653 billion of expenditures in FY-61 is a wholly solid figure. It may, in fact, prove just a little bit high. If he could use a receipts figure of $79.7 billion this would permit him to show a budget in the black. The President said this will be all right if we can support it with a valid explanation. Mr. Anderson said he accepted the decision, commenting that it will show optimism on our part with regard to estimated profits.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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December 20, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
December 20, 1960 -- 11:45 AM

Others present: His Excellency Antoine Yameogo
Mr. Penfield (State Dept.)
Mr. Sedgwick (Interpreter)
Colonel Eisenhower

To the President's inquiry, Mr. Yameogo, who is Director of the Treasury of Upper Volta, said he had come as a member of an ICA team to study American industry. He has completed his tour, which included Washington, New York, Pittsburg, Chicago, Carbondale and Puerto Rico, and has stayed over only to deliver a letter from his brother, Prime Minister Yameogo of Upper Volta. The President expressed welcome to Mr. Yameogo and pointed out, in connection with his visit to Puerto Rico, the friendly relationship which exists between the two peoples.

Mr. Yameogo said he was sorry that he could not deliver the letter sooner. The President expressed his thanks and his hope that the trip had been worthwhile. He hoped that Mr. Yameogo met some of the prominent leaders of American industry.

The President then asked how the Volta River project with which Ghana is so concerned would affect the Republic of Upper Volta. Mr. Yameogo said there are three tributaries which comprise the sources of that river. He could conceive of no situation which might arise which would cause insoluble difficulties between themselves and Ghana. If Ghana makes a dam which backs up the water, the Republic of Upper Volta will use that water for irrigation. In this connection, he was sorry that he had not been able to travel the Southwest, where conditions are dry and resemble those in his own country. Upper Volta has a five-months rainy season, beginning in October, but the rest of the year is so dry that irrigation is necessary.

The President then described our Southwest conditions to some extent emphasizing the fact that the main supply of water is the melting snow from April to June. He expressed the wish that Mr. Yameogo had seen the Hoover Dam and the Colorado River Projects. All the irrigation dams in this country have been built since 1902 and 1903.

At this point photographers entered and the meeting came to a close.

John S D Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

~~SECRET~~

January 12, 1961

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
December 19, 1960

Others present: President's Science Advisory Committee - Drs. Kistiakowsky, Barden, Beadle, Bronk, Brooks, Fisk, Nornig, Killian, Loeb, Panofsky, Piore, Rabi, Seaborg, Tukey, Weinberg, Wiesner, Zinn, Mr. Beckler, General Goodpaster

Dr. Kistiakowsky noted that this would be the last meeting of the Science Advisory Committee with the President, and said the group would like Dr. Killian to speak in their behalf.

Dr. Killian said he wanted to stress the beneficial results that have been achieved as a result of the President's constitution of the President's Science Advisory Committee. He thought tremendous progress and improvement of attitudes had been achieved through the last three years, as a direct result of this action. Speaking for the Committee itself, he said that its meetings with the President had been an inspiration to all of its members.

The President said that he had a deep sense of obligation to this group. He noted that more and more he has tended to put scientific advice into more and more subjects of national policy. He thought that this body holds great influence in our federal system. Ours is not a system based upon centralized political direction and domination. Rather it is one which derives the initiative from action from groups such as this working with the government, but not components of the government. He stressed that he was deeply hopeful that this institution would not be lost under the new administration. A special reason for that is that there will be tendencies toward centralized dictation and attitudes of omniscience in the new administration, and he thought a group such as this could be an offset to such tendencies.

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-191 #3
By Mmt Date 7/8/80

The President went on to say that since May Day 1955, when the Soviets displayed their missiles, this country has had need for the best that its scientists could offer. He felt this group had made a great contribution in this regard. Speaking personally, the President said it was always a great gratification to him to have the group come in and meet with him, not only for the work they have done, which he finds most impressive, and valuable, but for the stimulation of thought he gains and the broadening and deepening of his own understanding.

The President asked as to the status of the linear accelerator project. Dr. Panofsky said that the Congress had slowed it up in its last session. Dr. Kistiakowsky noted that the 1962 budget will recommend the full authorization for this project. The President saw in this an instance of what he had talked about earlier. The Congress authorizes things we do not want or need, and denies what we do want and need, not hesitating, even in a scientific matter like this, to set its own judgment against that of the scientists. The President reverted to an earlier point, saying that among this group he hoped there were some in whom the new administration would have confidence, and would retain. Dr. Kistiakowsky said that a representative of the new administration had assured him that the Scientific Advisor to the President and the Committee would be preserved, even if the setup is modified in some way. The President thought it was very important to keep the organization and to keep it on a voluntary and broad basis.

The President then went on to say that he had been so sure Mr. Nixon would win the election that his own thinking about transition had all been oriented toward that situation. For himself, he had thought he would be able to withdraw from public affairs. Now it looks as though he will have to take a more active part himself in the future then he had expected. Grass roots beliefs, such as this body generates, will have to be expounded. While in an emergency government can take over and direct things, for the long pull we must rely on free methods such as this rather than on some political head telling everyone just what to do.

Dr. Kistiakowsky then said he had one further point, that the Committee had decided to offer its services to President Eisenhower in the future should he at any time find need for their

[redacted]

advice. The President reiterated his appreciation. He said he had planned about one year of leave in which he might do some writing concerning the current scene, of course avoiding any criticism of particular individuals. He said he would become vehement if he saw things endangered that he thought should be preserved. He intended to project his remarks at the level of principle, policy and philosophy.

The President then asked how the Federal Council on Science and Technology is working. Dr. Kistiakowsky said it is not as effective as it could be, and should be made to be. One problem is that some departments do not have a scientist at the policy level, and in consequence some of the participants in the Council representing their departments are not scientific people. The President asked for a report on how this should be organized. Dr. Kistiakowsky said such a report is about ready and that he was working with many concerning the handling of it. He said that, at the very least, a copy of it would be placed in the hands of his successor.

Dr. Wiesner then spoke on the subject of arms limitation. He recalled that the work of the scientific group had begun on this subject on the President's direction. He said he is impressed with the fact that it is a most complicated problem. To attack it requires study of our security system in toto. It is not like the process of building up where we just add diverse, separate things together. He added that he believes the President cannot delegate the function completely to a single department. He and his associates feel that the Stassen group failed for a special reason and that they think the group should be in the White House. The President agreed th~~at~~ this had not been simply because of Mr. Stassen. Part of the problem is the State Department. In all his experience in government, he had encountered no other organization so intensely jealous of prerogatives. He said he had his own idea on how this organization should be accomplished. He would have a First Secretary of Government, serving as Deputy Chairman of the NSC, meeting with the departments every day and taking up

[redacted]

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important questions including disarmament. He said he would leave these observations on the record when he finishes his service.

G.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

[redacted]

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January 12, 1961

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
December 17, 1960

Others present: Chairman McCone, Secretary Franke,
Generals Shoup and Goodpaster

Mr. McCone said the group had asked to see the President to discuss plans for a 375 megawatt nuclear power plant in Southern California from the standpoint of site location. Southern California Edison wants to build this, but has asked for 90 acres in the middle of the shore line of the Camp Pendelton Reservation. He recognized that this would cause inconvenience to the training of the Marine Corps there. The planned outlay is $78 million to construct this project, with the utility paying the full cost. He asked General Shoup what the size of Camp Pendleton is, and General Shoup said it is 136,000 acres. Mr. McCone said much as he regretted the matter, he and the Navy had been unable to come to agreement, and found it necessary to ask the President to make a decision.

Mr. Franke said that if the facility could be put at the northern edge of the reservation, he would not be concerned regarding the additional building. General Shoup pointed out that the central location would halt the movement of training units north and south along the beach area. There will be tension lines forty feet higher than existing lines, thus adding to the hazards of helicopter training. If the utilities, having put one plant in, want to put another one in, there will be further encroachment.

Mr. McCone said that a plant in the northern area of the reservation would be too close to population centers adjoining the reservation. He said that the site requested would take four of the plants proposed.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 85-523 #3
BY LKO DATE 2/21/86

The President asked whether this facility would be commercially competitive. Mr. McCone said that great progress is being made, and in an area like California, it will be very close to competitive. The reason for putting the facility on the beach is that it needs a great volume of cooling water. Mr. McCone said the AEC has offered to waive charges for fuel for five years and to buy back the by-product, plutonium, that results from the plant's operation.

General Shoup said that if the utility company gets a 1500-megawatts installation representing $400 million, they will be so powerful they can call the tune. The result will be to bring in industry and people and generate pressures to chop away more and more of the land at Camp Pendleton. The President said this is the first he has heard of this matter. He recalled that he had strongly pressed the concentrating of our forces into a few very large training sites, closing the tiny, isolated posts. Now it turns out that such large sites are the ideal places for nuclear power reactors. He said he is impressed with the question how to stop future administrations from whittling them away.

Mr. McCone said that the Pacific Gas and Electric also wants to bring one of these plants north of San Francisco in an isolated peninsular area wherein no problem arises. He noted that a big issue after January 20th will be that of public power. Going ahead on these would tend to head off a decision to make nuclear power a public program. He anticipates that Senator Jackson will push through a $100 million power development feature on the new plutonium reactors at Hanford.

Mr. Franke asked why this facility cannot be built at the extreme northern end of the reservation, inland from the sea, pumping water as necessary for cooling. The President commented that if this is a development all over the United States, it is quite clear that we cannot permit each reactor to immobilize such tremendous areas of land. I suggested putting the facility a few miles inland, pumping water up to the site and recovering energy by letting it flow back to the sea. The net cost should not be great, except for capital cost. The President reverted to the idea that the problem just cannot be solved through taking enormous areas. Also, he saw in this a start of a process of erosion of our large military reservations.

The President said it is hard to see a real solution to this question. He would like to get large power units under way by private investment. If we go the public power development route, it is clear that Congress would take over the area without a moment's hesitation. He did not see how he could get a commitment against further encroachment from the next Administration that would be worth the paper it is written on. He repeated that he is shocked at the need for ten miles of low population density around each facility. General Shoup stated again that this first taking of land would not be the end of it. The President said that even if we had a law making this the only land removal, if someone were to put pressure on the Congress it would change the law. At the same time there is utter necessity to get several of these big power projects under way since we would otherwise have TVAs all over the nation. He suggested that the AEC should look at its own regulations and see if it has unnecessarily made this an impossible problem. Mr. McCone said he hoped that with experience the requirements for isolation could be reduced.

The President asked whether the issue is that we must either have this or the plant will not be built -- whether the plant would be kept out of Southern California. Mr. McCone said that is the case in his opinion. General Shoup said that even if the basic decision should be made to put the plant in the peninsula area, it should next be possible to look for the best compromise. The President thought it might be possible to write a restrictive easement, but General Shoup noted that with a $400 million investment, the power utilities could dictate. The President asked about a suit that is now before the Supreme Court to enjoin operation of a nuclear power facility in the Detroit area. Mr. McCone said the United Auto Workers have brought this suit. There is one problem, in that the reactor is of rather exotic design and has been given only a provisional permit,

[redacted]

[redacted]

allowing construction without decision as to whether it can in fact operate. The President said he regards such a decision as an illusion, because the investment practically prejudges the further decision -- unless the courts should rule against it.

The President, summing up, said he would think the matter over and might even talk to the Commerce Department to see what they would think.

Mr. Franke and General Shoup left. Mr. McCone stayed on to tell the President that he intended to submit his resignation shortly to be effective January 20th so that Mr. Kennedy could appoint his own Chairman. The President said that frankly he is glad to see Mr. McCone resign, unless the question were simply one of staying thirty to sixty days. He would regret very much to see Mr. Kennedy take over the major part of the present functioning administration, and try to keep them at an operating rather than a policy level, thus setting up a facade and casting the people retained in the role of scapegoats.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 19, 1960

Ann:

On further checking, I find that NBC did do the program on military dependents, did not do the program on unemployment. Still, if we are getting less than a fair shake from that network, it seems to me all the more important that we have an understanding with the one man who has the power to make it otherwise and seems to want to do so. Hence the attached --

Robert Gray

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 19, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

At a recent New York meeting, General David Sarnoff called me away from the group with which we were meeting and spoke for 30 minutes about his distress over NBC's "U-2" show, two weeks ago.

Sarnoff said:

(1) He had not known of the program until after it was shown, and determined that to order outstanding copies withdrawn would have given it even more publicity; ✓

(2) He is having discussions with his son (NBC President) regarding Company policy;

(3) He has ordered his people to prepare a Dwight Eisenhower documentary which will be presented after the start of the year; ✓

(4) More than anything else, he wants you to know of the high measure of his friendship for you and his determination to do all in his power to correct any unpleasantness or embarrassment his organization has caused. ✓

Robert Gray

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 17, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

At 10:35 this date, the President met in his office with Mr. Ben Guill and his two sons, Allen and Hugh. There was an informal chat between the President and the boys, mostly about their activities in comparison and contrast with the President's grandson, David. The President gave the boys some mementos of the visit (silver dollars, pens) and in return received from Ben Guill some new coins from the Philadelphia mint intended for David. It was a pleasant, casual discussion designed to allow Mr. Guill's boys to come to know the President but included a brief discussion between Mr. Guill and the President about the election results in Texas. The group left at 10:45.

BRYCE N. HARLOW

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 17, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

At 10:00 a.m. this date, the President met with Congressman and Mrs. John W. Byrnes and their six children. After a 15-minute chat with parents and children, the President distributed to the children various mementos and a picture was taken of the family with the President.

The President asked Congressman Byrnes to stay behind for a short personal visit. The President mentioned his idea about keeping Party attitudes and actions constructive and somewhat unified by means of one or two visits a year at the Gettysburg farm or elsewhere of Congressional leaders, other party leaders, former Cabinet officers, and leaders in industrial and other fields. The gatherings, the President stressed, would not be formal, nor would they release prepared statements to the public; they would be thought sessions designed to keep party ideas more or less on a common track and to maintain a constructive party stance throughout the nation.

Byrnes mentioned his own idea -- the continuation of the Leadership Meetings on a weekly basis along the same pattern established by the President, the meetings perhaps to chaired by the Republican National Chairman, former cabinet officers to be invited from time to time, as well as other party leaders, including the President.

The President observed that recent press statements of Senators Dirksen and Bridges and Congressman Halleck seemed to indicate that the leaders no longer desired the viewpoint of the National Chairman or of other party leaders in the country. Byrnes responded that he believed such statements were directed toward the "Republican Advisory Committee" idea of Senator Keating, not toward some alternative coalescing device. He expressed the view that perhaps the greatest trouble, looking forward, will be to keep Senator Dirksen and Congressman Halleck on roughly the same track.

The President commented that if the party could find the right man to streamline the National Committee structure and send out a continuing stream of information to Party faithful throughout the country, the National Chairman could do a good job.

Byrnes suggested that the Cabinet officers surely have ties with people remaining in the Executive Departments who could keep them relatively up to date on actions taking place within the Departments, and that the transmission of such information to the Leaders could be of great value.

The President urged Byrnes to continue thinking about the general problem herein discussed and pointed out that while he had hoped to take a long leave from affairs of this kind, the election defeat indicates that he will have to remain more active politically than he had planned.

The meeting closed at 10:35.

BRYCE N. HARLOW

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 16, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN:

Time: 9:49 - 10:05 a.m., Friday, December 16, 1960

I took Congressman Bill Widnall of New Jersey and his group in-to see the President. Accompanying Mr. Widnall were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Domjan and their children, Alma, Michael and Daniel. Also in the group were Mr. and Mrs. John Locurto and John, Jr.

Congressman Widnall introduced Mr. Domjan as a noted wood carver who escaped with his family from Hungary shortly after the revolution (Freedom Fight.) Mr. Domjan showed the President a folder containing replicas of a great deal of his work in connection with Henry Hudson and the Hudson River. He also presented the President with an original design with which I am not too familiar. Pictures were taken.

The President then gave to each of the group a specially-minted silver dollar, and found enough pens with his name on them to go around. After this, he conducted a tour of his office and told the group about each of the paintings on the wall. He then asked me to show the group the Stephens Collection next to the Cabinet Room. It was a pleasant occasion.

J.Z.A.

Jack Z. Anderson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 28, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

On December 16, 1960, at 9:30 a.m., I accompanied the attached group of officials of the Synagogue Council of America to visit the President and to confer upon him the "Judaism and World Peace" award. in

Prior to the presentation, the President raised with the group certain questions concerning the relationship of the American Jewish Community to the Zionist movement and the State of Israel. A rather spirited discussion ensued. The President also explained something of his thinking at the time of the Suez crisis, noting that while it had been suggested to him that his actions would lose Jewish votes, he felt that he had no alternative for the best interest not only for the United States but for the preservation of the United Nations.

The meeting adjourned at 9:48 a.m.

REM
Robert ~~E.~~ Merriam

The Synagogue Council of America

Rabbi Max D. Davidson, President, Synagogue Council of America; Rabbi, Congregation Beth Mordecai, Perth Amboy, New Jersey (Chairman of the Delegation)

Rabbi Julius Mark, First Vice President, Synagogue Council of America; Senior Rabbi of Congregation Emanu-El, New York, New York.

Rabbi Uri Miller, Second Vice President, Synagogue Council of America, Rabbi, Congregation Beth Jacob, Baltimore Maryland

Herbert Berman, Recording Secretary, Synagogue Council of America, Attorney, Far Rockaway, New York

Phillip Greene, Treasurer, Synagogue Council of America, Banker, Jamaica Estates, New York

Dr. Robert Nach, Corresponding Secretary, Synagogue Council of America, Physician, Yonkers, New York

Max Stern, President, Hartz Mountain Products Corporation, New York, New York. (Recipient of the First Synagogue Statesman Award of the Synagogue Council of America)

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum, Executive Director, Synagogue Council of America, Elmhurst, Long Island, New York

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 15, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

It occurs to me that, before leaving office, you might want to ask members of your Administration to supply you with briefs on various issues and happenings which relate to your eight years in office. Accordingly, I have drawn up the following list. If you desire briefs on any of these subjects, I can call the individuals most concerned. You still have a month in which they can be of help.

GOVERNMENTAL ISSUES

✓ a. White House Staff Organization: Role of the Assistant to the President

b. Executive privilege: Prerogatives of the President

c. Organization of the Executive Branch of Government:

   (1) First Secretary
   (2) Executive Management

d. Role of the Vice President, particularly in times of temporary Presidential disability

✓ e. Strauss nomination as Secretary of Commerce

✓ f. Relationship between Federal Government responsibilities and State responsibilities

g. Congressional relations

h. The McCarthy incident

✓ i. Role of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy

ECONOMIC MATTERS

a. The sound dollar

b. The budget and the national debt

c. Balance of payments problem

d. The economic cycle and interest rates ✓

NATIONAL SECURITY MATTERS

a. Organization of the Department of Defense:

  (1) The New Look -- 1953
  (2) Defense reorganization -- 1958

b. Disarmament

✓ c. Nuclear test ban: negotiation -- nuclear fallout

d. America's missile program

e. America's space program: NASA

f. Nuclear sharing

g. Peaceful uses of atomic energy

DOMESTIC ISSUES

✓ a. Segregation problem: Role of the Supreme Court -- Little Rock

✓ b. Public vs. private power: TVA -- Dixon-Yates

✓ c. The farm problem

✓ d. The gas bill -- February 15, 1956

✓ e. The steel strike -- 1959 — Labor

✓ f. St. Lawrence Seaway

g. Internal security: Espionage -- The Rosenbergs

h. Education: Science and engineering

i. The role of organized labor in politics

K Leaks

John

John S. D. Eisenhower

December 16, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

I phoned the President at Walter Reed Hospital at about 7 PM on December 14th concerning the development of the situation in Laos. Secretary Douglas, Admiral Burke, and Deputy Under Secretary Hare had discussed the situation with Colonel Eisenhower and me for about an hour prior to this time, and were present during my talk with the President.

I told him that the discussion had brought out that, while the situation in Laos was not clear, there seemed to be several major favorable trends and developments. The capital city, Vientiane, had been taken in large part by the pro-Western forces of Phoumi. Also, a pro-western government under Boun Oum had come into power by apparently legal processes. Two points were giving concern -- the airport at Vientiane which is of key importance for the Soviet support of pro-Communist elements has not been taken by Phoumi, although he asserts it is "neutralized," and there are reports of pro-Communist movements on Luang Prabang.

The development of the situation has given rise to several questions regarding U. S. policy and action. First, what would our policy be concerning [redacted] transport of military and non-military supplies into the area, and perhaps the movement in of a military hospital. Second, what would be the position regarding U. S. delivery in U. S. aircraft of limited military and non-military supplies, disaster relief supplies, [redacted] military hospital, should such transportation prove necessary, [redacted]

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(3)(5)
NSC Letter 9/8/83
NLE DATE 11/28/83

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 79-313 #2
BY DJH DATE 11/30/83

I mentioned two related points. The first is that the proposal to use [redacted] transport aircraft for support is dependent upon gaining control of the airfield at Vientiane, even if briefly. Phoumi has made a request for some 20 105-mm Howitzers with ammunition. [redacted]

The President said that, in the situation described, he wanted to be as firm as we can be. He thought we should act vigorously, now that we have the cover of legality, in that we are responding to the request of a legally constituted government. He noted that we are committed through the SEATO pact to maintaining the security of the area of Laos, even though Laos is not itself a member. He said he was completely in favor of the use of [redacted] U. S. transport aircraft [redacted] He asked if we had such aircraft available in the area, and I told him I understood from Mr. Douglas that we do have one or more C-130s there. I told the President I thought the other questions could and should wait further developments, and the group present agreed. The President suggested that an immediate check of feasibility be made as to the possibility of using high-altitude reconnaissance equipment to reconnoiter North Vietnam. Mr. Douglas undertook to do this.

The President further suggested that an immediate check be made of the possibility of giving a bonus to the troops of Phoumi to reward their success and inspire further effort. He said he would be agreeable to using emergency funds for this purpose. Mr. Douglas undertook to look into this at once.

I communicated the foregoing to Mr. Douglas, Mr. Hare and Admiral Burke.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 28, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

At 3:45 on December 15 the President met in his office with Vice President Nixon, the Republican National Committee Chairman, Senator Thruston Morton, General Persons, and the undersigned.

The President opened the discussion by stating he was "nonplussed," that he wanted to rebuild the Republican Party after the fine showing of the Vice President in the recent campaign but now had seen the Republican leaders in Congress making statements to the effect that the views of other Party leaders are not desired. The President pointed out that he had met with Senator Dirksen and Representative Halleck and had explained to them his own views about the Party's future, as well as his hopes to remain active in political affairs, and that both men expressed approval of this. He said that he told them that he wanted to hold a meeting once or twice a year of political and business leaders and former Cabinet members in order to generate a reasonable consensus of Party opinion. He said that Governor Rockefeller and Senator Goldwater have their own ideas, but those in the Party in the middle of the road and without an axe to grind don't have an adequate platform at the moment from which they can act. He said that he desired the ideas of the Vice President and Senator Morton on these matters.

Speaking then to Senator Morton, the President stated that he understood that the Senator expects a tough campaign in 1962, and the President said that the Senator must not be defeated. He said that if the Party does not have enough brains to hold together now, then the Party ought to disintegrate. He then asked if there were any ideas on the part of his two guests that could be explored.

Senator Morton commented that these problems had given him and everyone else a lot of concern. He commented that the Vice President and the undersigned had been in the Congressional area a number of years and know that there is always a lot of talk such as that recently expressed by Senators Dirksen and Bridges and Representative Halleck. He said that for a while on the Hill after an election the Congressional Leaders feel their oats, and that the last time we had a situation of this kind was in the Administration of Mr. Hoover. He said that the leaders will throw their weight around a little while, but then they will realize they do not have a really effective forum from which to carry on their Party work. The Vice President commented that the Congressional leaders also will discover that they do not have a broadly based public support. In a little while, he said, the Congressional leaders will welcome a visit to the President's farm in Gettysburg to get some publicity. He also said that the leaders and the Party generally must keep hold of the middle of the road because President-elect Kennedy is doing his best to take it over.

The President commented that he had recently looked once again at his speech of March 5, 1949, and would make the very same speech all over again right now. He said he is certain that the Republican Party must retain the center of the road in American politics. He commented that he did not know if there is any truth to the speculation that Douglas Dillon will be appointed to the Secretary of Treasury position under the new Administration but he thought that by such an appointment President-elect Kennedy could show that some of his pledges could not be carried out and blame the results on Dillon if he took this job. He said that his concern is only for the future of the United States and in this respect, therefore, for the integrity of the Nation's finances, and that he felt this so deeply that if he knew a man could be successful as Secretary of the Treasury under the new Administration, he would favor having such a man whether or not he was a Republican. However, the trouble, the President continued is that no President can leave to his Secretary of the Treasury the problems of that Department because the President must himself approve Treasury actions. He found it difficult to believe that Secretary Dillon could be successful in the next Administration.

The Vice President commented that in Dillon's case one question is what Senator Kennedy will offer him, because the Senator has been under heavy pressure from his own Party against the appointment.

[redacted]

Referring again to the newspaper articles about Republican leader attitudes, the President said that he applauded the idea of Republicans keeping their Party and their names in the newspapers in every possible way, but he was not so pleased when the articles ended up saying that the Leaders have not been in touch with the President and have no intention of getting in touch with him.

The Vice President said that these men will soon recognize that they do not have nearly as much support for their positions as they believe they have. He said the Congressional Leaders could dominate their colleagues during the past Administration by saying that the President wanted this or that done, and it would be done, but now they must get support on the basis of their own positions and persuasion and that this will be far more difficult to do. He said that fellows in the House of Representatives like Ford of Michigan are troubled over the possibility that Charlie Halleck would attempt to run the Republican side of the House without adequate consultation. [redacted] The Vice President said that the whole thing comes down to this fact -- that for the next three or four months the Senate and House Leaders are going to be jockeying for power in the belief that only they have the right to speak for the entire Republican Party.

The President pointed out that the Leaders speak only for their own Congressional Districts and States and not for the entire Republican Party. The Vice President responded that this is true but the Leaders feel quite the other way. However, he believed that they will "come a cropper" when they find out they cannot push their own people around as they used to. He then referred to the National Committee problem, expressing the belief that Senator Morton could remain as National Chairman through the next session of the Congress, the purpose being to "balance the mishmash which probably will ensue," having in mind that if you put in a new fellow now as National Chairman who does not know the problems of the Hill as well as the issues being debated the Party will probably fly apart.

The President agreed that it is essential to get someone who knows the National scene and the Congressional people but expressed some doubt whether Senator Morton had time to perform this function while mending his fences in Kentucky. He said that he thought that to get a stranger as National Chairman would be a very bad thing. The Vice President said that men like Cliff Folger would have to underwrite Senator Morton's campaign for the next two years in advance so that it could be handled on a managerial basis for the Senator while he continued to perform, in the next session, the duty of the National Chairman. He said that this arrangement could easily be made.

The President pointed out that Mr. Halleck had suggested that there be a Leadership Meeting before January 20. Such a meeting would necessarily bring many of these problems to the fore. The President said that if in the first two weeks of the session these Leaders try to run off with the situation he intends to have a stag dinner with a number of the younger members of Congress and find out exactly what is going on. The President said he was determined not to allow the Party to lose control of the middle of the road in American politics.

Senator Morton mentioned that the election had not proved any switch in National point of view, pointing to the elections of conflicting political figures such as Senator Case of New Jersey and Senator Schoeppel of Kansas, Senator Smith of Maine and Senator Curtis of Nebraska. He said that the President still has a clear majority of the votes in both the House and Senate among the Republicans. The Senator said that there are some 400 or 500 people leaving Washington as a result of the change in Administration in the next four weeks, and that he was attempting to set up a mechanism by which to keep in touch with these people. He said that the National Committee was then going to set up something similar to the Answer Desk used during the campaign to keep these Administration people continuously informed back in their home communities. The President considered this a splendid idea. Senator Morton said that he needed some special help from the White House Staff in this venture -- that a lot of these people leaving town made a substantial sacrifice to come here but now are finding it very difficult to find new positions. He said that we need to have some way to pass the word to industry to give these people jobs. He said that industry could be advised that the Republican National Committee has the names of the people and that they should help take care of them. He suggested that Mr. Merriam set up a committee geographically divided to get this job done. General Persons agreed to follow up on this request. Senator Morton mentioned Spencer Olin, Harry Bullis, and Mr. White as industrial leaders who might be willing to take the responsibility for placing these people. The President thought that this venture was especially fine.

The President said that he guessed that we would have to "roll with the punches" for the present, but before we leave in January he thought we must do something that is "sort of dramatic" to prove that the Republican Party is not barren. He said that until he learned that the election was not in the bag, he intended to stand back from public affairs in retirement. Now, however, he said he was going to publish some articles making it clear that he is not disinterested simply because he is out of office. He said he is going to set forth the philosophy by which he has sought to operate over the years and continue to speak out for the middle of the road position. The President said that the mass of the American people think of themselves as being in the middle of the road, and that the Republican Party has got to make a stronger appeal to labor, to commerce, and to the other large groupings of our people, on the basis of the middle of the road philosophy.

The Vice President commented that anyone within the Party who is a cold-blooded analyst would have to say that the Goldwater view, had it been adopted in the campaign, would have lost by seven or eight million votes. On the other hand, he said, the Javits and Keating approach was too far to the left. The President commented that a few nights ago he had six Republicans and Democrats as dinner guests at Augusta and that a number of them mentioned the debates with Senator Kennedy as being the great error in the campaign, but that one man from Buffalo said that the Vice President should not have gone to see Governor Rockefeller and that this cost him the support of a lot of people.

Senator Morton pointed out that there will be trouble coming from both sides of the Party. He said that he spent a lot of time only yesterday trying to keep the Senate Republicans from taking the lead in changing the Rules of the Senate. The Senator said he thought that the Democrats would have to take on this fight themselves. The Vice President said this is all right if the Democrats will do it but Republicans must be prepared to act if the Democrats don't. The President said that he trusted that Senator Scott of Pennsylvania realizes that he doesn't have to be for this left wing business to get elected. The Vice President said that Senator Scott believes he has to go left to stay in office.

The Vice President then pointed out that we must be prepared for the National Committee meeting on January 6. He thought that at that time Senator Morton's plans must be clearly made so that we can be ready for whatever may develop. He said that Senator Goldwater will definitely have a candidate for the National Chairmanship. The President said that the National Chairman could be chairman of a Committee of the State Chairmen and Chairwomen. He thought we should make everyone participate in naming these people from the precinct up and elect the State Chairmen. Then he thought that these 100 men and women could vote for the National Chairman. He thought that such a procedure would tend to draw the Republican Party together. He said that he has a hard time understanding exactly what the National Committee is. He thought that it should be directly elected by the people of the State concerned.

Senator Morton pointed out that in some states the process does involve elections in primaries. The Vice President pointed out that this is the case in California.

The President thought that the National Convention would have to make these changes to provide for the election of the State Chairwomen and Chairmen. Senator Morton said it would have to be done by state law but that it would be a good National Party posture to take the position that the leaders of the Republican Party must be elected by the people. The President said he would think it best to keep the process very simple. He would have it understood that the Party leadership would be run by the State Chairmen and State Chairwomen and get away from the conflicting ambitions within the various states by dropping off the National Committeemen and Committeewomen. He recalled the incident when the State Chairman came to his office and demanded that we get rid of the Ike-Nixon Committees. He thought that this reorganization problem should be placed before the Resolutions Committee at the National Convention.

The Vice President commented that Senator Morton has an idea of holding an annual convention of the Republican Party rather than a convention once every four years -- not on a grand scale of the four-year convention but to bring together perhaps one or two thousand people to decide annually what the Party should stand for. He said this would have the advantage of keeping interest in the Party active and keeping the Congress and National Committee from getting too far away from the people. He said that a number of people are talking about a Republican Advisory Committee, Postmaster Summerfield being one and Secretary of Commerce Mueller another. The President said he would prefer to meet clandestinely and commented that he would not be "a male Mrs. Roosevelt."

The Vice President said he agreed completely with the President's position and thought that Senator Morton could work it out. He favored meetings of the type in which the Legislative Leaders could participate and also include former members of the Cabinet, the Vice President and President Eisenhower. If from time to time on a social basis we could bring people together and discuss the position of the Republican Party, he thought it would be very fruitful. The President said that he could be the one to have a small party and be the host of it because he has no axe to grind. He said that the party could come up to his farm at 5 or 6 o'clock. He also said that he thought the idea of yearly conventions was excellent, and that the date of the meetings could vary from year to year, taking the Easter recess in one year and perhaps October in another. The Vice President pointed out that there would be tremendous interest in such gatherings. The President said that we have got to do things that attract the press that there would be a very considerable problem picking cities. Senator Morton commented that twenty or thirty cities could take care of a group of this size. The Vice President pointed out that a meeting could be held in Miami, and one in San Francisco, as examples.

General Persons commented that he thought the group should not be too pessimistic about the viewpoint of Congressman Halleck. He said that at a recent luncheon with the Congressman he had expressed the hope that a number of the White House Staff would remain in Washington, D. C. after the Administration change in order to be available to advise him. He said that you have to hold Charlie Halleck's hand, and that this needs to be done by people who aren't competing with him for publicity. The President said that if we could simply get these people together before they get too individualistic, we will be all right. He thought that his little scheme of informal meetings would be all right and not generate criticism. The Vice President said that the main thing would be to keep it social so that the guests would not leave saying that this or that person was trying to run the show.

Senator Morton said that after January 20 he had hoped that the undersigned, Mr. McCabe and Mr. Morton would lunch one day a week with Senator Dirksen and the next week with Halleck. These men, the Senator said, will have access to the former members of the Administration and at such discussions establish continuity while the President, the Vice President, Rockefeller, and others are not in town. He thought that the national party leaders could be invited to such meetings when they are in Washington, as well as former Cabinet members. Rogers, among others, was mentioned.

The President commented that the Attorney General is somewhat to the left of him on the issue of civil rights. He mentioned favorably an editorial that appeared in the Augusta newspapers that reflect the President's own position.

[redacted]

The President pointed out we have made civil rights a main part of our effort these past eight years but have lost Negro support instead of increasing it.

He commented that the Negroes "just do not give a damn." He said that we lost South Carolina and North Carolina on this issue.

[redacted]

President stated that nobody is more sincere than he is in bettering the opportunities of these people, and stated that reading about economic reprisals against Negroes in Tennessee has infuriated him. He believed, however, that to rely entirely upon law for remedies of this problem is entirely wrong.

The Vice President said, returning to the point that has to be decided on January 7, that he thought it important "to get our ducks in a row" about the National Chairmanship. He thought that Senator Morton must decide this very quickly. Morton stated that he had urged Under Secretary of the Treasury Fred Scribner to take the post but that he did not desire to do so. He said that if this matter is thrown open, "there will be the damndest dog fight you ever saw."

The President commented that the National Committee for many years has been far off to the right. The Vice President said that it is not as bad now as formerly and that Senator Morton is appointing a new Executive Committee including a group of young people who are very fine. He said that the new top leadership in the National Committee is to be far better than formerly.

The Vice President stated that if Senator Morton would stay on, he should stay through the Congress. He would be the Party balance wheel in this position. If he does agree to stay on, however, he has to have assistance to help him with his campaign so he won't have to be worried about it. Next, however, it is important to look beyond the immediate future. The Vice President said that we must bring in somebody at the National Committee below the top level -- a State Chairman perhaps -- to help Senator Morton operate the Committee. He pointed out that Mr. Bliss, the State Chairman of Ohio, originally thought of in this connection, was having trouble with Governor Rockefeller and in addition Bliss would insist on trying to run the whole business himself. The Vice President said that Bliss is not the kind of a fellow to be a good front man for the National Committee. A couple of other names were mentioned -- one being a man named Thone from Nebraska who worked for Senator Hruska and successfully campaigned in Nebraska this year. The Vice President pointed out that Thone is hard, young, intelligent, able, and knows Capitol Hill. The other man discussed, named Lee, did the best campaign job in the country in a close state (Colorado). The Vice President thought that Senator Morton could bring in such men as these on the second level.

The President commented that we are always badly pressed for time. By the time this session is over people will say that it is time to begin to find attractive candidates, but then it will be too late. He thought that the scheme the Vice President had outlined is the very best that can be done at this time unless someone could be found to take the National Chairmanship full time. The Vice President said that only Fred Scribner could get the strength needed for the position, other than Senator Morton. However, Scribner will not agree to do it.

The President stated that he would remain in Washington right along now and would welcome a call from either of his guests at any time they had some idea how to approach these various problems. He mentioned once again the stresses and strains that will emanate from Capitol Hill. Suppose, he said, that Senator Dirksen should get a little bit hard-headed about these matters while Senator Morton is Chairman and we find Dirksen and Morton in different cornors. He said this could result in Morton leaving the Chairmanship and facing a far more difficult situation, as a result, in Kentucky. The President then said that he had a secret "idea" about the entire situation, and asked the undersigned and General Persons to leave so that he could discuss the idea with the Vice President and Chairman Morton. At this point, at 4:45 p.m., General Persons and the undersigned left. The President proceeded with his discussion with the Vice President and Senator Morton. They left his office at approximately 5:00 p.m.

Bryce N. Harlow

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 15, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Tuesday, December 13, 1960 - 11:44 a.m. - 12:08 p.m.

On behalf of the group indicated on the attached list, Mr. Charles Lukens Huston, Jr., presented to the President a plaque embodying the Coatesville Declaration. The President indicated his gratification at receiving the plaque, and added that he hoped the group would see that, by statements and otherwise, the principles ennunciated in the Declaration would be made known to as wide a group of people as possible. The President said that sometimes he thought that we spent too much time talking to people who already agree with us, and too little time selling a point of view to others who might not be so prone to agree. He noted that Thomas Jefferson once said that if he had to choose between government and a school system, he would choose schools because they teach people to think and how to learn.

The President cited several examples of areas in which the Administration had made an outstanding record but in which it had not conveyed this fact to a great majority of the people. The President also indicated that he thoroughly subscribed to the principles ennunciated in the Coatesville Declaration, and suggested that his only point of difference might be that he would place more emphasis on the right to work.

REM

Robert E. Merriam

Mr. Charles Lukens Huston, Jr.
President, Lukens Steel Company, Coatesville, Pennsylvania
Mr. Charles W. Adair, Jr.
Acting Assistant Secretary of State for
Economic Affairs
Mr. S. W. Antoville, New York
Mr. Melvin H. Baker
Chairman, National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, New York
Mr. William E. Blewett, Jr.
President, Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock
Company, Newport News, Virginia
Mr. John H. Crider
Deputy Director of Information, Committee for
Economic Development, New York
Mr. Osborn C. Elliott
Managing Editor, Newsweek, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Stewart Huston, Vice President and Secretary,
Lukens Steel Company
Dr. H. B. Maynard
President, Maynard Research Council, Inc.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mr. Reginald P. Mitchell
President, Reginald Mitchell and Associates,
Washington, D. C.
Hon. Frederick H. Mueller
Professor Olin Glenn Saxon, Yale University
Senator Hugh D. Scott, Jr.
Dr. Merrill Watson
Executive Vice President, National Shoe Manufacturers
Association, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Elizabeth Manning
President, Manning Public Relations Firm, New York
Mr. Jack Frost
Executive Vice President, Manning Public Relations
Firm, New York
Hon. Robert E. Merriam accompanied the group.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 14, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN:

Time: 10:10 to 10:26 a.m., Tuesday, December 13, 1960

I accompanied Congressman Bill Ayres of Ohio in to see the President along with Messrs. Iden, Meckler, Tibbals and Brubaker. They advised the President that the golf professionals were so impressed with the Firestone Country Club golf course in Akron during the PGA Tournament last year that they are hoping to turn the event into the American Golf Classic to be held annually starting in 1961. The President was asked to become Honorary Chairman of the event, but made no commitment. He was also presented with the No. 1 and 2 tickets to the first American Golf Classic Tournament.

Golf was the principal topic of discussion and pictures were taken by Abbie Rowe.

J. Z. A.

Jack Z. Anderson

NLE MR Case No. 79-312

Document No. 5

~~PRIVILEGED~~

December 16, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
December 12, 1960

Others present: Mr. Mansfield Sprague, General Goodpaster

Mr. Sprague said that the work of his committee is about to be completed. They have studied the psychological aspects of our foreign policy and security efforts around the world, both overt and covert. He said the report is late being submitted and recalled that he had suspended work a month prior to the election, because leaks were beginning to occur and he wanted to avoid the committee's getting drawn into the campaign. He said his first question was in what form the President would like the document that the committee produces. The draft on which they are working consists of seven chapters, studying various areas of psychological operations, but not -- in accordance with the President's directive -- getting into matters of organization. He said it would be possible to give a packet of papers to the President, and that after the President had reviewed them, they could be printed up as a document by Allen Dulles.

A second question is whether there should be any release of certain portions of the report, and a third question is whether the President would like to transmit the results of the work to the new administration, since there is not too much more the President can do to implement the recommendations within his term of office.

The President recalled that he had put the group together to deal with a situation of some urgency, since reports reaching him raised some doubt in his mind as to the effectiveness of our efforts in this field. He said he had also assumed that Mr. Nixon would be his successor, and had thought that the work of the committee would be valuable for a successor who held the same general ideas and policy thinking as this administration. With regard to Mr. Kennedy's administration, the President said there are many unknowns, and this throws some

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MR 79-312 #5
By DJH Date 2/19/81

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doubt on what should be done with the committee's work. He noted that Mr. Kennedy and his associates seem to be talking differently now from in the campaign. Nevertheless, he did not want to provide them with a vehicle to make unfounded charges against the present administration at a time when there would be no voice to defend this administration. All things considered, he said he would prefer to have the report sent to him as a letter and not printed up as a document. This would give the President complete flexibility and he could decide whether to hold the material or to transmit it to his successor.

Mr. Sprague said that the report is not cast in critical terms, but strives to make constructive observations. The President said he had not meant to imply this, but simply to note that a new administration could take such a document and use it to ridicule and attack its predecessor. He said that so far he saw no reason to be too optimistic on such a score. If good ideas were found in it the new group would take them and give no credit. But if they find any chance, they will "cut us up."

Mr. Sprague said that in light of the discussion, he would prepare a letter to the President with attached tabs. I suggested the letter might refer to supporting studies with conclusions and recommendations.

The President said he is hopeful that it will be possible to put something out on this study. It is necessary to consider, however, how it will be read in connection with the forthcoming budget. He noted that there are many interrelated problems that must be considered, and that the Sprague Committee's proposals will have to be taken up in relation to other program proposals.

Mr. Sprague asked whether the President had given any thought to the desirability of having this report presented to the NSC. The President indicated he would be interested to have this matter come before the NSC and asked me to take the question up with Gordon Gray to see if this could be done. He said he was confident that a beneficial result would be obtained from the work the group had done.

G.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 12, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT'S FILE

From 4:10 to 4:50 this afternoon I met with the President to discuss with him a possible course of action in view of the Comptroller General's decision cutting off funds for the Office of the Inspector General and Comptroller, Mutual Security, Department of State. The President read the attached proposed statement which sets forth the circumstances in detail.

The President expressed concern about the possible ramifications of such actions and said that in any event if he did take them he would think their effectiveness should be limited to January 20, the end of his term of office.

I said to the President that we had tried to think of every possible eventuality; that so far we had not found any practical vulnerability in the concept; but that we could not in all honesty guarantee absolutely that events would ensue as we envisioned them.

The President was most emphatic in his determination to uphold the Constitutional principle; he was concerned about the people involved and their loss of jobs. He, nevertheless, was conscious of the many other people (certifying officers, disbursing officers, and others) who would be acting with some degree of risk in proceeding contrary to the decision of the Comptroller General.

The President had talked with the Comptroller General Friday and called him again this afternoon while I was still in the office. The President outlined the course of action he was considering and said that he was calling just to say that if it were at all possible he would not like to see a head-on clash between himself and the Comptroller General. The upshot of the conversation was that the Comptroller General said that he would call Congressman Porter Hardy, the Subcommittee Chairman who made the request for documents occasioning this situation. The Comptroller General advised that he would report the results of his conversation with Congressman Hardy.

Henry Roemer McPhee

Henry Roemer McPhee

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

At 11:35 a. m., on December 12th, W. Allen Wallis and I accompanied Mr. Clovis E. Byers, Executive Vice President of the Council for Economic Growth and Security, Inc., in a visit to the President. Mr. Byers wanted to bring the President up-to-date on activities of the Council, including plans now under way for a large-scale test in Indianapolis of public reaction to various pamphlets concerning inflation.

Mr. Byers indicated that the Council was now on a firm footing, and that it planned an annual budget of around $700,000.

Mr. Byers indicated that the Council would very much like to have the President serve as Honorary Chairman. The President indicated that he was accepting nothing for the first six months after his term of office was over, but suggested to Mr. Byers that he or Bruce Palmer write the President next June at which time he would be glad to again consider their request.

The President also indicated a willingness to write a letter to the Council indicating his continuing concern with problems of inflation. (A draft of this letter is to be sent to me.)

The conference ended at 11:58 a.m.

ROBERT E. MERRIAM

December 16, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
December 12, 1960

Others present: Secretaries Anderson, Baird, Mr. Walker, Mr. Martin, Mr. Stans, General Persons Dr. Paarlberg, General Goodpaster

Mr. Anderson said there were two memoranda the President should read having to do with revenue estimates and the possibility of a budgetary balance for the FY-61 budget. One memorandum was from Treasury and one from the Bureau of the Budget. The President read through these and asked when it is necessary to put out a budget figure for FY-61. Mr. Stans said this must be done by January 17 when the FY-62 budget will be submitted to the Congress.

The President recalled that Secretary Anderson had stressed a year ago that it was extremely important to have a balanced budget, even if the surplus was no more than $1. He noted that Mr. Anderson now seems to say that it is not so important to have a balanced budget for FY-61. Mr. Anderson said the reason was that a business up-turn had started then, and there were eighteen months covered in the budget which would be influenced by this up-turn. Now corporate profits are down. For the third quarter they will be at an annual rate of $41.5 billion, a drop from an estimate of $43 billion made just a few months ago. He said Dr. Saulnier expects the profits to drop to a rate of $40 billion in the fourth quarter. The result is that he can only see a $4-500 million short-fall in the budget.

Mr. Anderson mentioned that the Federal Reserve also estimates even lower revenues. Mr. Stans said this point is not too clear, since at the same time they are making an estimate of a higher rate of economic activity.

The President said he is quite ready to take any stand regarding the FY-61 budget that seems right, and soundly based. He did not see how he could send forth a document asserting a balanced budget if he had no confidence in the figures. Mr. Stans said it is very hard to get a valid estimate at the present time. He said Dr. Saulnier believes the revenue figure can be in the range of $79.7 to $79.8 billion. If so, a balance would be possible. He added that the Bureau of Budget technicians do not agree with the Treasury's conversion from economic estimates into revenue estimates. An honest difference seems to be involved.

Mr. Martin said that this is of course an estimate, and that responsible men can differ on this. It is not at all a question of tampering with figures. He said that earlier in the day he was inclined to think the higher figures were the sounder ones, but considering the further discussions he had had, he was now not so sure. Mr. Walker of Treasury said he did not think it was a good idea to take the absolute upper end of the estimate range in each case. The President said he is not concerned about the exact figures as over the differing estimates and the differing judgments on converting from economic to revenue estimates. He was inclined, he said, to think it would be better to submit a budget slightly out of balance and say that the failure to attain a balance had occurred because of actions by the Congress -- the pay bill which was a purely political gimmick and the failure to enact the postal increases.

Mr. Anderson said he recognizes that the question of whether we show a balanced or an unbalanced budget has great importance in foreign countries. The question is whether we should reach for the highest and most optimistic projections. Mr. Stans said he would like to study the discrepancies in figures further before asking for a final decision. The President said he would not want to go to the higher figure if the majority of his advisers were opposed to it.

Mr. Anderson asked if the matter could then be regarded as settled except for the technical review. Mr. Stans said there were several things he would like to discuss further, and the President said the decision should be put off until as late as possible.

Mr. Anderson then raised two additional matters with the President. He showed him a draft of legislation which would reduce the customs allowance now accorded to returning U. S. tourists. He also showed him a draft of legislation which would tax companies that are operating in "tax havens" such as Liechtenstein and Switzerland. He commented that Clarence Randall is in agreement with him on reducing the tourist allowances and said he would talk with Mr. Randall about the tax haven. The President, after discussion, indicated that he was inclined to view both of these proposals favorably.

Mr. Anderson said that one question that keeps coming up in regard to overseas procurement is that increased costs to the procuring agency will result. He said he would like to suggest putting a contingency figure into the budget so that the President could meet the excess costs of doing this procurement in the United States. Mr. Stans said this proposal will need some discussion and exploration; he noted that the budget always contains a contingency item, and perhaps it will not be necessary to have a special contingency item. He said he would talk over this matter further with Mr. Anderson.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

PRIVILEGED

Staff note

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

December 12, 1960

[illegible]

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

From: Robert B. Anderson

This memorandum, submitted at your request, gives the current status of revenue estimates for the FY1961 budget and points up the recommendations I made to you orally in respect to that budget.

Our revenue estimate, which we believe to be on the liberal side, is $79.3 billion. This figure is subject to slight revision, upward or downward, as our estimates are refined. I am informed by Mr. Stans that expenditures will approximate $79.8 billion, resulting in a budget deficit of about $500 million.

Julian Baird and I think that the FY1961 budget should reflect this deficit. However, among your advisers there are those who have a different point of view. Several of the arguments for and against raising revenue estimates and/or further reducing spending estimates in order to reflect a balance are presented below.

Arguments for:

(1) The admission in January that the FY1961 budget is likely to be in deficit could be viewed as failure of your administration to maintain fiscal discipline.

(2) The figures you present with respect to the FY1961 budget will constitute primarily a review, as opposed to a framework for legislative action. Thus, liberal estimates of revenues and conservative estimates of expenditures do not have the same implications as would be the case in submitting a new budget.

(3) Inasmuch as revenue estimates are subject to considerable error, the addition of a few hundred million to the revenue figure could be considered to be within the margin of error.

(4) To incur a deficit in this fiscal year might shake confidence abroad at a time when there is speculation against the dollar and we are suffering heavy gold losses.

Arguments against:

(1) The announcement of a small estimated deficit for FY1961 could hardly be viewed as a breach of fiscal discipline. Such a deficit would merely reflect two irrefutable facts:

   (a) As compared with our January 1960 estimate, an estimated decline of $7 billion in corporate earnings for calendar year 1960; and

   (b) Congressional actions contrary to your recommendations (e.g., on postal rates, jet fuel tax, and Federal pay).

(2) In the past, we have successfully maintained that except in a spiralling economic downturn, intentional increases in spending and/or reductions in tax rates should not be used to stimulate the economy. We have argued instead that the powerful automatic factors in our fiscal system should be relied upon. Forced balancing of the FY1961 budget through further cutbacks in spending would contradict this principle and provide ammunition for those who favor tax reductions and/or spending increases to stimulate the economy.

I do not believe that the revenue and spending estimates cited above involve any such forcing, nor do I believe that the $600 million reduction in spending estimates below the Mid-Year Review figure will be damaging to the economy. Our problem, however, is to avoid both the fact and the implication of any such forcing or detrimental action.

(3) In my judgment, the announcement in January of a small estimated deficit in the FY1961 budget would have little impact on foreign confidence in the dollar. Furthermore, many competent observers in this country have already predicted a moderate deficit, in view of the sharp decline in corporate earnings for calendar year 1960. If the budget has been shifting automatically from surplus to small deficit, and this is reflected in your January review, the incoming administration will have less excuse to raise spending and/or reduce tax rates in order to stimulate the economy. However, if the incoming administration seizes upon a balanced budget estimate for FY1961 as an excuse to raise spending and/or reduce taxes, the projected surplus for FY1962 could be converted into a very large deficit, with grave implications for confidence in the dollar.

(4) From a practical standpoint, the FY1962 budget would seem to be much more important than the FY1961 budget, which reflects primarily what has already occurred. The FY1962 budget will show a surplus of $500-$700 million.

(5) Even though the FY1961 administrative budget would show a deficit of about $500 million, total cash receipts from the public will probably exceed total cash payments by several hundred million dollars. Such a "cash" surplus would result from the fact that operations of the trust funds (a non-budget item) are expected to show a surplus this fiscal year, as well as the fact that the administrative budget includes such things as interest accrued on Savings Bonds, which does not involve a current cash payment to the public.

(6) As a result of our projected negotiations with the Germans in Paris this week, it is possible that we may arrive at some settlement which will add to FY1961 budget receipts. While it would not be appropriate to count such a settlement as a budget item, you could in your budget message point to such a possibility and its implications for the FY1961 budget.

(7) In my judgment, the most important practical considerations relate to the criticism that would arise from an obviously forced revenue estimate and charges that defense and other expenditures had been "tailored to the budget."

I agree that the achievement of a balanced FY1961 budget would be most gratifying, provided that it could be done on the basis of reasonable revenue estimates and without incurring unreasonable cuts in expenditures. Although we already believe our revenue estimates to be on the liberal side, we shall continue to work with them, as well as to examine relevant economic data as they become available, with the hope that a higher revenue estimate can be justified.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEC 12 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: The symbol and strategy of a balanced budget for 1961 as well as 1962

Our latest estimates of revenues and expenditures for the 1962 budget show that your recommended plan for 1962 will result in a balanced budget (with a modest surplus for debt retirement) under reasonably prosperous economic conditions. The figures for the current year, 1961, however, now fall within a half billion dollars of a balance on a revenue basis that assumes little rise in the total economy in the next six months. Even under the assumed economic conditions, a half billion dollars is well within the margin of estimating error; further, the economic assumption, in my judgment, is unduly pessimistic as a forecast.

Therefore, I recommend that we take a more optimistic view about the economy, or at least take advantage--and not unfair advantage--of the margin of estimating error which always exists, and show a balanced budget for 1961 as well as 1962. The following considerations are pertinent:

1. It is the responsibility of the Government to help foster prosperous economic conditions, and this responsibility can be better served in the immediate period ahead by promoting confidence in economic prospects and confidence in our fiscal management (despite difficulties caused by the last Congress) than it can by being passive or down-in-the-mouth about the economic trends over the next six months.

2. An optimistic tone of this nature is not forced. None of us are gifted with prophecy, and there have been some pluses in the economy recently. The recent strength of the stock market and an unexpectedly high level of automobile sales in November certainly do not show a lack of confidence in business or income prospects.

3. The budget expenditure total for 1961 has not been forced downward to achieve the predetermined result of a budget balance. Last January, budget expenditures for 1961 were estimated at $79.8 billion. After congressional action, our Midyear Review reestimated the total at $80.4 billion. The total is now estimated at $79.7 billion. Changing conditions since the Midyear Review make some revisions in the estimate necessary. A few programs, such as NASA and Labor, now show higher expenditure estimates; many, such as

Defense, are relatively unchanged; and some show estimates lower than in the Midyear Review. The declines are mainly in the programs for which we have little or no short-run control over costs, such as farm price supports, interest on the debt, and veterans compensation and pensions; in addition, certain payments of claims (Philippines and Indians) are now estimated to take place early in fiscal 1962 rather than late in fiscal 1961. There are no proposals included for the liquidation of assets of the Government, and none that involve a dampening effect on the economy. The only possible exception is for the Post Office, where we have reduced 1961 expenditures (by $160 million) by recommending that postal rates be raised effective April 1. In this case we are merely repeating recommendations about a self-supporting Post Office that you have made many times before, and even though the Congress may again not accept your recommendation, I see no reason for you to take the responsibility of not making it for an early enough date to help balance the 1961 budget--which postal (and other) pay raises enacted over your veto might otherwise help unbalance.

4. In view of these considerations, I also think forecasting a deficit for 1961 would be an unfortunate mistake. It would allow the new administration to take advantage of a sound fiscal situation for which this administration is responsible. If the economy did turn upward quickly and sharply--as they have said was unlikely--they could and would take credit for a balancing budget we had estimated as unbalanced. If the economy drifted in the next six months without a pronounced upward or downward turn, and if the new administration agreed to accept the German loan prepayment offer (or negotiated some other German payment) this might be enough to balance the budget and they would certainly take the credit for it. If, regardless of economic conditions, the new administration wanted to increase spending, a deficit in your budget estimates could encourage them to do so quickly and unwisely, and they would not have to take the responsibility for causing the budget to be unbalanced.

All of these considerations point to the desirability of presenting to the Congress this January a balanced budget for 1961 as well as 1962.

Mr. Donald Paarlberg and Mr. Allen Wallis concur in this memorandum. Mr. Saulnier has not been available to consider it.

Maurice H. Stans
Director

787 #27

December 8, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
December 7, 1960

Others present: Messrs. Stans, Staats, Meriam,
Persons, Saulnier, Anderson, Charles
Walker, General Goodpaster

Mr. Stans said that because of the drop in revenue estimates for 1961 it now appears unlikely that we can show a balanced budget for this year. The picture for FY-62 is a little better, involving expenditures of $81.8 billion and revenue estimates of $82.8 billion.

The President referred to the new administration coming in. They have been asserting that it will be easy to do all that they want to do and still balance the budget. He thought this administration will look ridiculous if it fails to show a balanced budget in January, and the new administration succeeds in balancing it in June. The President said he is convinced that there are places that can and should be cut. For example, he does not see the need for a new program for fleet defense in a general war when carriers would not have a very significant part.

Secretary Anderson said that the trouble has come from the decline in corporate profits. He had hoped that profits would be at the rate of $43 billion a year during the third quarter, but it now seems it will be about $41.4 billion. Personal income may be a little higher than was estimated, but a good part of this is in transfer payments on which tax is not paid. He said he had asked Mr. Walker for the highest possible estimate of receipts for FY-61 and that the figure submitted was $79.3 billion.

Declassified/Released on 5/26/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by BSR

Dr. Saulnier said that the $79.3 figure is derived from rather conservative projections of income and revenues. He thought that if we take an optimistic view on the level of GNP and personal income it might be possible to increase the figure by about $100 million. Similarly, in the case of excise taxes, which depend very largely on the rate of automobile sales, the figure might go up $200 to $300 million. Pushing the estimates upward as far as possible, it might be possible to add $500,000,000 to the estimate. The thing that gives great concern is that the new administration may come in and quickly achieve a balanced budget for this year through stimulating inflation, which will lead to inventory accumulation and a surge of profits and income.

Mr. Stans said that if the revenue figures were brought up to about $79.8 billion, it might be possible to sell off some of the government's mortgage portfolio at a slight discount (FNMA and Capehart mortgages) and thereby gain about $200 million, enough to put the budget in bare balance. The President said it might also be possible to sell off some atomic material. In this connection, he observed that the new administration coming in may be able to say, after reviewing programs, that this administration has done a poor job in allowing excessive weapons requirements to be planned.

Mr. Anderson invited Mr. Walker to explain the revenue estimates. Mr. Walker said that the Treasury officials have pushed pretty hard. He said that the figure might conceivably be brought up to $79.8 billion, but it is very hard to see what increases in economic activity would justify this.

Mr. Stans said he would like to avoid making a decision on this matter now and would like to continue looking for ways to make further cuts and would like to keep hoping that Commerce will give better revenue figures in their forthcoming estimates. The President said it might be necessary to put in a deficit figure and show clearly just what failures by the Congress -- in failing to enact recommended rate increases, while enacting pay and other increases -- have brought this situation about. General

Persons spoke strongly against the unwisdom of putting in an unbalanced budget if means can possibly be found to bring it into balance or even a slight surplus.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

December 8, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
December 5, 1960

Others present: Secretaries Gates, Douglas, General Lemnitzer, Mr. Stans, Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Merriam, General Goodpaster

Mr. Gates said that costs for the support of our present military forces, plus M & O costs, are running $23 billion in the next budget, and this is $500 million over last year. Procurement and modernization are in fact down and he thought the balance of these as against force costs (including pay and pensions) is undesirably low. However, we are caught in fixed costs unless forces are reduced. At the same time, the services say they are short of personnel all around the world, and can make a strong case area by area. There is a substantial carryover into next year of work in process in the procurement and construction fields. As a result, very little that is really new or that goes beyond present programs is being bought.

The President recalled that just a few decades ago there was essentially no modernizing of our forces and that essentially the whole expenditure was for M & O. He thought that perhaps we have gotten into an unthinking habit of constantly changing our equipment. Mr. Gates said the basis for procurement planning is much better than at any previous time. We have a new mobilization base. The Department of Defense has gone over procurement plans item by item, and two independent surveys have also been made. All of these confirm the program that is submitted.

The President then brought up a series of questions regarding specific items in the military program. His first question pertained to the B-70 bomber. Mr. Gates said that with the delays

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E.O. 12[illegible]
MR 80-194 #1
By DJH Date 12/14/81

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b) -(c)
OOP 4/23/80; NSC 9/16/81
NLE Date 12/11/81

in missile-site construction, and with greater experience with ballistic missiles, we realize that push-button warfare is further off than we had thought. The President said that our intelligence shows us that the Soviets have ground-to-air missiles around their cities. Defense itself recognizes that high-flying aircraft will have a tough if not impossible time, and that it is necessary to go to missiles and low-flying aircraft. The B-70, he said, is four to five years away, and he thinks it may be obsolescent as a military weapon before we begin to have it available. Mr. Douglas said he agreed it is hard to tell if this will ever come into the military inventory. It is, however, a long advance ahead of the B-52 performance.

The President said the next thing he wanted to question was the plan for the missileer system on carriers. He understood this system is intended to protect the carriers in an all-out war. So far as he is concerned, the carrier must be written off in an all-out war as having little or no significance. He doubted whether an expenditure for this system is therefore justified. Mr. Douglas acknowledged that this matter requires reconsideration.

The President next asked whether SKYBOLT should be programmed. Mr. Gates said no new money is being proposed for this project this year, but that last year's money is being spread over two years. There is considerable technical question as to the feasibility of this system, and although some of these can be solved if enough money is spent, there then arises the question whether this is the most efficient system available. General Lemnitzer commented that the project has been cut back to work on research and development only. [redacted]

The President next raised the question of the relationship of Atlas, Titan, Polaris and Minuteman. After discussion, he asked that the scope of these programs be reviewed to make sure there is not undesirable duplication.

He then raised the question of the nuclear-powered aircraft. Mr. Gates said this project is in his mind a national disgrace. We have put a billion dollars into it and we have nothing to show for it. Defense wants to cancel the direct-cycle project on the grounds that it will never attain operational performance, and Mr. McCone is opposed to the indirect cycle on the grounds that it is a mechanical monstrosity in terms of the pump and tubing required. Probably both are right. In his judgment, it should be carried forward as no more than a modest, truly R & D program. He is prepared to make this decision, but thinks that the AEC should be required to join in it in view of their interest. It is a subject on which demagoguery comes easy, however.

The President next asked about the Dyna-Soar program, and Mr. Gates said it had been cut way back -- to about $70 million next year. He said that Dr. York supports this program, because it means a new form of flight. Everybody else is very doubtful about it, however.

The President asked about the [redacted] which seem to involve a good deal of duplication, as well as rather vague concepts. Mr. Douglas said he is by no means sure that within two years or so we will not decide to cancel the Midas. However, he did believe that we have no choice but to go forward with R & D work now.

The President next asked about the air alert. He recalled that General Le May had told him that he did not like the dual runway proposal, and that he preferred the ground alert to the air alert. The President said he understood the Air Force was budgeting $260 million for an air alert, and asked for an explanation of this. Mr. Douglas was not allowing this much, but had cut back the figure to $70 million to provide an air alert capability in the form of inventories of spare parts. General Lemnitzer said the Chiefs have great reservations about the air alert since it is bound to result in simply wearing out a lot of airplanes.

The President asked Mr. Gates what expenditures he was estimating for FY-62, and Mr. Gates gave a figure of $42.95 billion. Mr. Stans said this is the toughest, tightest review in the Defense Department of which he had any knowledge. He said Mr. Gates has received no help whatever from the Secretary of the individual services. Mr. Stans said he thought that perhaps a few more tightening up savings can be found but that we could not go much below this figure without a cut in the program.. He was referring to cuts in specific programs such as personnel reserves and national guard.

The President said he thought we should give some shock treatment, taking the stand that the U. S. needs only one reserve and that it should be federalized. He knew the JCS had been asked to say what the United States needs as a reserve force, but he also knew that they have not come forward with an answer. He would like to see this brought forward.

Mr. Gates said that if this administration puts up a sensible budget Congressman Mahon and others may be able to put it through the Congress. He said that he would like to see NOA just a little higher, so that men of this kind could reasonably support the figure. This change could be made by funding a little more of the Titan and Polaris programs in FY-62. The President noted that this would, however, inevitably set a "new plateau" for next year and thereafter. He stressed that our problem is keeping the economy sound for another ten years. He said we have constantly got to ask ourselves whether we are cutting out everything that can be cut out. For example, he is clear in his mind that the only way we are going to win in the present struggle is by our deterrent. There may be some use in having a few mobile elements but he cannot see any "little wars." More and more the matter is a question of big war and the deterrent. If we try to "copper every bet" we will get nowhere. Similarly, simply imposing higher taxes is not an answer since it will have a depressing effect on our economy. All along the line we must look at the budget and be as tough as we possibly can. While politicians may defeat the administration on some projects, the general result will be good.

Mr. Stans said that he has received some bad news regarding revenue figures. He said he wants to put the final figures together and come in on Wednesday. They may show the need, however, for some arbitrary cuts amounting to as much as two divisions or 40,000 military personnel. The President said he thought the arbitrary cuts ought to be made against civilian strength, not cutting our troops. Mr.

Gates said there is one place he is sure we can cut and that is in our intelligence services. However, it will take a reorganization to accomplish this. The President said he would support cutting down the great service intelligence organizations. They are largely duplicative, and the operational task is now in the JCS and the commands rather than in the services. Mr. Stans indicated that a report on improved management in intelligence should be ready later this week.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

December 8, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
December 2, 1960

Others present: Secretary Anderson, Mr. Staats, Mr. Stans, Dr. Saulnier, Mr. Merriam, General Persons, General Goodpaster

Mr. Stans reported to the President that we are in the ninth inning as regards the FY-61 budget, and are still ahead although very, very narrowly. He thought he could see a very thin surplus in FY-61, but stressed that an increase in mail rates will be essential. As for FY-62, he said he felt that budget could be in balance. We will, however, need a little further cut in defense.

Mr. Stans then gave a few figures. He expects expenditures to run between $80.1 and $80.4 billion in FY-61, and revenues between $80.5 and $80.8 billion. For FY-62, he expects expenditures to be in the order of $82.3 billion and revenues $83.8 billion.

Mr. Anderson recalled that Mr. Dillon was to get in touch with the Defense Department regarding the proposal to notify our allies that we are going to deploy some forces from Europe in 1962. He has learned that the State Department considers that the papers for the NATO meeting are ready, but that they do not include anything on this. The President said what is on his mind is that if there is no other way to cut back our expenditures, we will have to do this. He said the NATO allies should be told that we are planning to pull some units back, and that if they will not join in cooperative efforts to help us with our balance of payments problem, we will have to pull them back in fiscal year 1962. Mr. Stans then ran through a tabulation of budget figures for FY-62. He said he

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR80-191 #4
By F.W. Date 5-23-80

would be doing further work on it and would come in again to see the President in about a week.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

December 7, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
December 1, 1960

Others present: Secretaries Dillon and Irwin
General Goodpaster

Mr. Dillon and Mr. Irwin met briefly with the President to discuss a difference of view regarding recognition of the government which took power in El Salvador as a result of the recent coup. Mr. Dillon said he realized that Defense had receded from its position of offering objection, although he understood Defense still disagreed with the action. He said that the State Department view is that if the United States does not recognize the new government, we will be "throwing in the towel" so far as sending good people into the area to try to influence the situation. He said that State considers that if we extend this recognition, we will be able to hold off the Communist effort there.

He added that other Latin American countries have recognized the new regime, including Argentina, Brazil and Chile. He said that before extending recognition, we will ask the Salvadorans to make a statement whether they support OAS commitments. If so, we will recognize them. [redacted]

Mr. Irwin said that Defense has thought that there might be a counter coup in the area. However, it has not developed. Defense has considered that we should avoid tying our hands in El Salvador as in Laos through hasty recognition of a regime which will come under Communist domination. He added that

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-82 #16
By DJH Date 3/15/82

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(d)
NSC letter 1/5/82
NLE Date 3/15/82

Defense is concerned that recognition of Communist-oriented governments hurts our friends in other countries. However, Defense considers that the points have been brought out and they withdraw on the matter on the grounds that the question is one of State Department responsibility.

The President gave his assent to going ahead with recognition on the basis described by Mr. Dillon.

Next, Mr. Dillon said he would like to bring Sam Waugh in to see the President, and discuss certain aspects of an issue involving Yugoslavia. The Yugoslavs are planning to devalue their currency, and are working closely with the IMF to put themselves on a sound fiscal basis. Part of the action will be to free themselves from financial controls, and this will constitute a long step toward a free economy. Our Government views this as a very favorable development. However, to carry it out they need more financial assistance. The European countries stand ready to give $120 million in credits, and under the plan we would put up $100 million, including a $25 million normal Ex-Im Bank, $25 million from the Mutual Security program, and $50 million for stabilization purposes from the Ex-Im Bank. Mr. Waugh is opposed to the latter and in fact is opposed to working in Yugoslavia. He has stated that he wants direction from the President before he would take this action. The President said he would be glad to see him.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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December 31, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear C.D.:

I, too, enjoyed greatly our chat the other day.

It was something of a jolt to me to find, in your letter of the 28th, a suggestion of personal disappointment in the event that I should do any magazine writing for any publication other than LIFE. It had not occurred to me that any such project could really have a personal angle, based upon a friendship that I have long valued.

Doug Black has, of course, been one of my close friends since 1947, when he undertook the publication of a book I wrote. It has been only natural therefore that over the years he has from time to time suggested the interest of Doubleday in any post-governmental writing I might do. He was always quite well aware of the fact that other book publishers occasionally made similar suggestions. However, he never put his own proposals in any urgent tones; rather he put them on the basis of "we are here if you would like to talk to us."

In casual conversations I told him of my boyhood devotion to the SATURDAY EVENING POST. I was a steady reader of it during all my youthful years. Consequently, when there arose in conversation the possibility of my doing anything -- outside the book area -- it was only natural that I should think and talk a little about that publication.

In 1948 Mr. Black decided the best combination for publishing "Crusade" would be a Doubleday-Herald Tribune Syndicate. This time I think he felt that a combination of book-weekly magazine would be better. Indeed, I informed him that I would not write directly for any newspaper.

PERSONAL

Some time back there finally began to be a series of suggestions made to me, but to all I replied that I was not ready to make any specific agreement or sign anything on the dotted line. For example, Harry Luce suggested the matter a year or so ago and very recently let me know that his interest in it had not flagged. In the meantime, I told Doug Black to explore in preliminary fashion such arrangements as would seem desirable to him. During the course of this time I talked to Mr. Hibbs, and received from a number of publishing concerns expressions of interest, some in general, others in specific terms. Being preoccupied with official matters and recoiling from any prospect of involving myself in "looking for the best bargain" and getting somewhat sick of the whole business, I finally told Black I would conform to any informal arrangement that he might deem satisfactory. Naturally I would and have not signed any official document, but am personally committed as indicated.

In putting all these facts before you (at least as I know them), I have two reasons:

(a) to assure you that it never occurred to me that any friend of mine could have such a deep personal interest in any writing I might do that I ran the risk of hurting his feelings because of failure to confer with him;

(b) that just as in 1948, I wanted to avoid any involvement in a commercial competition for any writing I might produce.

As I told you the other day, it is my impression that the

PERSONAL

Doubleday-Saturday Evening Post combination has reached the point of a clear, even though informal, understanding -- to exist as long as both sides are completely happy with the venture.

As ever,

Longhand Happy New Year

Mr. C. D. Jackson,
Publisher, LIFE,
Time-Life Building,
Rockefeller Center,
New York, New York.

PERSONAL

December 31, 1960.

Dear George:

Four pounds in two weeks!

As ever,

Mr. George E. Allen
General Delivery
La Quinta
California

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For further information,
see entry 1 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

December 31, 1960

PERSONAL

Dear Earl:

Thank you for your letter -- it was nice to hear from you again.

Of course I have made mistakes, many of them. But I have tried always to do what I thought at the time was in the national good. And, I might add, I think the middle-of-the-road is still the only constructive policy for dealing with human concerns of vast proportions. Balance in the whole is far more important than pressure in any part.

Happy New Year.

As ever,

Mr. Earl M. Price
P. O. Box 3277
Bakersfield, California

PERSONAL

mob

December 30, 1960

Dear Jim:

(Sent Through Chief Baughman)

I cannot leave the White House without attempting to send you a final record of my gratitude for your many kindnesses and courtesies to me throughout the past eight years. On you, as Chief of the White House Detail of the United States Secret Service, have devolved the many responsibilities in connection with the safety and protection of my family and of me; you have carried out those responsibilities skillfully and to my entire satisfaction. You have, furthermore, been a great asset to me in your knowledge of people and places, and have helped me many times in situations that might easily have become embarrassing.

This note brings to you my deep and lasting appreciation, and carries with it my best wishes to your nice family.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. James J. Rowley
Head of the White House
Secret Service Detail
United States Secret Service
The White House

December 30, 1960

Dear John:

(Sent Through Chief Baughman)

To you, as one of the three senior officers of the White House Detail of the United States Secret Service, I send this note of lasting appreciation of your helpfulness to my family and to me these past eight years. I know I have become more dependent on you and the members of your staff than I should have been, but I can only say that your efficiency and courtesy made it easy for me to rely upon you.

I shall always be personally grateful for the thoughtfulness that has characterized you throughout this period; you have helped make these years as pleasant as possible.

May I hope that you have many good golf games in the future -- better than you have many times seen me play.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. John Campion
The White House Secret
Service Detail
United States Secret Service
The White House

clw

December 30, 1960

Dear Jerry:

(Sent Through Chief Baughman)

Although you have been with the "opposition" for the past couple of months, I cannot leave the White House without a word of personal appreciation of all you have done for Mrs. Eisenhower and for me during the past eight years. Your courtesy has been unfailing and your efficiency great. As second in command of the White House Detail of the United States Secret Service, I know you have had much to do with the planning and execution of the security measures for my protection, both here and abroad. Your performance has been exemplary.

With my personal gratitude come also my best wishes to you and your family for the future.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Gerald Behn
The White House Secret
Service Detail
United States Secret Service
The White House

clw

December 30, 1960

Dear Dick:

(Sent Through Chief Baughman)

Although I have written Chief Baughman a general letter of appreciation of the services of the members of the White House Detail of the United States Secret Service during the past eight years, you have performed a unique task in acting, for want of better words, as my "personal bodyguard." You have been tireless in your efforts, dedicated in your performance of duty, and, I know, personally devoted to me. I have relied highly upon you, upon your discretion and ability. I shall be lastingly grateful for all you have done for me.

With best wishes to all the members of your family, and warm personal regard to yourself,

Sincerely,

Mr. Deeter B. Flohr
The White House Secret
Service Detail
United States Secret Service
The White House

clw

December 30, 1960.

Dear George:

Read the attached carefully; read twice; it may be exactly what you need.

When you left, weighing just exactly a quarter of a thousand pounds, I weighed 175-1/2. My target is 173. This morning I am (after breakfast) 173-3/4.

As ever,

Mr. George E Allen,
c/o General Delivery,
La Quinta, California.

December 30, 1960

Dear Chief Baughman:

Although I have written to you a general letter of appreciation of the services of each member of the White House Detail of the United States Secret Service during the past eight years, there is one individual who has performed for me a unique task. I refer, of course, to Deeter B. Flohr, who has been tireless in his efforts to protect me, dedicated in his performance of duty, devoted to me personally, and someone upon whom I have relied highly. He is discreet and he is able. I trust that you will utilize him in a responsible role until, and when, he wishes to, or is eligible to, retire.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Urbanus E. Baughman
Chief of the United States Secret Service
The White House

mob

December 29, 1960

Dear Chief Baughman:

Before I leave office I want to express to you the personal gratitude that Mrs. Eisenhower and I feel, as do John and Barbara, for the splendid service all members of the White House Detail of the United States Secret Service have given us these past eight years. Without the help of Jim Rowley and his assistants, we could not, of course, possibly have performed our official duties or, indeed, enjoyed any degree of private life.

We are especially indebted to you for the efficiency with which you have supervised and directed the many activities of the White House Detail having to do with the protection and safety of the entire family, including most particularly our grandchildren.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. U. E. Baughman
Chief
United States Secret Service
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

cmf

December 29, 1960

Dear Chief Baughman:

There are four individuals on the White House Detail to whom I think I should address, through you, personal letters before I leave Washington. They are: Jim Rowley, the Head of the Detail, his second and third men, Jerry Behn and John Campion, and the man who has been in effect my personal bodyguard, Deeter Flohr. Naturally, it is impossible for me to write a special letter to every member of the Detail -- indeed, some of them have been with me only a very short time. However, in another letter to you I have tried to express my appreciation to all the members for the quality of their service and I hope that you will agree with me that it is entirely satisfactory that I should send the four letters which are attached hereto.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. U. E. Baughman
Chief
United States Secret Service
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

cmf

Enclosures: Four Presidential ltrs, dated 12/29/60, addressed to Mr. Rowley, Mr. Behn, Mr. Campion and Mr. Flohr.

December 29, 1960.

Dear Pete:

The teacher at the Indian school in South Dakota -- whose story you already know -- came in today with two pupils (together with some of the Indian boys who were in the East visiting the home of a chaplain at the school). The two girls, as you know, made this visit to the Eastern seaboard by reason of your generosity. I have had them photographed and if the picture turns out well, I shall send you a copy to remind you of the great appeal we found in the teacher's request for help on behalf of her students.

I am counting on seeing you the weekend of the seventh. If Mamie's "house settling instincts" force me to go to Gettysburg as one of her assistants during that weekend, I think we could still work out a little bridge and, if the weather will only moderate, do a little skeet shooting.

Incidentally, I stopped for a few minutes at the farm the other day and in one of the pastures I counted eleven pheasant walking around in the snow -- also a covey of quail.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. W. Alton Jones,
54 LaGorce Circle,
LaGorce Island,
Miami Beach, Florida.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 2 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

December 28, 1960.

Dear Bill:

I appreciated very much the clarity with which you expounded for me your opinion on the unconstitutionality of the legislation that prohibits the Inspector General of the ICA to be paid except on condition that the President would turn over to the Congressional Committees every report, no matter of what character, submitted to him by that Agency.

This incident impels me to ask you for a possibly less formal, but nevertheless accurate, statement as to your opinion of the constitutionality of laws which vest Executive powers in the independent Regulatory Commissions, whose members are not subject to removal by the President except for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office. As I understand it, Regulatory Commissions are supposed to be extentions of the Congressional function, but it seems to me that they get into the matter of Executive decisions frequently and therefore I should like to have your opinion on the matter. Of course, there are unquestionably precedents for such a study and I would be quite happy to have merely the opinion of some former Attorney General in the event that you agreed with it.

The same question arises respecting the so-called "Atomic Energy Act." In this case the Commission has certain authority to prevent the President from taking action that he may think necessary. If this statement is correct, then is the constitutionality of this provision of that Act also called into question?

Again I request that you make your statement as informal and as brief as possible, consistent with accuracy.

As ever,

The Honorable William P. Rogers,
The Attorney General.

December 28, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Livie:

After writing the attached, it occurred to me that you might be interested in one of the last conversations that I had with the late Foster Dulles. The subject under discussion was the logical successor to Foster as Secretary of State.

The obvious choice was, of course, Chris Herter. But the matter of his physical ability to carry on the task raised some grave questions in my mind. Three other individuals were thought of as possibilities. They were Secretary Anderson, Under Secretary Dillon and yourself.

While the reports from Johns Hopkins on Secretary Herter's physical condition came in with sufficient promptitude that I was never called upon to make a selection, I did want you to know that both of us felt that you, a career officer in the State Department, deserved just as much consideration as any other individual.

I tell you this story only to give a specific illustration of the respect and admiration in which I have held you for years.

As ever,

The Honorable Livingston T. Merchant.

PERSONAL

December 26, 1960.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

There are a number of factual questions to which I should like to have brief written answers before January 20th. In each case I should like a statistical answer rather than a dissertation on the subject. The first series are similar in character and pertain to those nations which have become independent since 1945. The factual data I should like to have is:

1. The date of each nation's independence.

2. Its exact political relationship to its mother country before independence.

3. The official name of the country and its capital.

4. The name of its current Prime Minister or responsible executive in the nation.

5. Population.

6. Principal product.

7. The amount and kind of aid we have extended to the nation since its founding.

8. Do we consider the head of government really and truly neutral, Western-oriented, or the opposite?

* * * * * *

B. I should like to have the statistics on and the amount of aid we have extended since January of 1953 to each of the Latin American countries.

1. Under what auspices was this aid extended -- i.e., ICA, IMF, Ex-Im Bank, DLF, American Bank, World Bank ? (I understand that under the recent five hundred million dollar authorization for social development, we have not yet extended any aid because of lack of appropriations).

2. In the case of the South American countries I should like also to know the name of the chief executive officer as of the beginning of 1961.

* * * * * *

C. I should like to talk to you about the possibility of providing me with a short final report from the State Department on its operations. I think that that part of it that is covered by Foster Dulles' term of office could be done in very brief fashion, but would, of course, refer to such matters as the Korean Armistice, the Geneva Accord on Viet Nam, the Formosa Doctrine, the Aswan Dam and Suez Canal difficulty, the Mid East Resolution, the Lebanon incident, the settlement of the early Iran difficulty with the expulsion of Mossadegh, the settlement of the Trieste matter, and an account of the Guatemala action of some years ago, so far as such a report would not violate basic security.

* ** * * * *

D. Respecting your own tenure of office, I would hope that you could give me a fairly good account of our principal preoccupations, including our relationship to and support of the

United Nations. I would be grateful if you can have your staff prepare such a paper and while for my personal use accuracy is absolutely essential, I would not expect any extraordinary amplification of detail. The document of which I am thinking would be something of an aide memoire.

As ever,

The Honorable Christian A. Herter,
The Secretary of State.

Downelan

December 24, 1960.

Dear Pete:

Someone told me you might be coming through here on the weekend of the seventh. I will be looking for you as soon as you can come and trying to keep you as long as you can stay.

Merry Christmas!

As ever,

Mr. W. Alton Jones,

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C.

December 21, 1960

My dear Mr. President:

Thank you for your very generous thought in regard to the use of the plane. Fortunately, I have been able to use the same plane that carried us through the fall and as I do not plan to travel very much between now and the 20th of January I believe it will serve us very satisfactorily.

I was happy to hear arrangements have been made for General Goodpaster. I shall make sure that he is not detained as I know he is anxious to return to a troop command. I am grateful to you for both of your thoughts.

Let me express again my thanks to you for the efficacy in the arrangements you have made to ease the transition.

Mrs. Kennedy and I send our very warm wishes to you, Mrs. Eisenhower and the members of your family for Christmas.

Sincerely,

John F. Kennedy

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

December 19, 1960.

Dear Spyros:

I cannot tell you how grateful I am for your suggestion that you build at the Gettysburg farm a Preview Room for the showing of films.

If we are to go further with the idea, I think we shall have to have a meeting, because I would have to decide on such things as location and so on. I am not certain that there exists now a room in which the project could be carried out. If any event it would be nice to talk to you about it. If you would call either Mrs. Whitman or Mr. Stephens, a date could be easily set up.

Of course if the whole installation should become one demanding a major effort, we would, I think, have to reconsider the matter.

Thank you again for the thoughtfulness of your generous suggestion.

With best wishes to you and yours for a fine holiday season, and with warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Spyros P. Skouras,
President,
20th Century Fox,
444 West 56th Street,
New York, New York.

December 19, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Doug:

Enclosed is a copy of a personal letter I have sent to Harry Luce. As you know, he is a good friend of mine and so I have tried to explain to him my future plans. In the letter you will note that I have said nothing about your arrangement with Ben Hibbs. In the event that Harry should talk to you, I do not mind your informing him about the arrangement with Ben; but since I am most hopeful of keeping the business arrangements of this kind in your hands, I think it would be proper for you to say that this is a matter for your decision.

With warm personal regard,

As ever,

Mr. Douglas M. Black,
Doubleday and Company,
575 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

PERSONAL

December 19, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Senator Kennedy:

I regret that it did not occur to me, earlier, to offer you as President-elect one facility that might be of some possible use, namely the use of a governmental plane. Knowing something about the problems of the Secret Service and their work in providing for the safety of the President-elect and his family, I think it possible that the use of such a plane, during this interregnum, might be of real utility to you.

Should the idea appeal to you, I shall be glad to issue the necessary directions upon receipt of a telephone call. On the other hand, should you decide otherwise, I would hope that the existence of this suggestion and this letter itself might be held confidential. For this reason I have marked the letter personal.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Honorable John F. Kennedy,
The President-elect.

PERSONAL

December 16, 1960.

Dear Senator Kennedy:

I have now heard from both Secretary Gates and General Decker regarding your desire to retain General Goodpaster temporarily after your Inauguration. They have arranged, as you asked, for him to stay on in your office for a period ending sometime in February or March, the exact date to be determined later. At the same time, they have taken steps to see that, as we agreed, when he ends his service here he will be sent to the same assignment that is now planned for him.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Honorable John F. Kennedy,
The President-elect.

December 15, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Doug:

I have just come from two days in the hospital where I have been taking my annual physical. Upon reaching my office I encountered a piece of gossip which apparently has achieved some circulation and which purported to say that I was definitely in favor of your accepting the post of Secretary of the Treasury, if it should be definitely offered. As you know, this is not correct and should anyone ask you a specific question on the matter, I would hope that you would make this clear. We did, of course, talk over the pros and cons of the tentative invitation and you laid out some of the conflicting considerations that would necessarily affect your decision.

Obviously, it is no part of my responsibility to try, unduly, to influence you, but I do want to make it clear that on balance I am against the proposal.

Even if you could have, in advance, a solid guarantee that you would be the sole authority in determining upon matters that fall within the scope of Treasury responsibility, it is inconceivable to me that any President would, in practice, retain only nominal control over these important operations. But without such unbreakable guarantee, you would become a scapegoat of the radicals.

You and I are both dedicated to the prevention of debasement of our currency through any cause, domestic or foreign. I can think of no one who could do this better than you, provided you were working with a President who agreed with you in this philosophy and if you were sturdily supported by him in any recommendations you might make to the Congress, and in your activities in financing and refinancing governmental operations. Because I do not see how you can anticipate this in an atmosphere that resembles anything like that suggested during the recent political campaign, I repeat that, for whatever my opinion is worth, I would not favor your acceptance.

I send this note only because of the gossip that came to my ears, which reported that I had given you a contrary view. Soo -- all this is just to clear the atmosphere.

With warm personal regard,

As ever,

P.S.: I shall hope to have an early report on your trip.

The Honorable C. Douglas Dillon,
Under Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Longhand P.S.: I tried to give you this on the phone -- but I do not know the hour of your arrival from Paris.

December 14, 1960

Dear Frances:

Thank you very much for your provocative letter of December tenth. You pose in it questions about which I have pondered for a good many number of months, even years. I have posed them to myself and wondered exactly how I could answer them.

So far I have come to one conclusion only. The answers cannot be given quickly. They cannot come without profound contemplation and through profound study. It is because these questions do demand the best thinking of which each of us is capable and their expression in the clearest possible terminology, that I have set for myself a writing task during the months to come, the basic purpose of which will be to try to get hold of answers that may have some validity and appeal.

More than this I cannot say at this time. But I do want to quote to you one sentence from your own letter -- "certainly we have little to offer if we seek only personal gain..." This sentence should constantly be held as a maxim before every individual, so that each could truly dedicate himself to the good of the whole and not merely to the satisfaction of personal ambition. Indeed, I think of personal ambition as something like the tempering of steel. If there is too little, the steel softens and becomes useless; if too much, it becomes brittle and breaks.

In any event, I shall keep your letter to remind me to get back to work at times when, with my inherent laziness, my inclination might be to forget it because of the difficulty of the task.

With affectionate regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Frances P. Bolton
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

mg

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For further information,
see entry 3 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

December 7, 1960.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

There is attached a copy of a memorandum that I have sent to The Attorney General.

I should like it understood that the Department of Defense should call upon the Federal Bureau of Investigation at any time the Department feels the Federal Bureau of Investigation can be helpful in matters of this sort in the discharge of the responsibilities of the Department of Defense.

D. E.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
Authority NLE 76-56, #106
By D W NLE Date 8/5/77

December 7, 1960.

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE
SECRETARY OF STATE

This refers to the memorandum on Cuba sent to me under date of December 2, 1960 by Doug Dillon.

I approve the suggestions regarding the reorganisation of the government's program with respect to that country, except that I think Mr. Willauer should have a position directly subordinate to the Secretary of State for so long as Cuba remains a critical problem in our foreign relations. There should be no doubt as to the authority of the Special Assistant in the State Department (Mr. Willauer) to coordinate [redacted] activities, nor as to his responsibility for conveying policy guidance to the operating agencies. In their broad outline, these policies will, of course, be subject to the approval of higher authority.

D.D.E.

~~TOP SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a) (1)(3)(4)(5)
NSC letter 3/5/85
NLE DATE 5/31/85

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR81-89 #19
BY DJH DATE 7/18/85

PUBLISHED IN

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, *WHITE HOUSE YEARS:
WAGING PEACE* APPENDIX BB pp. 712-716

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
[illegible]

Account of my December 6th, 1960 meeting with President-elect Kennedy.

1. I arranged for an informal military parade in front of the White House to receive the President-elect. I met him on the north portico of the mansion.

We immediately started talks in my office.

2. It quickly became apparent that any single meeting, no matter of what length, could do little more than hit the high spots in the problem of transferring Federal control from one Administration to another.

The agenda suggested in advance by Senator Kennedy (copy attached) had as its first three items: Berlin, the Far East and Cuba. He had previously been briefed by Allen Dulles a number of times and had some familiarity with the details of these three subjects. Even so, there was no point in trying to go deeply into the details of these subjects because a full morning could be easily devoted to the possibilities, both adverse and favorable, that lie before us. Three short memoranda on these subjects are attached.

3. The Senator was interested in the National Security setup and its operations. He suggested also that I give him any ideas I might have about improving the Pentagon operation.

I explained to him in detail the purpose and work habits of the Security Council, together with its two principal supporting agencies -- the Planning Board and the Operations Coordinating Board. I said that the National Security Council had become the most important weekly meeting of the government; that we normally worked from an agenda, but that any member could present his frank opinion on any subject, even on those that were not on the formal agenda. I made clear to him that conferences in the White House are not conducted as Committee meetings in the Legislative Branch. There is no voting by members and each group has one purpose only -- to advise the President on the facts of particular problems and to make to him such recommendations as each member may deem applicable. I described how "splits" in Planning Board papers were handled.

CONFIDENTIAL

He, obviously, could not be expected to understand the operations of the Security Council from one short briefing, and I urged him to appoint, as soon as he possibly could, an individual that he would want to take over the duties, after January 20, of Gordon Gray. I stated that if he would do this, Mr. Gray would make it his business to acquaint such an individual in detail with the operations of the National Security Council and with the general content of the files.

Regarding the Pentagon setup, the Senator mentioned a report he had just received from the so-called Symington Committee. From the papers I had learned something about the report and while I consider it so useless as to be ridiculous, I was careful to say nothing about the report as such.

I did urge him to avoid any reorganization until he himself could become well acquainted with the problem. (Incidentally, I made this same suggestion with respect to the White House staff, the National Security Council, and the Pentagon). I told him that improvements could undoubtedly be made in the Pentagon and the command organization, but I also made it clear that the present organization and the improved functioning of the establishment had, during the past eight years, been brought about by patient study and long and drawn out negotiations with the Congress and the Armed Services. Much has been said about "streamlining" such an organization in the belief that too many advisers and assistants are impeding the making of wise and prompt decisions. I think that something along this line might possibly be done, but in a mechanism such as the Defense establishment, which spends something on the order of 42 billion dollars a year. I pointed out that the Secretary of Defense should be fortified with the finest military and civilian advisers he could get. I pointed out the value of our scientific experts and their counsel. The importance of scientific research is illustrated by the amount of money devoted to the designing, development and testing of any weapons, without placing a single one of them in the operational inventory. (Incidentally, this figure is 6-1/2 billion dollars. Another 23-1/2 billion dollars goes to pay for maintenance of personnel and equipment.) This emphasized, I told him, the need for earnest study and thinking before making radical changes.

4. I spent some time explaining the difference between the functions of the White House staff as an immediate supporting body to the President on the one hand, and the relations between the President and his Cabinet

officers. These, both individually and collectively, are always in contact with the President on any important problem affecting one or more.

I told him that without a personal staff all the detailed problems that would arise, even after major policies had been approved, would come directly to the attention of the President -- and all of this without any coordination among Departments.

I told him the divisions within the White House were the Military Aides on the one hand and the civilian staff on the other. This civilian staff comprehends a legal section, an economic section, a liaison section and a secretarial section. The records section is a somewhat separated organism, because it is not only manned and headed by civil service personnel, but is the only permanent body in the White House.

The Senator seemed to be a bit amazed when I told him about the great numbers of people that operate in the Signal Corps, Transportation and Evacuation activities, all under the Military Aides. I also described the functions of Camp David.

Within the civilian side, many minor problems arise at the staff level among the different Departments. To expect each Department head to take up each of these with the President or to hold special Cabinet meetings would be undesirable and indeed in the long run impossible. Consequently this coordination is achieved by the President's personal staff, operating under its chief, a man whom I have given the title "The Assistant to the President."

Aside from certain responsibilities of the President touching upon the Regulatory Commissions, there are ten statutory Departments, each headed by a Cabinet officer and, in addition to these, we have the Bureau of the Budget, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, the Council of Economic Advisers, the General Services Administration, the Federal Aviation Agency, and the Veterans Administration.

In addition we have the Central Intelligence Agency, the Civil Service Commission and the United States Information Agency. The Assistant to the President, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and the

Director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization have been accorded Cabinet rank, as has the President's Representative to the United Nations.

With all these agencies officially and directly subordinate to the President only, and with every problem engaging the attention of any agency normally affecting others, it is easy to see that there is a vast volume of staff coordination required. All of this is done by the President's personal staff.

I said nothing to him about the ceremonies, making of engagements, confidential correspondence, and many other activities which of course are handled normally by the President directly with the responsible individual.

5. Senator Kennedy wanted to get my personal thinking about Macmillan, De Gaulle and Adenauer. I gave him my opinionsconcerning these people as I have formed them over many years of association with them. I told him that I did not believe that my own comments would mean too much. I did venture the opinion that if he would take the trouble to meet them and talk with them individually and collectively, he would be impressed by their ability and their integrity, even though there would be many instances where he would disagree with their stated opinions.

6. I voluntarily brought up the question of NATO and our ballistic missile proposal to that organization. I told him that De Gaulle has created a number of difficulties in the operation of NATO. I gave Senator Kennedy my opinion that it was the most important alliance to which we belong, one whose maintenance and strength was vital to our own security and prosperity.

In this context I brought up the subject of dealing more closely with our allies in the matter of atomic weapons. I told him that our hands were somewhat tied because the Joint Committee of Congress dealing with atomic matters was formed and is operating under a law that was written at a time when we had a true monopoly of atomic manufacture. Today the international club is growing and I think it is worse than silly to allow America's interests and responsibilities in this field to be handled by a Committee whose principal purpose is to stand watch over the operations of the Atomic Energy Commission -- which is an operative and not a policy making organization. I told him that our relations with the Congress on this subject should be handled through the Foreign Relations Committees and the Defense Committees in both Houses. Frankly, I see no need for the continuance of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

7. I talked to the Senator for some twenty minutes on the present situation and the Balance of Payments and foreign confidence in the dollar, and the way that confidence is affected by the balance or imbalance of budgets. I attach a copy of a short memorandum on the matter, but after I had talked to him Secretary Anderson gave him a much longer briefing on the whole matter, lasting some forty-five minutes. I pray that he understands it. Certainly his attitude was that of a serious, earnest seeker for information and the implication was that he will give full consideration to the facts and suggestions we presented.

Partly because of the outflow of gold caused by the great deployments we have abroad, but also because of other reasons, including my conviction that America is carrying far more than her share of free world defense, I told him that I was going to warn the NATO community of the U.S.'s intention of redeploying some of its troops from Europe unless other arrangements could, at the very least, stop this drain on our gold. I told him that I informed him of this so he would not be surprised, and the decision was made and the announcement would be made in such a way as to leave him a free hand in reversing this policy if he so chooses. I told him that while I believe thoroughly that the European nations, all of which have been so vastly strengthened by the billions we poured out through the Marshall Plan and since, were reaching a level of economic productivity that is for them unprecedented, they still seem to be unwilling to pick up what seemed to us to be their fair share of the defense burden. This government has pointed out to them often that we have taken the responsibility for the creation and maintenance of the free world's deterrent. We provide a vast portion of the navies and most of the bombing force in the free world. And we think that the European nations and Canada should be prepared to maintain a much larger proportion of the ground defense formations.

8. On the personal side, Senator Kennedy asked me whether I would be prepared, upon call from him, to serve the country in such areas and in such manner as may seem appropriate. I told him that, of course, the answer was obvious, but I did say that I thought I had the right, after many long years of service and in view of my age, to suggest that if he should request anything from me, it should be normally in terms of conferences and consultations on subjects on which I have had some experience, rather than errands which might necessitate frequent and lengthy travel. While I did not exclude the possibility of making some trip for some extraordinary reason, I did say that in the main I would like to have this restriction on my understanding.

9. Senator Kennedy was very much concerned with the activities of General Goodpaster, and said he would like to hold Goodpaster for two months into the new Administration. I told him that I thought a better solution would be for him to appoint a man right now who could take Goodpaster's post (the duties of which I detailed at some length) and allow Goodpaster to leave with the rest of us on January 20th. He said he would be handicapped unless he had Goodpaster for amonth or two, really favoring the second. Of course I had to say that he would soon be the Commander-in-Chief and he could order General Goodpaster to do anything, and those duties would be efficiently performed; but I told him, also, of Goodpaster's great desire to go to active line duty and that a particular spot was being held for him. I asked the Senator if he would assure me that that spot would be held.

(That evening I called General Decker and told him the details of this conversation and asked him, as a personal favor to me, to make it his business to protect Goodpaster's future to this extent. He said there would be no trouble about this).

Later in the conversation with the three Secretaries, Senator Kennedy repeated this promise, and I think there should be no difficulty in fulfilling it.

10. Finally, I told the Senator that this hurried description of his many functions and duties would possibly be confusing, but if he should like to come back at any time all he had to do was give my secretary a ring and we would set up an appointment promptly.

D.D.E.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

D

Formosa and Red China

As steps toward domination of Eastern Asia the Chinese Communists seek 1) to seize Taiwan and destroy the Republic of China (GRC), 2) to neutralize Japan, and 3) to eliminate United States power from the Western Pacific. Recognizing the U.S. as the chief obstacle to its expansionist ambitions, the Peiping regime has always been bitterly hostile to us. In our protracted negotiations at Warsaw, Geneva and elsewhere, the Chinese Communists have never agreed to renounce the use of force, and they publicly espouse revolutionary struggle, even at the risk of nuclear war. In the face of the threat they pose to U.S. and free world interests in the area, U.S. policy is to provide security to the free Asian nations through our military presence and through bilateral and collective security arrangements. We also provide economic, technical, and military assistance to help these nations preserve their freedom and fulfill the aspirations of their people. The GRC is a key link in the shield of free world strength in the area both because of its powerful armed forces and because it is a symbol of hope for Chinese everywhere who reject the Communist regime on the China mainland. We support the GRC's position as the representative of China in the UN and other international bodies as a means of denying Peiping access to these forums. The GRC, no less than Peiping, adamantly opposes a "two Chinas" settlement, i.e., international acceptance of separate governments of China and Taiwan.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

CONFIDENCE IN THE DOLLAR - BALANCED BUDGET FOR FY-62

Foreign holders of dollars attach great importance to United States budget prospects for FY1962, as a critical test of United States determination to maintain the value of the dollar. Without plans for a balanced budget in FY1962, other measures designed to maintain confidence in the dollar, as the cornerstone of the financial system of the free world, will lose much of their impact.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS - GOLD OUTFLOW

The United States has paid out over $10 billion more through the balance of payments during the past three years than it has taken in. Over $4.5 billion of this has been paid out in gold. In recent months rising gold outflows apparently reflect increasing concern as to the future value of the dollar. In November alone gold losses reached almost $500 million. Gold reserves were below $18 billion at the end of November, the lowest total in twenty years. About $12 billion of this is required by law to be maintained as a domestic currency reserve. Foreign countries hold official and private liquid dollar claims on the United States in the amount of about $19 billion, most of which could be directly or indirectly called for in gold if there were a crisis of confidence in the dollar.

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This document consists of 1 pages
No. 1 of 7 Copies, Series A

SECRET

CUBA (AND LATIN AMERICA, INCLUDING CONNECTION WITH THE CUBAN PROBLEM)

The greatest danger to U.S. objectives in Latin America lies in the Communists' capacity, proven in and magnified by Cuba, to exploit economic and social problems and through violent revolution convert domestic forces of reform into national enmity against the U.S. U.S. policy toward Cuba is, making maximum use of the OAS, to assist non-communist Cubans by all available means within the limitations of political and international acceptability to replace the Castro regime with a democratic government oriented toward the West and genuinely responsive to Cuba's needs; and, toward Latin America as a whole, to assist and encourage economic and social development and the growth of democratic institutions and of elements friendly to the U.S., and to identify the U.S. with the legitimate aspirations of the people.

SECRET

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Authority MR 76-56 #108
By bc NLE Date 12/18/78

~~SECRET~~

C

BERLIN

Current Soviet tactics are to seek to win Berlin by whittling away at the Western position to make it hard for us to demonstrate that the real issue in each minor incident is the survival of free Berlin. Our immediate problem is to counter these "salami tactics". Since our restrictions on East German travel and the announcement of the Federal Republic's intention to terminate the interzonal trade agreement, Berlin has been relatively quiet. We are continuing our contingency planning for measures to maintain the status of, and access to, Berlin. We have tried in every way possible to convince the Soviets that as a last resort we would fight for Berlin. Vice President Nixon's and President-Elect Kennedy's campaign statements were very helpful in this regard as was the article that quoted the President-Elect as saying, "The world should know that we will fight for Berlin". Within the near future Moscow will probably launch a new drive for negotiations hoping to make Berlin into what it calls a "free city". No one has yet been able to devise an acceptable and negotiable formula to solve the Berlin problem separate from a solution for Germany as a whole. The best hope may lie in agreement with the Soviets on more basic issues.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
Authority MC 76-56 #109
By bc NLE Date 12/22/77

December 3, 1960

PERSONAL

Dear Pug

I am fascinated by your book. Indeed, I have become something of a local promoter for your volume, and am missing no chance to tell my friends that they owe it to themselves to read such an accurate, behind the scenes, account concerning much of the thinking, planning and incidents of World War II.

As you so well know, I have held a great admiration, respect and affection for Winston. Possibly, had I been as close to him as you were during all the eventful period of World War II, my sentiments toward him would be even more emphatically expressed. In any event, you leave no doubt as to where he ranks in your estimation, and I must say that I am delighted to know that you do hold such strong and favorable convictions about your old Chief.

In what follows I give you some comments for yourself, only. I have some interest in an attempt to fill up what seemed to be a few gaps in the perfection of our mutual understandings of those days, but have no intention of criticizing anyone, on either side, or of arguing the correctndss of any decisions concerning which we might have some slight differences of opinion. Whenever these suggestions involved me and my own headquarters, it is not quite accurate to describe them as a British versus American conference. There were many highly competent and respected British officers on my own staff, and I consulted with them as frequently and as intimately as I did with the American members.

PERSONAL

Concerning many of the events and operations in which, in our different capacities, we were involved, I have learned better what you, and your associates, were then thinking. For the first time I learned something of your and their impressions as to what we, on our side, were thinking. Of course, in such cases you report fact as to yourselves, deductions as to us. Even so I find that my own understanding of these situations, viewed from the opposite angle, is not often or generally different from yours.

I believe your account of the differing viewpoints concerning SLEDGEHAMMER is completely representative of the thinking on both sides. Of course, in this case, many of our people, looking backward, still believe that we would have been better off had we undertaken that operation in late 1942 in view of the fact that Hitler was so busy on the Eastern front. I do not share this view and have often publicly stated that I think that the alternative, TORCH, provided us with many later advantages, not the least of which was the training opportunity, through which both sides learned how Allied commands could and should work effectively.

* * * * * *

You and I agree, even if others may not do so, that the only reasonable ground for argument concerning ANVIL, renamed DRAGOON, was the posing of political against largely military objectives. This I tried to make perfectly clear in my own book. In our intimate discussions in the summer of 1944, I told Winston that I thought he was probably right as to the political problem, but he paid no attention to my urging that he take the subject to President Roosevelt and his political advisers rather than to come to me as an individual who was necessarily required to make decisions on the military basis only. But from your book I now understand that he had already, before talking to me, made strong representations to President Roosevelt, without success.

* * * * *

At another point, when you begin the description of OVERLORD planning, you say something to the effect that Montgomery was the one who insisted that the planned attack was on a too narrow front.

Shortly before I left the African Theatre -- but after I had been informed that I was to be commander of OVERLORD -- I learned that Montgomery was to be my British ground commander, even though I had told the Prime Minister, who earlier had said I could have my choice between Alexander and Montgomery, that I should prefer to have Alexander.

Montgomery came to see me in Algiers before he departed for Britain. It happened that I had, some time previously, seen the outlined Cossack Plan. It was brought to me by a General Chambers of the American Army even before I had been named the Commander Designate of OVERLORD. I told Chambers that it was none of my business to pass judgment upon a plan that would presumably be executed by someone else. Nevertheless, I considered that, while the plan apparently made the best possible use of the materiel that could be made available by the proposed target date, the concept involved a plan too weak in numbers and frontage, if there were contemplated a heavy and rapid buildup with the purpose of smashing through the defending front at an early date. I had Beedle Smith come in with me during this examination and we decided, off the cuff, that a five division attack was far more desirable.

Holding this opinion in the back of my mind, I told Monty when he called upon me, prior to his departure for Britain, that I desired him first of all to give my convictions to the planners in London, with the further opinion that in order to achieve the strength I believed necessary, we should accept a delay of a month. You relate this incident as if Monty was the author of the idea. Insofar as I know, he had never seen the outlined plan made by Freddie Morgan before he and I met in Algiers and discussed the matter.

* * * * *

Then at another place, you talk about the "narrow front" as opposed to the "broad front" plan for invading Germany. This was an expression that came into a great deal of popular usage through the writings of newspaper people who either had differing views from my own concerning the best way to conduct our invasion, or from reporters who had, at this stage of the war, set themselves up as arm-chair strategists of a very high type. Actually Humfrey Gale and Freddie de Guingand, both men of great competence, agreed with my own supply officers that the lines of communication north of the Ruhr could not support more than some thirty to thirty-five divisions for any penetration into Germany.

This matter came in for a considerable argument in early September when Montgomery first made the suggestion that if I would give him all the supplies available in the Theatre, he would go on and take Berlin, while the other Allied divisions in France should remain on the defensive. I went to Brussels to confer with Montgomery, taking with me Gale and Tedder. That was the time when the so-called "pencil thrust" really came into our vocabulary. We were unanimous in our convictions that his scheme was impractical -- in fact, slightly hair-brained. However, I did promise him all the support in the way of supplies and forces that he could possibly use if he would and could, as a preliminary, seize a bridgehead over the Rhine and hold it. This, in his usual methodical fashion, he started to plan. I assigned to him our fine Airborne Corps and 500 tons of supplies a day (which was all he requested). As you know, the attempt miserably failed, with the loss of almost the whole of the British Airborne Division. Incidentally, this was the operation in which Montgomery put into effect his concept of "carpet dropping of airborne troops." My staff opposed it, but because he was the commander in the field, I approved. No matter what later opportunities may have come up, certainly at that moment he proved that the pencil thrust to Berlin was impractical.

Of course, back in the early planning stage there had been much argument about the possibility of concentrating, when the time came, on a single crossing of the Rhine. The conviction that I personally held throughout the campaign was that, by the time we had actually gotten to the place that we were ready to make a penetration to the German heartland, we would have more troops in hand than could possibly be used on one single line of communications.

We had always contemplated the use of the Northern Route and assumed that we would have to make there a real power crossing. But in the meantime, as we began systematically and with overwhelming success to defeat and capture the German forces west of the Rhine, my orders to the troops consistently called for commanders to be alert toward any unforeseen opportunity to cross that obstacle. As you know, two such opportunities were found, one at Remagen, which took place, I think, on the 7th of March, and the other at Mannheim, about the 22nd or 23rd. Both of these antedated the initiation of the so-called main threat on the north of the Ruhr.

To make sure of success of the northern operations, I assigned the entire American 9th Army to Monty and gave him very considerable assistance from the airborne forces.

To have refused to employ the remainder of our armies would have been, in my humble opinion, a great mistake. We had an opportunity for a great double envelopment of the very considerable German forces on the Ruhr front, and each of our own attacking forces was of such power -- and incidentally our air superiority was so great -- that no Hitler force could possibly endanger either. Indeed, to have tried to use them all in one column would have been an unwarranted dispersion in depth and would have compelled many of our forces to lie idle when they could have been more profitably employed defeating what was left of the German Army and in pushing on to the Elbe.

In spite of the fact that I know of no American commander who, because of his earlier experiences with Montgomery, had any confidence in that individual's strategic concepts (even though they admitted that in certain types of battle he was a master tactician) I persisted in keeping, up to the capture of the Ruhr, the left strong, by assigning to it the maximum American forces that the supply lines and logistic arrangements could accommodate.

General Brooke in particular was more than fearful of attacking both through Frankfurt and through the line north of the Ruhr. By March twenty-fourth, with both penetrations going well, he expressed himself differently. I think the calculations of the effect of the Frankfurt attack were proved accurate by the results. That column not only pushed through, ready to join hands with Montgomery when he made his expected advance on the north, but actually had to turn part of its forces backward (northwest) in the northern sector so as to make certain there would be no escape of Germans in the Ruhr pocket.

Foreseeing these developments, my staff and I calculated that our most speedy and rapid advance after the envelopment of the Ruhr, would be through the central part of Germany, rather than along the northern coast. Terrain-wise the coastal area provided the worst route open at that season. But as quickly as this plan was known, I came under criticism from General Brooke because now he seemed to think that the front would be too narrow. He was very anxious for Montgomery to push along the northern coast and wanted me to reassign the Ninth U. S. Army to Montgomery. This I would not do until we had once split into two the German forces and area. However, after we crossed the Rhine, I again offered Ridgway's Airborne Corps to Montgomery to help him along. He declined to accept it until some days later when he requested it to make a thrust toward Lubeck, thus keeping the Russians out of Denmark.

The whole point of this rather lengthy dissertation is that the terms "broad front" and "narrow front" mean now and meant then nothing, unless they were applied to specific cases and specific circumstances.

Further to this "Montgomery" plan, backward looking as to "what might have been" rarely adds much to understanding. The practice began long ago -- when it is reported that after Hannibal's refusal to assault Rome one of his lieutenants is quoted as saying "Hannibal, you know how to win victories, but not how to use one."

* * * * *

I think none of us should forget that in the winter months of February and March of 1944, when all of us were working so hard in planning OVERLORD, the Prime Minister himself more than once expressed his great misgivings about the cross Channel operations. You will recall his talking of the "Channel tides running red with Allied blood" and the "Beaches choked with the bodies of the flower of American and British manhood." At that time he talked in terms of two years for bringing the war to a successful conclusion, and two or three times he said to Bradley, Smith and me that if the Allied operations were successful, by Christmas, in capturing his beautiful and beloved Paris, then he would proclaim to the world that this was the most successful and brilliant military operation of all times. It seems to me that these arguments about narrow and broad fronts and the operational plans developed, should be studied in connection with the knowledge we then had, with the growing strength of our own forces and the waning strength of the enemy, and in light of the knowledge that after all, it was only eleven months from the day we landed until Jodl signed the surrender terms.

* * * * *

Your book discusses one other point that likewise attracted my special attention. As I understand it, you believe that the British authorities during '43 and '44 attributed American hesitancy to go along with certain projects in the Mediterranean to American fear that the British were attempting to weaken, delay, or even abandon OVERLORD.

I suppose that any such British belief would not have applied to the proposal for capturing the Dodecanese. Respecting that proposal, you will recall that we were then very busy with our own affairs in the Central Mediterranean. The opposition of my own headquarters to the project was not in any sense the result of a conflict between British and American views; it was the result of the consolidated thinking (the Navy possibly excepted) in my own headquarters.

We felt that if we detached the strength for any such operation we would become acutely embarrassed.

Respecting other proposals made by the British, even before we had captured Sicily, I think there are some grounds for your conclusion. I do not recall whether or not you personally came to Algiers in June of 1943, along with the Prime Minister, General Brooke and General Marshall. But I remember one specific incident during the period we were in Algiers that bears upon the point.

One afternoon Brooke and I took a walk and he gave me, in specific terms, his concept of our most appropriate line of operations against Hitler. In brief, he stated that he believed it was a very grave error for the Western Allies to attempt to invade Northern Europe with major land forces and he believed that a very costly stalemate, or even worse, could ensue. He argued that with our superior naval strength and our growing air superiority, we should continue to batter Germany, but so far as land operations were concerned, content ourselves with "nibbling around the edges."

He thought we should knock Italy out of the war (which could not easily be reinforced by Germany) and that, in addition, we should make raids along the Western European coast all the way up to Norway, upsetting the Germans, and forcing them to keep their troops in place, but never, ourselves, paying the cost of heavy operations. Later, I learned that General Marshall had gained the impression that other British officials held a similar "concept"; though as I remember he did not tell me he gained it from General Brooke.

I believe that there was a period during the summer of '43 and through the following winter that the Americans, while realizing that the British would go through with any previous commitment, including OVERLORD, nevertheless felt that the British hope was to avoid any attack on the continent itself until, to use an expression of General Brooke's, "German morale had cracked."

On the other hand, I certainly never detected any slacking off in preparations for OVERLORD, by the British or by ourselves. I was personally so confident that we could launch OVERLORD strongly and promptly in the spring of 1944 that I bet Montgomery five pounds that we would end the war by Christmas of that year. I lost the bet; but there were two factors which I did not take into account. The first of these was the late date of the assault across the Channel, and second, was that I did not conceive that Hitler would continue fighting after we had once lined up the Allied Armies on the banks of the Rhine.

Of course I possibly was always prejudiced in favor of OVERLORD because you may remember that it was I, personally, who first presented the basis of the OVERLORD plan to General Marshall early in 1942. Shortly afterward, he was sent by the President to London to get British agreement to that particular operation.

And, as I said earlier in this volume, I think results show that both the British and ourselves put maximum effort into the operation.

PERSONAL

* * * * *

Right here I decided that I have written enough. After all I merely wanted to say that in my estimation you have written the outstanding book of World War II Memories. Congratulations -- and I hope that a million people get to read it.

With warm regard,

As ever

Ike E

General The Right Honorable,
Lord Ismay, K. G., G. C. B., D. S. O.
Wormington Grange
Broadway, Worcestershire
England

mg

December 1, 1960

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Dr. Litchfield:

After discussing with you a possible future connection between me and the University of Pittsburgh, I began to search both my memory and my records to determine what commitments, definite or conditional, I had already made for the years ahead. I am speaking only of those that touch upon educational institutions.

First of all, I have been, since 1952, a Trustee Emeritus of Columbia University. This circumstance would not of itself create any interference with plans involving another university, but it happens that there are now operative at Columbia a special activity in the founding of which I had a personal part, and in which I am deeply interested. So I shall, I am sure, want to take occasional advantage of the fact that I am privileged to attend the Trustees' meetings of Columbia University, even though I shall not have any other function at the University.

Another circumstance that has some bearing on this problem is that some years ago I agreed with the President of Gettysburg College that should I take up a permanent residence in that area, I would accept his invitation to establish my office in one of the college buildings. As you can see, my acceptance of their invitation automatically creates for me a definite interest in that institution.

More important than these two is, however, an understanding that has long existed between my brother and me -- I refer to the brother who is President of Johns Hopkins University. That understanding was if ever I should be freed of all official duties and the Trustees of Johns Hopkins would feel an inclination to invite me to become one of their members, I would be glad to accept. Should that desire be expressed I would obviously not only feel obligated to accept, but frankly I would want to do so because it would be a great privilege for me to serve in some capacity under my brother's chairmanship, he having so long and selflessly supported me, often in a very active role, in the problems facing me during the eight years just past.

Then, of course, beyond the circumstances I have just described is the further fact that I have intentions of devoting most of my time to the study of and writing about governmental and international matters that I conceive can be of great interest to our nation.

I give you these details so as to make certain of your understanding that I do not lightly decline the privilege you extend to me of serving as one of your Trustees at Pittsburgh. The prospect you outlined had many appealing features and I am complimented that you should have considered me in such a connection.

I am sending this letter for your eyes only, so as to eliminate any chance I might appear unappreciative of your courtesy, or disregardful of the fact that your suggestion to me was made on an informal and exploratory basis.

Sincerely,

Dr. Edward H. Litchfield
Chancellor
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

mg

December 1, 1960.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

COPY: THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

This morning I was visited by a man named Lewis Rosenstiel, President of Schenley Industries, Inc. The motive behind the visit was, he frankly (and refreshingly) admitted, mercenary, but the ideas he expressed, he thinks, are likewise important to the government.

By and large he argues that there is a very great volume of illicit liquor manufacturing in this country, a process that not only robs Federal and State governments of enormous revenues, but creates great health dangers to the population. He gave me a number of statistics of various kinds in his effort to substantiate this statement, and to me his statistical presentation seemed impressive.

Another phase of the same question involves what he feels to be an excessive allowance of liquor that can properly be carried back by returning visitors to this country without tax. He believes that the $500 allowance for each returning visitor is possibly too large, but he is more interested in the amounts brought home of such items as liquor, perfume, furs and jewelry. He thinks that the government, both State and Federal, is being deprived of a great many millions of revenue and, of course, both the illicit manufacturer and the unjustified imports create very bad competition for his particular company.

There is one difference between his argument and that normally brought to me by corporate heads in this country. In the usual case I am asked to support a higher tariff. His primary argument is that we should block up loop holes in the revenue collection, particularly when they involve tax evasion.

He believes that the internal revenue forces should be strengthened and that there should be a coordinated State and Federal effort to stamp out illicit distilling.

I informed him that I would communicate with you and the Attorney General on the matter and that if either of you should like to call on him for statistics or information bearing on these questions, you should notify him. Incidentally, he says there is a wealth of this kind of information available.

Please let me know informally what, if any, action you might take in the matter.

D.D.E.

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Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as
President of the United States,
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DDE DIARIES

Box 55
Folder: Telephone Calls December 1960

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12/31	Cliff Roberts re made "rift" between President and Dillon
12/29	Rose Mary Woods re NBC - U-2
12/15	Doug Dillon, after accepting the post of Sec. of Treasury

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Dec. 31, 1960

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
7:50a	Mrs. Whitman	"	"
10-31	Cliff Roberts Augusta		"
	Transfered from AW.		
11-53A	Geo Humphrey Thomasville Ga		" AW
	#CA 6-3232		
2^{10}	Geo Humphrey	✓AW at Thomasville, Ga	"
405p.	Gen. Goodpaster	out	Oc only ca – nm
406p	Secy Merchant	out	"
439P	Gen Gruenther	out	Oc ca nm 4p later re

December 31, 1960
Telephone calls

Cliff Roberts called from Augusta. After amenities, it developed that he was calling about the various stories in the press indicating a "rift" between the President and Douglas Dillon. The President said he had twice talked to Dillon and had written him saying that he did not think Dillon should take a post as Secretary of the Treasury in the new Administration unless he had a clear cut indication from Kennedy that he, Dillon, would have a free hand in presenting his policies to the Congress. And, on balance, the President urged him not to take the appointment -- although stressing that he had no right to bring pressure to bear on him.

But Cliff, apparently calling at behest of Clarence Dillon, urged the President to set forth in the letter accepting Dillon's resignation expression of his confidence in him and so quiet the rumors. Apparently Clarence Dillon quite disturbed. This the President promised to do.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Dec 30, 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
12 45	Gen Goodpaster VAW	"
112p	Aksel Nielson VAW Denver out	"
330	Gen Snyder VAW at	at ~~lunch~~
	on way up	
526	Gen Snyder VAW at	"
701p	Gen Persons ~~out~~	"
9P	Secy Herter out	" o/city Secy Merchant
729P	Gen Persons "	"

memorandum for the record
December 29, 1960.

Rose Mary Woods called, said that the Vice President wanted you to know this. That NBC called him a couple of days after the U-2 show, saying that Huntley and Brinkley were going to do the show, and asking him to appear. He said "No."

His reasons were that he does not want to be in the public eye now, that he was furious about the U-2 in// show, and that -- and this is really the reason -- he feels the only way to change them is not to cooperate with them.

* * * * * * *

The President said if that was the case he was thinking of calling General Sarnoff. But when we checked we found that Jimmy Stewart is doing the narration and the only NBC person who will be on program is Ray Scherer, White House correspondent.

a

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Dec 28, 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
12-42	Mrs Eisenhower Farm	"
12-44	Mrs Whitman out	"
2 51	Geo Allen nyc	"
4 15	Mrs Whitman out	"
5-22	Mrs Whitman out	"
5-52	Mrs Whitman out	"
5-54	Dr Tkach out	"
6-28	Mrs Eisenhower Farm	"
7-29	Mrs Eisenhower Farm	"
7-31	Gen Snyder out	"
7-33	Mrs Eisenhower out	"

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Dec. 26, 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
9 04	Mrs. Eisenhower	"
2 24	George Allen	"
8 56	Usher (Scouten) out	"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Dec 25, 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
7:20 A	Pantry (Suber) out	"
7:40 A	Pantry (Charles) out	"
7^{58}	West Hall out	"David
8^{03}	Pantry (Suber) out	"
10^{00}	Usher (Carter) √Lee out	on way up
10^{04}	Mrs. Whitman √A.W. out res.	not in ofc Do not ring
12^{06}	Mrs. Whitman out	"
12^{15}	Enrico out	"
12^{30}	George Allen Co √-4441 out	"
12^{32}	George Allen out	"
12^{38}	Mrs. Whitman out	"
4.56	Usher out	"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Dec. 24, 19 60

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
9-08 A	Mrs Eisenhower A.W out	"
10-56 A	George Allen Transferred from A.W.	"
11-04 A	Aksel Nielsen AW Denver Colo out FR 7-5400 AW	11
11-36	Gen Snyder out	11
11-38	Susie Eisenhower AW	"
11-50	Mrs Whitman out	ofc da N M
4.56	Mrs Whitman	11

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Dec. 22, 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
12 18	Secy Herter ✓AW out	"
12 46	Mrs Whitman out	"
2-21	Gen Nevins ✓AW Farm out	"
4-45	Gen Snyder AW out	'
6 00	Col Eisenhower out	"

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—9847

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Dec 20, 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
10-56	Dr Milton vaw Eisenhower out	11
11-58	Ralph Cake Portland Ore Cap 2-1741 vaw	wt G. Morgan
5 35	Mrs. Eisenhower vAN. out	out N.m.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Dec. 19, 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
12^{10}	Dr. Glennan √a.H	"
1-34	Mrs Whitman out	"
5-16 p	Mrs. Eisenhower out	"

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Dec 18, 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
10^{12}a	Chief West out	
10^{22}a	Mrs. Whitman Out	in " nq. rm.
12^{16}	Geo Allen, Co 5 4441 out	"

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—9847

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Dec. 17, 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
8.48	Mrs. Eisenhower out	″
12^{40}	Gen. Goodpaster a.w.	″
$12^{[illegible]}$	Gen Allen - Ex 32266 a.w. out	″
12^{50}	a. w. out	″
12^{54}	a.w. out	″
2^{15} p	Gen Goodpaster a.w.	″
6^{50}	Mrs. Eisenhower Ho 2-6612 out	″

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President — Dec 16, 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
12·24P	Secy Dillon (res). A.W	LW 11/12 ^{40}
5^{56}	Gen. Goodpaster v A.W. out	Res." DW
7^{08}	Chf. West out	wc a.m.
7^{32}	Mrs. John Eisenhower	"

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Dec 15, 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
12 10	James Conant nyc out	"
1-56	Mrs Moore (out of House)	"
	Col. Moore out Saw out	
5 52	Mrs Whitman out	"
6 01	Walton Jones - NYC Saw	"
6 05	Vice Pres, ofc. Saw out	"
6 20	Gen Persons, res. Saw out	"

TELEPHONE CALLS
December 15, 1960

Doug Dillon, after he had accepted the post of Secretary of the Treasury in the Kennedy Administration (and see the President's letter to him of yesterday) phoned the President to report that he had done so. (He previously had seen the President earlier this morning).

He said that Kennedy had said that fiscal stability was essential to our national security and it was on that basis he was asking Dillon to take the post -- and from that Dillon was able to respond on the subject at much greater length. t h

The President asked if in private talk he had gotten clear assurance that he xpected Kennedy's complete support. Dillon said "that was the whole idea."

The President said "it may work out for the good of the country"

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Dec. 13, 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
8-03	Mrs Eisenhower	"
9-46	Mrs. Eisenhower out	"
9-47	Gen Snyder out	"
9-50	Mrs Eisenhower out	"
10-27	Mrs Eisenhower ✓HC	"
10-53	Dir Allen Dulles ✓aw out	N.M.
	mtg at Sprague Comm - back at 12^{00}	
	(11^{04} Dir stnd call & Mrs	
	Whitman talked - thans ref	
	call to Gen Persons)	
6-31p	Ann Whitman out	"
8-43p	Mrs. Eisenhower	"

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Dec 12, 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
440	Jos Campbell ✓aB at Fe 346 80	″
5-27p	A. G. ✓AB out	″
5-34p	McPhee ✓AB out	″
5-44p	Joseph Campbell ✓AB	″
6-45p	Col. Eisenhower out	″

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

President Dec. 11, 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
9-55A	Mrs Eisenhower out	"
10-14	Mrs Eisenhower	"
10-28	V.P. Nixon out	"
11-40	Mrs Eisenhower. out	"
7^{10}p	Mrs Eisenhower	"

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—9847

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Dec 10, 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
9-45A	Mrs Eisenhower AW, out	″
9-50A	Secy Douglas Dillon AW out	″
6-19p	Gen. Goodpaster out	″
8-18p	Secy Herter out	″

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The President's calls while in Augusta

December 9, 1960

1:35	First Lady to President
5:26	Secretary Anderson to President
6:06	General Goodpaster to President
6:13	General Goodpaster to President
9:04	President to First Lady

December 10, 1960

9:41	President to First Lady
9:48	President to Secretary Dillon
3:30	President to William Robinson
6:20	President to General Goodpaster
8:18	President to Secretary Herter

December 11, 1960

9:34	President to Mr. Hagerty
9:55	President to First Lady
10:15	First Lady to President
10:18	President to Colonel Draper
10:27	President to Vice President
10:40	President to Colonel Draper
10:53	William Robinson to the President
11:32	Colonel Draper to the President
7:10	President to First Lady

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Dec. 9, 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
10-46	Joseph Campbell √aw out 129-4401 on hill back in 1 hr	" 10^{54} (Hung up)
10.49	Secty Herter √aw out	"
1-39	Mrs. Eisenhower out	"
√^{22}	Secy Anderson √A.W.	"
√^{47}	Gen. Goodpaster √A.W. √Board	" 6^{07}p
6^{22}	Secy Herter came on. √A.W.	
9^{04}	Mrs. Eisenhower out	"

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Dec. 8, 1960

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
1-58p	Mrs Whitman	out	″
235	George Allen nyc		″
	transferred for Mrs Whitman		
250	Mrs Whitman	out	″
350	Secy Dillon	out	″
4-10	Secy Herter	out	″
5.17	Cardinal Spellman va nd nyc	out	″
6-59p	Usher (Carter)	out	″
7-19	Usher (Carter)	out	″

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—9847

December 8, 1960
3:50

The President, apparently on advice from General Persons, called Doug Dillon. I gather that Senator Kennedy has asked to see him, probably to offer him Cabinet post.

The President's advice was to make no mistakes in a hurry -- to think the matter over for 24 hours at least.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Dec. 7, 1960

175

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
11 19	J. Edgar Hoover X444 out	"
12-02	Secy Herter AW	"
12-42	Mrs. Whitman out	"
6-17p	Mrs. Whitman out	"
6-00	W. Alton Jones - ~~Keys~~ ~~out~~	not at of nor at res.
	(Albany Ga.) WCL	Hold 117-29p
	(covered by incoming call)	Mrs. E.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Dec. 6, 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
6^{12} P	General Decker VAW in	〃
	11 X 52110 Ex ~~33700 X8~~	
6-23	Gen Goodpaster out	〃
7.07	Gen. Snyder out	〃

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Dec. 2, 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
11-12	Secty Anderson VaW Transferred from A. W. Line	" OK
12-44	Gen Goodpaster Vgw out in mess - Ca.	" 12^{48}
12-50	Mrs Whitman out	"
1-04	Mrs Whitman	"
1-05	Mrs Robert Patterson N.Y.C	out OK a W
2-44	Gen Goodpaster in paint rm - usher will go up	"
5-09 p	Ann Whitman out	"
5-51	Ann Whitman out	"
6-33	Gen. Allen (traced for ACW)	"
8-45	Mrs. John Eisenhower out	"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 877

December 30, 1960

1. Strikes. -- Labor is announcing late today that 1960 was one of the most peaceful years in labor-management relations. The total of 3, 300 work stoppages which began during the year is the lowest since 1942, and the figure of 1. 4 million workers involved in these stoppages matches the postwar low recorded in 1957. Work stoppages in 1960 caused 20 million man-days of idleness, representing about . 2% of total working time. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Income for the Aged. -- HEW will publish a study in January showing that in mid-1960, 80% of all persons aged 65 and over in the US were receiving some regular income based on previous or current employment, compared to about 50% in 1950. This improvement occurred despite a rise in the total number of aged and a relative decline from about 33% to less than 25% in the proportion of the aged who received income from current employment. Because of expanded coverage, the number of aged receiving social security benefits based on previous employment more than quadrupled during the 10-year period. ... Figures for June 1960 show that of the total of 13. 09 million aged receiving money income from employment and/or social insurance, 7. 5 million received only social insurance benefits, 1. 06 million received income only from employment, and the rest received income from both sources. Of the total of 15. 85 million aged in the country, 1. 6 million received only public assistance, 350, 000 only veterans benefits, and 830, 000 no income based on employment or public programs. (Admin. Conf.)

3. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in Eximbank credits for American equipment of $8. 3 million for a bagasse pulp and paper mill, $10 million for low cost housing and $40 million for highway construction in Argentina, $2. 5 million for a hydroelectric project in Brazil, $30 million to develop an

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iron ore area in Liberia, and $2 million for a meat packing plant in the Philippines; Eximbank Cooley Amendment credits of about $8.6 million in Egyptian pounds to the affiliate of an American automobile company operating in Egypt, about $1.5 million in drachmae to the affiliate of an American oil company operating in Greece, about $2.5 million in rupees to 2 American affiliates producing heavy construction equipment in India, about $178,000 in Israeli pounds to construct grain and soybean meal silo storage facilities in Israel, and about $420,000 in rupees to an American affiliate for a jute bagging plant in Pakistan; approval by the IMF of Argentina's request to renew its US exchange agreement for the year 1961, Turkey's request for a one-year stand-by arrangement with the Fund for $37.5 million, and Yugoslavia's request for access to Fund resources equivalent to $75 million ($45 million for immediate drawing and $30 million in a stand-by arrangement); and DLF loans of up to $5.4 million to Guatemala for highway construction, $7.2 million to produce trucks and automobiles in India, $12 million to Iran to construct port facilities, $1 million to a land bank in Jordan, $6 million for a thermal power plant in Pakistan, an increase in a loan of up to $2.75 million to Pakistan for a hydroelectric development project, and an amendment in the terms of a loan of up to $5 million to an agricultural bank in Tunisia. ... DLF has approved loans totaling $22.6 million to Ethiopia for airports and airlines, $3.3 million to increase production of polyvinyl chloride resin in Korea, and an increase of $10 million in a loan to an industrial development bank in Israel. (Admin. Conf.)

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

December 29, 1960

American-Flag Tankers. -- Governor Hoegh will announce tomorrow that he has found no national security justification for requiring that a fixed share of oil imports into the US be carried in American-flag tankers, as proposed by several US tanker groups. Investigation has shown that US-flag tankers, supplemented by ships of Panamanian, Liberian and Honduran registry that should be available in time of emergency, are adequate for our present and future defense needs. The entire Free World tanker fleet is actually larger than necessary to meet wartime requirements. Tomorrow's announcement will point out that the remedy requested (carrying 50% of oil imports in American tankers) would add materially to the cost of imported oil, would not encourage expansion of trade, and would be inconsistent with our policy of opposing actions by other governments to route purely commercial cargoes on national flag vessels. ... During the course of the investigation, Governor Hoegh had the advice of Defense, State, Commerce, Treasury and Interior, as well as statements from the interested parties.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

December 27, 1960

The Economy. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that there was little change in business conditions in November. Consumer income and retail sales remained at or near peak rates while employment and industrial output dropped somewhat. November industrial production dropped 3% from the third quarter, mainly in output of durable goods. Incoming orders to manufacturers have declined recently following a late summer pickup due largely to accelerated placement of defense orders. Incoming new business for durable and nondurable goods is close to the year's low and the total of unfilled orders on manufacturers' books is now 10% below a year ago. ... The topping-off of aggregate output since mid-year has been characterized by a shift from the substantial inventory accumulation of the first half to moderate liquidation more recently, a cessation of business fixed investment expansion, and moderate curtailment in residential construction. These developments have been largely counteracted by higher government outlays and improved foreign purchases. Consumer buying has held up well; although purchasing of durables has been irregular, demand for nondurable goods and services has continued strong, buttressed by the record flow of purchasing power.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 877

December 23, 1960

1. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

2. Exports. -- Commerce will announce Tuesday that although our relative share of world exports of manufactured goods continues to be lower than in the mid-1950's, the U.S. share by the spring quarter of 1960 had increased from the preceding 4 quarters and was well ahead of the postwar low of less than 20% recorded in the strike-affected final months of 1959. We are still the world's top exporting nation. . . Sparked by large gains in exports of industrial goods and capital equipment, U.S. net receipts from trade with Western Europe totaled over $2.75 billion at an annual rate during the two middle quarters of 1960. This was a noteworthy change from last year's abnormal situation in which our trade with Western Europe was barely in balance. In the middle quarters of 1960 our exports to Japan also showed a moderate surplus, compared to last year's sizeable import balance. . . There have been record exports of aluminum and copper this year and cotton exports are among the highest in postwar years. Deliveries of commercial aircraft have doubled since the record year of 1957 and imports of passenger cars have dropped sharply because of the development of American compact automobiles. (A/C)

Commerce

3. U.S.-Africa. -- State reports that under the $20 million Special Program for Tropical Africa, the Coordinator for Mutual Security has approved regional projects for Ethiopia, Liberia, Somalia and the Sudan totaling $10.91 million, and that projects totaling $8.084 million for East Africa, Ghana, Nigeria, and the Federation of

State

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Nyasaland and Rhodesia are under consideration. Approval of these latter projects is being deferred pending talks with the U.K. on whether it may increase its contributions. . . Approved projects include a university for Ethiopia, schools for Liberia, teacher training for Somalia, and teacher and vocational education for Sudan. Deferred projects include a medical school for Ghana, a university for East Africa, four educational projects in Nigeria, and adult education for Nyasaland and Rhodesia. . . Funds may be provided in FY 61 for other projects in East Africa, Sierra Leone, Senegal, the Entente states, Cameroun, Togo and the Malagasy Republic. (A/C)

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Carbon No. 3
(our copy)

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 876

December 23, 1960

NASA

1. Mercury-Redstone. -- The capsule recovered from the ballistic flight of a Mercury-Redstone launched December 19 from the carrier VALLEY FORGE was not damaged except for an external window pane which could have been cracked either during flight or recovery. Telemetry shows the expected temperature and loads. Acceleration forces at liftoff reached a maximum of 6 g and of 11 g on impact. There was no appreciable change in temperatures inside the capsule throughout the flight. (U)

FAA

2. Navigation Aids. -- FAA has installed and operated successfully a very high frequency omni-directional radio navigation aid on a Coast Guard weather vessel stationed 700 miles off the Atlantic Coast near the air lanes from the US to Europe. Operation of this standard navigation aid aboard a pitching ship is a major technical breakthrough. Additional installations on other ships should greatly aid military and civilian flights over the Atlantic and make possible greater use of air space by air traffic control because the positions of aircraft can now be accurately determined. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

3. MARK-44 Torpedo. -- The North Atlantic Council has approved the establishment of the MARK-44 acoustic homing torpedo project. France and Italy will be the principal participants and Canada, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and the UK have also expressed interest. Our Navy will set up a technical liaison office in Europe and there will be an attempt to standardize the weapon. ... One of the applications of this torpedo is in long range anti-submarine warfare, by using a drone helicopter and a rocket. (U)

4. Navy-Marine Task Force

Defense

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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(4 cont.)

Defense

... (C)

Treasury & State

5. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in Eximbank credits of $3 million to Guatemala for completing construction of its part of the Inter-American Highway, and $4 million to purchase American equipment for a welded steel pipe mill in Mexico; and Eximbank Cooley Amendment credit of approximately $152,000 in hwan for expansion of a nutritive noodle plant in Korea; IBRD loans totaling $13 million for steel plants in Japan, and $5.5 million to Peru for highway improvement; and approval by IMF of the request of Egypt for a drawing of approximately $27.3 million in pounds sterling. ... State reports that we will offer Brazil up to 500,000 metric tons of wheat through June 30, 1961, by amending and extending the present PL-480 agreement. The amendments would divide the proceeds into 25% for American uses and 75% for loans to Brazil. The full quantity depends upon the amount of wheat Argentina supplies to Brazil, and Argentine agreement to Brazil replacing Argentine wheat through purchases from other sources. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

December 22, 1960

Prices and Earnings. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that the CPI rose to a record 127.4 in November, up .1% from the October figure. This was the ninth time in the past ten years that the index has risen between October and November. Increases in the prices of food, gasoline and hospitalization insurance, among others, contributed to the rise, while housing, apparel and personal care components decreased. ... Factory workers' spendable earnings and buying power dipped between October and November because of a shorter work week and slight increase in consumer prices. Spendable earnings in November at $80.95 for a production worker with three dependents and $73.39 for a worker without dependents (both down 23¢ from October), were slightly more than 1% higher than a year ago, when the effects of the steel strike were still evident on weekly pay. Buying power this November was about the same as a year ago as the rise in prices offset the increase in spendable earnings.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

December 21, 1960

From Commerce:

International Payments. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that expansion in the merchandise trade surplus continued in the third quarter and reached an adjusted annual rate of more than $5 billion, about $1 billion above the previous quarter. However, the advance was more than offset by a rise in the net outflow of funds on other transactions to an adjusted annual rate above $9 billion, compared to about $7 billion in the second quarter. ... The excess of payments over receipts, measured by the decline in US gold holdings and the increase in our liquid liabilities, rose in the third quarter to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of about $4.1 billion. This raised the deficit for the first 3 quarters of 1960 to $3.2 billion at an annual rate, compared with $3.8 billion for CY 1959 as a whole. ... The large increase in net payments on transactions other than merchandise trade was due to shifts in private capital movements. It resulted mainly from an acceleration of US short-term investments abroad, and a $145 million change from net purchases to net sales by foreigners of US corporate securities. Government non-military grants and capital outflows were lower than in the previous quarter and net payments on services and military transactions were slightly reduced.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 876

December 21, 1960

Commerce

1. Dollar Transfers. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that the US Government transferred the net equivalent of $4.1 billion to foreign governments, individuals and organizations in FY '60, under its grant, credit and other assistance (e.g., P.L. 480) programs. The net amount, after deductions for grants returned to the US and for collections of principal on credits, was about 10% less than the comparable figure for FY '59. The US also paid $80 million on its subscription to the Inter-American Development Bank in FY '60. The total of all transfers in FY '60 was less than that recorded in any preceding post war fiscal year. The decline in transfers from FY '59 was mainly the result of extraordinary repayments of principal ($865 million) on long-term credits, and a drop in disbursements by the Eximbank from $700 million in FY '59 to $400 million in FY '60. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

2. Missiles

[redacted]

... (S)

Defense

3. Satellites

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

(3. cont.)

Defense (Cont'd)

[redacted]

... (S)

State

4. Trade Fairs. -- State has asked our missions in the Near East to list those trade fairs at which we should set up temporary trade information centers. During the balance of FY '61 we plan to finance information centers (costing approximately $1,000 to $1,200 apiece) at about 40 trade fairs where there is no official US exhibit or trade mission and where American industry may or may not have displays. State recognizes that in some cases it may be better not to participate at all rather than have information centers which appear to be an ineffectual attempt to counter imposing Soviet Bloc exhibits. (Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 875

December 19, 1960

1. Missiles

Defense

(S)

2. Federal Offices. -- GSA reports that the new State Department building, which is virtually finished and will be dedicated at noon January 5, contains about 2.5 million square feet of gross floor area and is second in size to the Pentagon. ... Federal Office Building No. 6 (NASA and HEW) is about three-quarters completed and should be finished next summer. ... The construction contract for FOB 8 (Food and Drug Administration) has been awarded and ground will be broken soon. ... Ground has been broken for FOB 9 (Civil Service), and bids will be opened tomorrow for FOB 10A and 10B (FAA and others not yet designated). ... Bids were opened December 15 for construction of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation building. ... The Smithsonian's Museum of Natural History and Technology is about 30% completed and should be finished in the spring of 1962. A construction contract for the east wing of the Natural History building should be awarded this month. (Admin. Conf.)

GSA

3. Aviation Agency Economies. -- FAA reports that through its policy of continually reviewing its budget estimates to eliminate items that are not necessary to carry out its responsibility for public safety, it has been able to make

FAA

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FAA (cont'd)

reductions totaling $34.9 million from the FY '62 budget which it submitted in September. As a result of this internal review, and other adjustments arising from budget negotiations, the FAA budget level for 1962 now totals $686 million in new obligational authority, which is about $4 million less than the 1961 appropriation. (Admin. Conf.)

USIA

4. Voice of America

(C)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 874

December 17, 1960

Agriculture

1. Farm Economy. -- Agriculture reports that prices of farm products, which usually drop during heavy fall marketing, rose 3% from August to November, and the index of prices received by farmers in mid-November was 4% above the comparable 1959 figure. Increased prices of fruits, eggs and hogs, as well as seasonal increases in prices of vegetables and dairy products, contributed to the over-all rise. The index of prices paid by farmers increased only 1 point, as drops in farm wage rates and the cost of feed were slightly more than offset by rises in the costs of feeder livestock, family living items and some industrial products. The parity ratio rose from 79 in August to 81 in October and November, compared to 78 in the same period last year. (Admin. Conf.)

OCDM

2. Civil Defense. -- Governor Hoegh reports that since March, OCDM has trained 486 architects and engineers in two-day workshops in the principles of design for shelters against gamma radiation. The demand for this information is great and has been increasing among architects and engineers employed by Government and private firms. OCDM now plans to ask 8 colleges or universities to conduct 3 workshops apiece in this subject during the second school semester, which should expedite professional training and free OCDM staff for other duties. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

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Defense

4. US-Sweden

[redacted]

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 873

December 16, 1960

1. Mine Safety. -- HEW notes Public Health Service studies which indicate that radiation in uranium mines is apparently contributing to an increasing death rate from lung cancer among uranium miners. The AEC and the Bureau of Mines have demonstrated practical methods for controlling this danger. Secretary Flemming is meeting today in Denver with the Governors (or their representatives) of 9 Western states to try to stimulate the states to accept their responsibility for controlling this health hazard, which they have so far failed to do. Public Health Service, Bureau of Mines, Labor Department, and AEC officials are also attending the meeting. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Power Project. -- Interior reports that the Bureau of Reclamation plans to award an approximately $1.43 million contract next week to the General Electric Company for two 50,000 kilowatt generators for the Trinity hydroelectric powerplant near Lewiston, California. The generators will be fabricated at Schenectady, New York, an area of substantial labor surplus. The low bid of about $1.26 million submitted by a Swiss firm was rejected for failure to meet some technical requirements of the bid invitation. The Swiss firm's bid, when evaluated under the Buy American Act, would have been approximately $1.42 million, slightly under the GE bid. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Sugar Quotas. -- USIA has alerted its overseas posts to expect a determination this month of the amount of sugar for US consumption during first quarter CY '61, a proclamation by the President setting the Cuban quota, and determination of quotas for all other countries. Anticipating the possibility of adverse reactions in Latin America to further purchases of Dominican Republic sugar, Agency

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media and posts have been advised to stress that all the quotas and any assignment of part of the Cuban quota to other countries (particularly the Dominican Republic) are controlled by statute, and also that the quotas are for the coming quarter only. (Admin. Conf.)

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

December 15, 1960

Housing. -- The Veterans Administration is announcing today that GI appraisal requests for proposed housing units totaled 10,312 in November, compared to 9,958 in October. However, VA starts, requests for appraisal of existing units, and applications for home loan guarantees dropped in November slightly below the October rates. The November figures for VA starts, appraisal requests for proposed units, and applications for home loan guarantees were substantially below November 1959 levels. (U)

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

December 15, 1960

The Economy. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that the adjusted annual rate of personal income in November was $409.5 billion, unchanged from the record October figure. A $.5 billion decline in the annual rate of wages and salary disbursements in November was offset by an increase in transfer payments stemming from a rise in unemployment insurance benefits. Manufacturing payrolls dropped for the sixth consecutive month, as both employment and average hours worked in November declined more than seasonally. There were limited payroll advances in retail trade, the service industries, and government. ... Labor plans to announce tomorrow or Monday a more than seasonal rise in insured unemployment in the week ending December 3 and in initial claims for unemployment compensation in the week ending December 10. The trend in the number of initial claims is more favorable than in the same period in 1957, but the current total number of claims exceeds the comparable 1957 level.

Administratively
Confidential

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 872

December 14, 1960

Defense

1. Missiles

[redacted]

... (S)

Defense

2. Missiles

[redacted]

... (S)

Labor

3. Wages. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that hourly wage scales of unionized building-trades workers rose an average of 14 cents during FY '60. As of July 1, union scales averaged $3.66 an hour for all building-trades workers combined; $3.86 an hour for journeymen and $2.88 an hour for helpers and laborers. (Admin. Conf.)

(Carbon No. 1 not sent to V.P. & destroyed 12/29/60)

#3
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12/23/60

~~SECRET~~

Copy # 2 destroyed
1/21/61

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

10-12 For further information,
see entry 1 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
[illegible] at the front of this folder

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Carbon No. 4

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 871

December 10, 1960

State

1. US-Africa. -- State has authorized our Embassies in Cameroun, Mali, Nigeria, and Togo to negotiate economic and technical assistance agreements with their respective host governments. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

2. US-Iran

... (C)

NSF

3. US-Chile. -- The National Science Foundation will announce Monday a cooperative program of Antarctic research supported by the US and Chilean Governments. We will help Chile establish a geomagnetic program at their Presidente Gabriel Gonzales Videla station, and Chile will assist our research expedition on the Palmer Peninsula by providing transport and helicopter support throughout the present Antarctic summer. (Admin. Conf.)

Treasury & DLF

4. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in Eximbank credits, to purchase American equipment, of $1.675 million to produce steel pipe and tube in Argentina, $50 million to India to develop and expand various parts of the economy, and $15 million to the Central Bank of Iran for relending to private enterprises; an Eximbank Cooley Amendment credit of approximately $378,000 in rupees to an American affiliate in Pakistan to produce pharmaceuticals and drugs, toilet preparations and insecticides; an Eximbank 6-month deferral to Brazil of some maturities on previously authorized credits totaling about $33.47 million; an IBRD loan of $25 million to Norway for hydroelectric power development; approval of the request of Argentina for a 1-year stand-by arrangement with the IMF for $100 million, and sale to the US by the IMF

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

of an additional $300 million of the Fund's gold and the investment of the proceeds in short-term US Treasury obligations; an International Finance Corporation investment of $210,000 in an Indian company to manufacture special-purpose pumps; an ICA loan of $5 million to Panama under the FY '61 Mutual Security Program to help meet current operating expenses over the next several critical months; DLF loans of $2 million Israeli pounds to Israel to modernize an airport, a total of up to $7.3 million to Pakistan to develop ordnance factory facilities for commercial products and to expand the dredging fleet, up to $5 million to aid construction of low and medium-cost private homes in community developments in Venezuela, and a total of $19.2 million to Yugoslavia for diesel locomotives and to construct a thermal electric unit; and amendment of a DLF loan of up to $5 million to Guatemala to expand natural rubber production by private investors. ... DLF has approved a loan of $40 million for a reservoir project on Taiwan which is designed to store water for power, irrigation and flood control. (Admin. Conf.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 871

December 8, 1960

HEW

1. Integration. -- HEW notes the report of the Southern Education Reporting Service that the number of negroes attending public schools with white children in the southern and border states has increased by 14,000 this year. The 195,625 negroes attending desegregated classes compose 6.3% of all negroes enrolled in schools in that area. Public school faculties remain segregated in 9 states, and are at least partially desegregated in the other 8 states and in the District of Columbia. Of the 277 institutions of higher learning in the 17-state region, 153 are desegregated. (U)

2. NATO

Defense

... (S)

3. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

4. Missiles

Defense

[redacted]

...(S)

(Carbon no. 1 ret'd Cy V.P. & destroyed 1/1/61)

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12/30/60

~~SECRET~~

Copy #3 destroyed
1/12/61

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For further information,
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#15 at the front of this folder

Administratively Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

December 7, 1960

W

Buy American. -- Interior will announce Friday the award of a Bureau of Reclamation contract for two 67,000 kilowatt generators for the Clear Creek powerplant on the Central Valley project in California. The $1,581,284 contract goes to the General Electric Company despite a low bid of $1,379,732 by Hitachi New York Limited, a Japanese firm which previously was awarded a contract for about $665,000 to provide two turbines for the Clear Creek hydropower plant. The Hitachi bid, if evaluated under the Buy American Act and the depressed area regulations, would amount to $1,565,300 and would be below the GE bid, but it was rejected by Bureau of Reclamation engineers for failure to meet technical requirements of the Bureau's specifications. The generators will be fabricated in Schnectady, New York, an area of substantial labor surplus.

Administratively Confidential

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 870

December 6, 1960

Commerce

1. The Economy. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that business capital outlays are expected to be at an adjusted annual rate of over $35.5 billion in fourth quarter 1960, and $35 billion in first quarter 1961. Actual second and third quarter 1960 outlays were at annual rates of $36.25 billion and $36 billion, respectively. Plant and equipment expenditures for all of 1960 should total $35.75 billion, 10% above 1959 but 4% below the figure estimated early this year. Plant and equipment expenditures by the manufacturing and mining industries have been easing slowly since the second quarter and the trend should continue into first quarter 1961. Railroads and other transportation companies have planned sharp reductions in spending in the first quarter of next year, but investments by public utilities and commercial and communications firms will be maintained during the same period. (Admin. Conf.)

HEW

2. Ellis Island. -- At GSA's request, HEW has been exploring for several months the possibility of transferring Ellis Island to a private organization for health or educational purposes. The Department has discussed the matter with 18 eligible organizations and, by last week's deadline, had received 4 firm proposals: to establish a liberal arts college; to set up an international university; to establish an international diagnostic center for mental retardation; and to build apartments (mainly for the aged) and a hospital, a nursing home and a school. These applications are now being evaluated in the light of legal requirements, public benefit, and preservation of the historical significance of the Island. HEW intends to send any recommendation it may make to GSA in thirty days. (Admin. Conf.)

State

3. US-Germany

~~SECRET~~

SN # 870

(3. cont.)

State (Conf)

... (S)

4. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

5. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

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Copy ~~#3~~ #3 destroyed 1/12/61

(Carbon no. 1 per Gen V. P. & destroyed 1/3/61)

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For further information,
see entry 17 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 869

December 3, 1960

1. Government Financing. -- Treasury will announce Monday or Tuesday that by the close of business on December 1, it had received a total of $135 million in subscriptions made between November 21 and 29 to the 4% Treasury Bonds issued at the price of 100.5%, which are dated October 1, 1957 and mature October 1, 1969. These bonds were offered as of December 15, 1960 in exchange (with some interest and other adjustments) to holders of approximately $750 million of Series F and G Savings Bonds, issued in 1949 and maturing in 1961. The $135 million subscription is in line with Treasury estimates. Probably there are some additional subscriptions now being processed by the Federal Reserve Banks that will be reported in the next few days. (Admin. Conf.)

Treasury

2. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

SN # 869

3. NATO

OCDM
&
State

... (S)

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12/9/60

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1 ~~12~~ 12 ~~60~~ 61

~~SECRET~~

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1.~~	~~Intelligence material reported to the President~~ 1/24/83 ZB (1 pg)	~~1/10/61~~	~~A~~
2.	State and Intelligence material reported to the President (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-89 #18	1/9/61	A
~~3.~~	~~Synopsis of Intelligence material reported to the President (2 pgs)~~ 7/21/85, br	~~1/4/61~~	A
~~4.~~	~~Synopsis of Intelligence material reported to the President (1 pg)~~ 7/21/85, br	[1/4/61]	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 55
Folder: Briefings January 1961

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

January 10

Intelligence material reported to the President

BERLIN

There has been an increase in refugee flow into West Berlin:

150,000 in 1960
90,000 in 1959
4,345 last week

NIGERIA

There has been violent reaction to the third French nuclear test. Nigeria broke diplomatic relations with France on January 5th. The trend is away from pro-Western orientation.

IRAQ-JORDAN

Iraq and Jordan reestablished relations in October 1960. Jordan is now seeking financial assistance from Iraq.

FRANCE

Three-fourths of the voters of metropolitan France supported de Gaulle on the referendum vote. In Algeria, a majority of Moslems supported him, although many abstained. De Gaulle will probably consider this a mandate. Morale of right wingers, including the Army, is low.

John SD Eisenhower

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 82-348 # 1
BY DJH DATE 1/21/83

~~TOP SECRET~~

January 9, 1961

State and Intelligence material reported to the President

LAOS

The main Pathet Lao effort seems to be an attack from the north toward Luang Prabang. A town called Nam Bac fell on January 7 after an intensive four-hour mortar and recoilless rifle attack. The Pathet Lao numbered about 700. Government forces destroyed some ammunition and apparently saved their weapons in the withdrawal to Muong Sai, 30 miles west. This latter town possesses a 3000-foot sod runway. Possession of Nam Bac makes it possible for the Communists to go down the river toward Luang Prabang.

The government forces, meanwhile, reportedly possess the road junction where the Xieng Khouang road forks to Luang Prabang and Vientiane. Furthermore, the troops in Luang Prabang have been reenforced by a battalion (338 men). The King has returned to Luang Prabang after the formalities at Vientiane. The bulk of the Boun Oum forces in the Xieng Khouang area have withdrawn about 40 miles southeast of that town. Many of these are Meo tribesmen. Plans are for a counterattack north from Paksane to retake the Plaine des Jarres.

[redacted]

The Joint Chiefs have authorized the use of our military aircraft in the Thai festivities for the return of the King and Queen on January 20.

The big problem seems to be the question of the reactivation of the ICC. The Indians have approached the Soviets directly on this matter and the British, while annoyed, feel we should go along. Our own

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-89 #18
BY DJH DATE 7/18/85

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC 1.3 a(1)(3)(4)(5)
CIA 6/28/84; NSC 3/5/85
NLE DATE 5/31/85

diplomatic position at this moment is that the ICC could be reactivated under some stringent conditions, which means primarily that its task would be to end Pathet Lao military operations and end Communist military assistance. The Thais are relieved to learn of the conditions put forth by the U.S., but afraid that these conditions would be whittled away if the ICC were reactivated.

Brown visualizes five ways of internationalizing this conflict: (1) Lao appeal to SEATO; (2) Lao appeal to the UN; (3) reconvocation of the Geneva Conference; (4) reactivation of the ICC; and (5) creation of a neutral mediation group.

Brown favors course of action 5 but CINCPAC, while recognizing that reactivation is a political decision, has pointed out the very severe military impact such a move would have. Primarily, he feels that it would hinder our operations while not hindering the Communists. In our operations, he refers to both resupply and direct involvement under SEATO. He summarizes by saying: "For the above reasons CINCPAC feels that reintroduction of the ICC might serve many interests but not the national interest of the U.S."

As of today, military operations in Laos seem to be a little better. At the very least, Phoumi is getting them to regroup and plan the counterattacks, and reinforcements are being sent to critical areas.

CUBA

[redacted]

John S D Eisenhower

~~TOP SECRET~~

January 4, 1961

Synopsis of Intelligence material reported to the President

LAOS

Following the loss of the Plaine des Jarres airfield and Xieng Khouang town on 1 January, the government garrison from Xieng Khouang regrouped at a point about 30 miles to the south. Aerial observers report that the 300 men of the government's First Parachute Battalion who were dropped a few miles east of Xieng Khouang town on 1 January have formed a defense perimeter there. On 2 January a radio unit was reportedly dropped to this group which had been out of contact. The paratroops, carrying light arms and a minimum of ammunition, will need constant resupply, according to Laotian military sources.

General Phoumi has ordered five companies to move southward from Luang Prabang and secure a key road junction about 25 miles south of the city in an effort to seal off the route from Xieng Khouang which forks north and south at this point toward Luang Prabang and Vientiane, respectively. The two columns of government troops which had been moving slowly north from Vientiane in pursuit of Kong Le's forces reportedly will be ordered to press the attack on the rebel stronghold at Vang Vieng.

Government reinforcements have also been ordered to several towns in southern Laos, where local commanders had reported the threat of Communist attacks.

American military observers in Vientiane report that operations of the Laotian Ministry of Defense and army headquarters "continue most confused, inefficient and to a large degree ineffective." The command structure, assignments, and communications are in a "chaotic state of change" as a result of a major reorganization of the military establishment which Phoumi had begun just prior to the Communist offensive.

On the political front, the Boun Oum government has summoned all National Assembly deputies to Vientiane for a special session to be convoked on 3 January by King Savang to invest the government. Khampan Panya, former Foreign Minister and confidant of the King, is being sent to the United Nations to support the Laotian representative there.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 82-339 #1
BY DJH DATE 7/15/85

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Laotian UN representative has been instructed to protest to the Security Council against Soviet intervention in Laos. On 31 December, the Lao representative sent a cable to Secretary General Hammarskjold protesting Soviet airdrop activity in Laos and asked that the cable be communicated to all UN members. A similar note of protest was delivered by the Laotian ambassador in London to the Soviet ambassador there who refused to accept it on the ground that the USSR does not recognize the Boun Oum government. Hanoi radio reports that Prince Souphannouvong, head of the Communist-front Neo Lao Hak Sat party, has issued another invitation for "Premier" Souvanna Phouma, now in Cambodia to return to Laos.

Khrushchev, speaking at a Cuban embassy reception on 2 January, repeated the call for a new meeting of the countries which took part in the 1954 Geneva conference and for reactivation of the International Control Commission in Laos. The Soviet premier warned that "the dangerous hotbed of fire which has started" must be "extinguished in time."

John S D Eisenhower

~~TOP SECRET~~

January 4, 1960

Synopsis of Intelligence material reported to the President

LAOS

Radio Hanoi on 1 January identified the troops involved in this action as those of Captain Kong Le operating in coordination with Pathet Lao forces. The same broadcast identified the Communist forces that earlier had captured the border town of Nong Het, east of Xieng Khouang, as the Second Pathet Lao Battalion. This battalion, once integrated into the Laotian army, defected to North Vietnam in May 1959.

General Phoumi told an American official on 1 January that he had made an urgent request to Thailand for four armed T-6 aircraft with Thai pilots for immediate combat use. Phoumi said he had also asked for two Thai parachute battalions and felt confident both requests would be granted. He also asserted that he had asked Thai Premier Sarit to appeal to SEATO for military intervention in Laos on behalf of Laotian government forces.

John S D Eisenhower

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 82-339 #2
BY DJH DATE 7/15/85

~~TOP SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Jan. 13, 1961

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
3-00	Secty Anderson GK out	″
446	Mrs Whitman out	″
8.30 p	Mrs. Eisenhower	″

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Jan. 12, 1961

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
8-02	Mrs. Eisenhower out	"
8 11	Mrs. Eisenhower out	"
11 18	Mrs. Eisenhower out	"
11 28	Mrs. Walton Walker	"
	Transferred from Mrs. Whitman	
1-06	Mr T. Stephens out	"
4 30	Dr Milton Eisenhower ✓GK ~~out~~	"
4 43	Dr Eisenhower ✓AW	"
5-06P	Col Schulz ✓AW out	"
5-09P	B. Harlow ✓AW out	"
5-20P	Col Eisenhower ✓OK out	"
5 49P	Usher out (Hale) [illegible]	"
5 50P	Dr. Eisenhower ✓AW out	"

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Jan 11, 1961

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
8-20	Chief West Farm ✓usher. at Cong. breakfast.	" 9:09 am
8-59	Secty Herter at Breakfast ✓usher ✓carter with Gen. Goodpaster OK	Ca
9-34	Secty Herter - mtg out (call him out).	"
11-15	W. Alton Jones N.Y.C OK out	"
4 25	Ann Whitman. out	"
5-24 p	Ann W Whitman out	"
5-28 p	Gen. Goodpaster out	"

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—9847

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Jan. 10, 1961

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
1-00	Mrs Whitman out	"
1-56	Dr Milton Eisinhower VGK out	"
2-03	Chief West (Farm) out	"
2-18	Secty Herter (on hill) VK out	
2-19	Col Schulz out	"
2-40	Chief West out	"
2-41	Geo Allen La Quinta Calif	N.M.
	w. 700 p.m. Calif time (out)	
6-47	Col. Schulz out	"
6-55	Chf. West (Camp) out	"
7-20	Chf. West out	gone to store N.M.
9-28	Geo. Allen - La Quinta,	out " AW
	Col.	

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Jan 8, 1961

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
9^{23}	Mrs Eisenhower	''
6^{21}	Gen Persons	''
6^{22}	Usher – Carter ut	''
6^{23}	Gen Persons ut	'

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—9847

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

President Jan. 7, 1961

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
12-05P	Mrs Eisenhower out	"
12-08P	Dr Milton Eisenhower	"
7 52p	Gen Goodpaster out	"

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—9847

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Jan. 6 1961

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
8 01 a	Mrs Eisenhower	"
11-09	Mrs. Eisenhower √GK. out	"
11-20	Gen Persons √GK out	"
11-29	Chas Bohlen √GK out	"
12 06	Gen Persons √aw	"
12 25	mrs Whitman at	"
2-19	Mrs Eisenhower	"
2-27	Gen Gruenther √aw 170-454 out	"
415	mrs Eisenhower at	"
~~5~~	~~mike Foster~~ ~~nye~~ ~~at~~	~~"~~
552	mrs Whitman at	"
553	Usher - Carter at	"
6-25p	Col. Eisenhower out	"

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Jan. 5, 1961

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
7:38a	Mrs. E Cld The President	"
8.56	Douglas Black N.Y.C. out not in ofc as yet · can fc res	wcl
812	Mrs Eisenhower, farm out	"

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—9847

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Jan. 4, 1961

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
1 12	Col Schulz ✓GK [illegible]	″
2-19	Spyros Skouras in city mtg ([illegible] 3:30 [illegible]) Intd. (Hold will ag later) [illegible]	Will call fr Wash
7 48	Mrs Eisenhower	″
8 15	Mrs. John Eisenhower	″

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Jan. 3, 1961

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
8-58	Chief West out	11
11 13	Secy Anderson ✓ AW out	11
12 10	Speaker Rayburn out	11
1-58	Barbara Eisenhower ✓aw out farm	11
2-10	Chief West da ✓aw Farm out	11 2 13
2-12	Mrs Eisenhower ✓aw	11
2-14	Cong. Halleck ✓aw Cap 2898 Speakers Room-	11 2 17
4 52	Dr Milton Eisenhower at	11
5 02	Dr Milton Eisenhower ✓AW	11
7 29	Secy Herter (Office) out	11
7 50	Col Moore Ho 26611 out	11

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Jan 2, 1961

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
925	Gen Gruenther Louisville Ky	"
950	Dr. Eisenhower VAW at	"
955	Sgt Moaney at	"
1032	Mrs Eisenhower at	"
1058	Mrs Eisenhower at	"
126	Speaker Rayburn VAW	"
220	Chief West at	"
305	Genl Anderson at	In Greenwich Conn JM
4P	Mr. West out	at home JM
415P	Dr. M. Eisenhower out	"
602p	David Eisenhower (Farm) out	"
750p	Dr Tkach Out	"

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—9847

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President　　Jan 1, 1961

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
10-10	Secty Merchant ✓aw　　out	"
11-54	Mrs Whitman　　out	"
402	Secy Herter	"

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE　16—9847

The following documents, located in an unarranged portion of the Ann Whitman File at the time this collection arrived at the Eisenhower Library, have been interfiled into this folder:

1. Memorandum of Conference, DDE, Secy. Gates, Gen. Lemnitzer, et al 1/13/61 (Classified)
2. Memorandum of Conference, DDE, Gen. Lemnitzer, Gen. Goodpaster, 1/16/61 (Classified)
3. Memorandum for record sgd. Bryce Harlow, 1/19/61 re DDE meeting with Senator Javits
4. Memorandum, David Kendall to President 1/19/61 re executive privilege

1/19/77 DJH

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1. Memo of~~ 76-56, #110	~~Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster re Laos~~ 12/15/78-bc	~~1/13/61~~	~~A~~
2. Memo of 76-56, #111	Conf., DDE, Merchant, Mann, Willauer, Allen Dulles and others, 1/10/61, re Guatemala Exempted, MR 79-313 #3 (3 pp)	1/12/61	A
~~3. Memo of~~ 76-56, #112	~~Conf., DDE, Gen. Lemnitzer, Goodpaster re Misc. international matters, 1/9/61~~ 12/15/78-bc	~~1/11/61~~	~~A~~
~~4. Memo of~~	~~Conf., DDE, Glennan, Dryden, Persons, Goodpaster re communications satellite development~~ (2 pp)	~~1/6/61~~ 1/29/80, bc	~~A~~
~~5. Memo of~~ 76-56, #113	~~Conf., DDE, Gen. Hull, Doolittle, and others 1/5/61, re intelligence matters~~ 7/29/77-LKS	~~1/7/61~~	~~A~~
6. Memo of 76-57, #114	Conf., DDE, Herter, Merchant, Dulles, Bissell and others re Laos, 1/3/61 (2 pp) por. ex. 79-314 #1	1/7/61	A
7. Memo of 76-56, #115	Conf., DDE, Herter, Merchant, Douglas, Lemnitzer, Dulles, Hagerty, Goodpaster re Laos (4 pp) (portions exempted-NSC-11/14/78)	1/2/61	A
8. Memo of	Conf., DDE, Gates, Lemnitzer, Ormer, Burgess, McCone, Loper, Col. Eisenhower re nuclear weapons, missiles, 1/13/61; [interfiled into this folder, 1/19/77] (2 pp) portions exempted MR 80-191 #1	1/17/61	A
9. Memo of	Conf., DDE, Gen. Lemnitzer, Gen. Goodpaster, 1/16/61, re JCS and DDE association with JCS, briefings of Robert McNamara and Gilpatric on emergency action plan, mention of J.F. Kennedy; [interfiled into this series, 1/19/77] (2 pp) portions exempted, MR 80-191 #2	1/18/61	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 55

Folder: Staff Notes January 1961

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

	SPECIAL budget message proposal to tax unrepatriated income of foreign U. S. Business operation
1/13	memo Herter re Laos
1/10	congressional leaders meeting
1/16	budget sheet
1/10	training of Cuban forces in Guatemala article
1/9	General Lemnitzer --JCS report, Japanese situation
1/6	re Communications satellite development
1/5	meeting with Generals Hull, Doolittle, Admiral Conolly and others
1/4	memo to Ganeral Persons re position to be had in the offices of Doubleday, New York
1/3	re situation in Cuba and Laos
1/2	Laos situation

7

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 19, 1961

Memorandum for the Record:

On January 17th, at 8:20 a.m., the President met in his office with Senator Javits of New York. The Senator stated that the President was mainly responsible for the Senator's election to the Senate and he was most grateful for it.

He added that, as the President had suggested, he would work closely with certain of the leaders of the Congress, and said he could do this best with Senator Styles Bridges. The President expressed gratification over this but commented he was unsure whether or not Senator Bridges would work as hard at the problems as Senator Dirksen would.

Senator Javits then stated he realizes that the President is putting down a very heavy load and needs some rest but that the Republican Party faces serious dangers in the future -- the dangers of returning to isolationism and turning hard right in domestic political philosophy. He pointed out that the followers of Senator Goldwater are "heady," and that Senator Goldwater himself concedes this fact. He urged that the President remain active within the Party in order to save the Party from these twin threats.

The President responded that Senator Goldwater had told him that he wanted the President to help keep the Party together and, therefore, the Senator's feeling toward the problem was perhaps not far distant from Senator Javits'. Additionally the President spoke warmly about the necessity for the Party to avoid isolationism and extremes in domestic affairs. The President expressed an acute dislike of political labels such as "liberal" and "conservative." Rather, he said, "Let's be just Republicans." He pointed out that no-one has all the wisdom in the Party or in the country, and what we actually need is a balanced Party committed to balanced National programs. Senator Javits then commented that a number of able people are now leaving the government and suggested that there be a shadow Cabinet composed of such people to continue to give assistance to the Party leaders. The Senator emphased that an effort should be made to gather together these people swiftly, for otherwise everyone would quickly lose touch.

The President responded by stating that he had discussed with Congressional leaders his own idea of having periodic meetings and lunchs at Gettysburg, either at the farm or in the Gettysburg Hotel, simply to "chin" -- not formal meetings -- and the meetings not to bear a title, but simply to establish a consensus of Party opinion. The President thought that a shadow Cabinet would be likely to cause trouble because of rival ambitions within the Party. The President also pointed to the plan of the Congressional leaders to continue their weekly meetings and mentioned that on occasion -- probably not more often than once a session -- he could meet with the leaders here in Washington for news-making purposes.

Senator Javits then mentioned that Senators Bridges and Dirksen had joined him in attempting to get an appointment for General Julius Klein to the Battle Monuments Commission. He suggested that the President leave behind a letter indicating that Klein had been considered for this post. The President thought that such a letter would be "counterproductive" but the Senator thought this would not be the case. The President made no commitment to provide such a letter, saying that his nominations to this Commission had in the past come from lists furnished by General North, the Executive Director.

The meeting adjourned at 8:40.

BRYCE N. HARLOW

Staff notes

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

January 19, 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

You have asked my opinion as to whether the doctrine of executive privilege continues after you leave office and covers recommendations and advice to you by members of your staff, as well as conversations between you and members of your staff.

I have examined all of the applicable provisions of the Constitution, opinions of the Courts and opinions of the Attorney General and conclude that the doctrine of executive privilege does carry over and applies to you and to members of your staff with the same force and breadth as it does during your tenure of office, including but not necessarily limited to activities, recommendations, conversations and advice which took place while you were President.

I have conferred with the Attorney General and he concurs generally in this conclusion.

David W. Kendall
Special Counsel to the President

Fg/Int

SPECIAL BUDGET MESSAGE PROPOSAL TO TAX UNREPATRIATED INCOME OF FOREIGN U. S. BUSINESS OPERATIONS

U. S. private foreign investment is not a balance-of-payments drain. Rather, it annually returns a surplus to the balance-of-payments picture. The figures for recent years are as follows:

	1958	1959	1960
Net long-term capital outflow	2,538	2,212	2,440
Net investment return to U.S.	2,615	2,702	2,865

A freer rather than a retarded flow of capital for industrial development, particularly to the lesser developed and uncommitted areas of the world is a cold war imperative.

Steps to retard this flow will in the long run actually worsen our balance-of-payments situation, because it will require more direct government-to-government aid. Such government-to-government aid, in addition to being the largest contributor to long-term balance-of-payments problems, tends to create state-owned and state-controlled economies, whereas private capital development aids in the creation overseas of the kind of modern capitalism that exists in the United States.

Historically, except in a few situations such as idle capital involved in personal foreign holding companies, it has always been United States policy not to tax business unrepatriated earnings derived from sources outside of the United States. Hence the proposed measure is not the closing of a "loophole" but rather the reversal of an historic policy. It may give rise to increases in income taxes on the part of foreign governments upon the theory that, if an income tax is to be levied in any event, it should be levied by and paid to the nation in which the earning activity takes place. In that event our nation, which by and large has looked forward to the day when our own taxes might be reduced so that our goods and commodities may be more competitive on a worldwide basis, will instead have taken a step which will have the effect of inducing foreign income tax increases.

Worldwide development largely takes place through the private sector. If this is retarded, especially in the lesser developed and uncommitted nations, the substitute will have to be more balance-of-payments drains in the way of government-to-government aid. Unless we are to contemplate further inflation this will require an increase in our own income taxes which will dampen private economic growth both here and abroad.

In attacking the balance-of-payments problem, measures which may result in less private development overseas, more direct government-to-government assistance and possible increased U. S. income taxes should be avoided.

If private United States firms go to the developed countries, it is because they see a profitable market there which can only be reached by going there. Only a very limited amount of such capital goes for the purpose of exporting products back to the United States, and the vast majority oft these imports are minerals, petroleum and other items not fully obtainable in the United States, as has always been the case.

In the case of the lesser developed countries there is an urgent need, not to retard the input of new private capital from the United States, but vastly to expand it. This is the best way to counter the communist economic offensive, to guard against expropriation and state ownership and to provide private jobs for the growing populations of those regions. In view of this itis feared that the retardent step contemplated will be viewed with dismay and consternation in these areas of the world. It may be widely thought of as a step in the direction of frustrating the very kind of private development which we have been urging them to pursue.

It can be foreseen that the proposed measure will also shake the confidence of United States business, already somewhat impaired by recent events such as Cuba. This would be an unfortunate result since it is of the utmost importance that American technology and modern American private capitalism as it exists in this country be extended as pervasively as possible to the rest of the free world, particularly the lesser and underdeveloped nations.

Our business and industrial community cannot in the long term carry the entire load of our balance-of-payments problems. Despite the critical 1960 deficit, the fact is that both our exports and our long-term capital movements contributed favorably to our balance-of-payments in that year. Our attack on the balance-of-payments problem should not be made on one of the favorable elements of the balance-of-payments. Indeed development of the world through private capital expansion offers the best long-range solution to our balance-of-payments problem, our best chance for the reduction and final elimination of ever-increasing non-remunerative government-to-government loans and grants.

Instead of restricting capital movements in the manner proposed, it is suggested that measures should be taken to expand the movement of private capital from the United States to the lesser developed areas of the world, not necessarily through taxes, but through government re-insurance of a percentage of loans to generate indigenous private participation in sound private growth.

Rather than using the tax laws to retard the movement of long-term private capital, direct measures should be taken to strike at the heart of the balance-of-payments problem, such as:

(1) Balanced budgets and stable prices, and if possible, reduced taxes to increase our competitiveness.

(2) Dynamic programs to induce foreign travel to the United States and to attract foreign investment in the United States.

(3) A re-examination of direct aid programs, viewed in the light of an expanded private capital movement for the development of the low income areas of the world.

(4) Temporary restrictions, possibly, on the movement of short-term hot money.

Philip A. Ray 1/12/61

~~SECRET~~

January 13, 1961

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 13, 1961

Others present: Secretary Herter, General Goodpaster

Mr. Herter recalled that, regarding the international political activity in connection with Laos, we had received conflicting and inconsistent recommendations from the British, French, Canadians, Cambodians and others. He recalled that the British had sent to us a text of a statement they would propose be sent jointly by the UK and USSR, in their capacity as co-Chairmen of the Geneva 1954 Conference to India, in its capacity as Chairman of the ICC. Mr. Herter said he had amended this text to accommodate the suggestion of the Canadians that the first action should be to "explore" the situation. He showed the revised text, combining both the British and the Canadian thoughts, to the President, who approved.

G.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR76-56 #110
By JW. Date 12-14-78

~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS MEETING

Tuesday, January 10, 1961 - 8:30 A.M.

AGENDA

1. 1962 Budget (8:30 - 8:50)	Director Maurice Stans
2. Economic Report (8:50 - 9:15)	Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier
3. National Committee Report (9:15 - 9:25)	Senator Thruston Morton
4. Leadership Meetings after January 20 (9:25 -)	The Leaders

FACT SHEETS -- 1962 BUDGET

CAUTION: Figures and statements herein which are taken from the 1962 budget must be held in strict confidence until after the reading of the President's Budget Message to the Congress has commenced on January 16, 1961.

January 16, 1961

Note copy filed in
Mr. Stans' file

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FACT SHEET - 1962 BUDGET

Subject: Extend corporate and excise tax rates scheduled for reduction or termination July 1, 1961.

Key Excerpt from Budget Message:

"It is necessary to extend for another year the present tax rates on corporation income and the excise taxes which are scheduled for reduction or termination on July 1, 1961." (Page M-11)

Amounts: (in billions)

	1962	Full annual effect
Additional revenue:		
Extension of corporation income tax rates.	$1.0	$2.1
Extension of excise tax rates............	1.6	1.6
Total...........................	2.6	3.7

Background:

The rates now in effect for corporation income taxes and the excise taxes on liquor, cigarettes, automobiles and automobile parts and accessories were established by the Revenue Act of 1951, under which the increases were scheduled to terminate on March 31, 1954. Successive rate extension acts have continued the higher rates. The Tax Rate Extension Act of 1959 also provided that the 10% excise tax rate on general telephone service be repealed effective July 1, 1960, and the tax on transportation of persons be reduced from 10% to 5% at the same time; however, the Public Debt and Tax Rate Extension Act of 1960 extended all rates previously scheduled for reduction or termination until July 1, 1961.

The present rates and the scheduled rate reductions are summarized in the table on the following page.

The Budget Proposal:

The budget proposal is to extend the present tax rates on corporation income and excise taxes scheduled for reduction (or repeal in the case of general telephone service) for one year, until July 1, 1962. Unless this is done, $2.6 billion of revenues will be lost in 1962, and the budget cannot be balanced.

Tax	Present rate	Scheduled rate 7/1/61
Corporation income tax (income over $25,000).........	52%	47%
Excise taxes:		
Alcohol:		
Distilled spirits..........	$10.50 per gallon	$9.00 per gallon
Beer.......................	$9.00 per barrel	$8.00 per barrel
Wines......................	various	various
Tobacco:		
Cigarettes (small).........	$4.00 per thousand	$3.50 per thousand
Manufacturers' excise taxes:		
Passenger automobiles and auto trailers and semi-trailers..................	10% of manufacturers' price	7% of manufacturers' price
Parts and accessories......	8% of manufacturers' price	5% of manufacturers' price
Miscellaneous excise taxes:		
General telephone service....	10%	repeal
Transportation of persons....	10%	5%

No. BR/2

FACT SHEET - 1962 BUDGET

Subject: Establish adequate fees and charges for special services or benefits.

Key Excerpt from Budget Message:

"The Congress is again requested to raise postal rates to eliminate the postal deficit and to act favorably on the proposals for increased highway and aviation fuel taxes and for a number of other fees or charges." (Page M-12)

Amounts: (in millions)

	Fiscal year 1962
Estimated savings to the general taxpayers................	$1,807

Background:

The specific proposals further the general principle that measurable special benefits provided by Federal programs to identifiable groups or individuals should be recovered through charges paid by beneficiaries rather than by taxes on the general public. The need for increased postal rates, increased highway and aviation fuel taxes are discussed more fully in other fact sheets.

The Budget Proposals: (in millions)

	Fiscal year 1962
Increase postal rates....................................	$843.0
Support highway expenditures by highway use taxes:	
Repeal pending diversion of general fund excise taxes to trust fund (and increase motor fuel tax).......	810.0
Transfer financing of forest and public lands highways to trust fund............................	38.0
Charge users for share of cost of Federal airways:	
Increase taxes on aviation gasoline and retain in general fund..	38.0
Tax jet fuels..	62.0
Increase patent fees.....................................	7.3
Recover administrative costs of the Federal crop insurance program....................................	*
Establish charges for certain agricultural inspection, classification, and licensing services.................	0.5
Increase charges for certain customs and Coast Guard navigation services................................	0.8
Recover the cost of Federal hospital care of injured servicemen, dependents, veterans, Government employees and Indians resulting from the wrongful acts of third parties..................................	4.0

The Budget Proposals (continued):

	Fiscal year 1962
Recover administrative cost of longshoremen's disability compensation program....................	$0.5
Increase fees of United States marshals for serving legal process..............................	0.1
Establish charges for consular services to United States shipping and seamen....................	*
Recover costs of certain immigration and naturalization services............................	0.8
Increase Securities and Exchange Commission fees.....	2.5
Establish charges for certain Internal Revenue forms, copies, and certifications..................	*

* Less than $50 thousand.

FACT SHEET - 1962 BUDGET

Subject: Department of Commerce - Raise highway fuel tax to 4½ cents per gallon and repeal the pending diversion of excise taxes from the general fund. Federal Aviation Agency - Tax aviation fuels at 4½ cents per gallon and credit the receipts to the general fund.

Key Excerpts from Budget Message:

"The present highway fuel tax rate should be increased by one-half cent per gallon and the resulting rate of 4½ cents should be continued through 1972. This step is necessary to permit timely completion of the Interstate System. It will also make possible the repeal of the unwise diversion from the general fund to the trust fund of excise tax receipts, amounting to 5% of the manufacturers' price of automobiles and automobile parts and accessories; this diversion is presently scheduled by law to begin July 1, 1961, and to continue for the fiscal years 1962 through 1964.

"The Congress should also raise the excise tax rate on aviation gasoline from 2 to 4½ cents per gallon; impose the same excise tax rate on jet fuels, now untaxed; and retain the receipts from these taxes in the general fund to help pay the cost of the Federal airways system." (Pages M-12 and M-13; also pages M-45 and M-47)

Amounts (in millions): Proposed for later transmission:

Estimated revenues in 1962:	General fund	Highway trust fund
Increase motor fuel taxes from 4 to 4½ cents..........	-	$777
Retain excise taxes on automobiles and on parts and accessories in general fund......................	$810	-810
Retain receipts from existing tax on aviation gasoline in general fund..........................	25	-25
Increase aviation gasoline tax to 4½ cents..........	13	-
Levy tax of 4½ cents on jet fuels, now untaxed........	62	-

Background:

Highway fuel taxes--The Highway Revenue Act of 1956 which set up the highway trust fund prohibited apportionment of highway funds to the States which would result in expenditures in any year exceeding the trust fund's receipts. This provision was waived for the years 1959 and 1960 in the Highway Act of 1958, which also provided over $1 billion of additional authorizations with no increase in trust fund receipts.

In the 1960 budget message, the President recommended a 4½-cent per gallon motor fuel tax for the period July 1, 1959, to June 30, 1964--an increase of 1½ cents over the then existing 3-cent tax. Congress enacted only a 1-cent per gallon increase and made it effective from October 1, 1959, to June 30, 1961. In addition, the diversion of certain excise taxes on automobiles, parts and accessories from the general fund to the highway trust fund was authorized for the period July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1964. To permit the highway program to proceed at a higher and more desirable level, the President recommended a year ago, in the 1961 budget message, that the highway fuel tax be increased by one-half cent per gallon, that the resulting tax of 4½ cents be continued until June 30, 1964, and that the impending diversion of excise taxes be repealed. He further indicated that at an appropriate time, further recommendations on the financing of the program would be made. Congress did not act on these recommendations.

As required by law, the Secretary of Commerce is submitting to the Congress reports (a) revising the estimated Federal cost of constructing the Interstate Highway System, and (b) presenting information to be used by the Congress in determining an equitable distribution of the tax burden among those deriving benefits from the Federal-aid highway program.

Aviation fuel taxes--Budget messages for the past four years have strongly recommended the establishment of airways user charges that would help relieve the general taxpayer of the burden of paying for air traffic control and related services which benefit primarily the users of air transportation. Congressional committees have also urged adoption of such a program.

Mounting costs of airways modernization and the transition to jet planes make the establishment of more adequate user charges increasingly urgent. Federal costs for operating and improving the airways system, excluding airport grants and weather and other indirect services, now approach $600 million a year. Meanwhile revenues from the present 2-cent tax on aviation gasoline are declining as jets, whose fuel is untaxed, replace piston-engine aircraft. Receipts from aviation gasoline taxes are transferred to the highway trust fund under existing law.

The Budget Proposal:

Increase the present 4-cent per gallon tax on motor fuel to 4½ cents and continue the 4½-cent tax through 1972; and repeal the pending diversion of excise taxes on automobiles and parts and accessories from the general fund to the highway trust fund.

Raise the effective excise tax rate on aviation gasoline from 2 to 4½ cents, impose the same tax on jet fuels, and retain aviation fuel taxes in the general fund to help pay the cost of the Federal airways system.

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FACT SHEET - 1962 BUDGET

Subject: Provide equitable taxation of cooperatives.

Key Excerpt from Budget Message:

"It is again recommended that the Congress promptly consider amending the laws on taxation of cooperatives to provide for more equitable taxation by insuring that taxes are paid on the income of these businesses either by the cooperative or by its members." (Page M-15)

Amounts:

The revenue effect will depend on the extent to which cooperatives adjust operations and distributions to patrons. It is possible for cooperatives to avoid any additional tax, particularly in the first few years. In the long term, some gain in revenue should result.

Background:

A series of court decisions have made largely ineffective 1951 legislation intended to assure that all cooperative income was to be taxed either to the cooperative or to its members as it was earned. At present it is possible for a cooperative to take a deduction for patronage certificates distributed to its members in computing its taxable income, while its members are not taxable on the patronage certificates they receive.

The Budget Proposal:

During the last Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury proposed that tax-free retention of cooperative income be limited to three years. Cooperatives would be permitted to deduct amounts paid to their patrons during the taxable year if paid (1) in cash, or (2) in the form of "qualified" patronage certificates (which must bear interest at the rate of at least 4%, and be redeemable in cash within three years after the close of the year in which issued). The patrons would include in their income only the cash amounts received. Hearings were held on the proposal by the House Ways and Means Committee in the last session of the Congress, but the bill was not reported out of the Committee.

No. BR/6

FACT SHEET - 1962 BUDGET

Subject: Revise tax on gains from sale of depreciable personal property.

Key Excerpt from Budget Message:

"The depreciation rules should not be substantially liberalized. . . without accompanying remedial legislation with respect to the taxation of gains from sale of depreciable property. The legislation recommended last year to treat income on disposition of depreciable property as ordinary income to the extent of the depreciation deductions previously taken on the property is an essential first step." (Page M-16)

Amounts:

The revenue from this proposal depends on the effective date of such legislation. If effective January 1, 1962, there would be no revenue effect in fiscal 1962.

Background:

Under existing law, administration of the depreciation provisions is being hampered by the attempts of some taxpayers to claim excessive depreciation before disposing of their property. If gain from the sale of depreciated personal property were treated as ordinary income, the advantage gained in claiming excessive depreciation deductions would be materially reduced and the taxpayer's judgment as to the useful life of his property could more readily be accepted.

During the last session of the Congress, draft legislation to accomplish this purpose was submitted by the Treasury Department (H. R. 10491 and H. R. 10492). While hearings were held, the bills were not reported out of the House Ways and Means Committee.

The Budget Proposal:

The budget proposal is to treat the gain from the sale of depreciable personal property to the extent of the depreciation previously taken on the property as ordinary income, and not as capital gains.

No. IAF/5

FACT SHEET - 1962 BUDGET

Subject: Department of State - Repeal reservation with respect to jurisdiction of World Court.

Key Excerpt from Budget Message:

"The Congress should also act promptly to remove the existing reservation on acceptance by the United States of jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice (the World Court)." (Page M-39)

Amounts:

No foreseeable budgetary impact.

Background:

In August 1946, the Senate (S. Res. 196, 79th Congress, 2nd Session) consented to U. S. acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in international legal disputes. The resolution reserved from the Court's jurisdiction any dispute determined by the United States to be essentially within its domestic jurisdiction. This reservation has served as an example for other nations to adopt similar limitations of the Court's jurisdiction. The Court has subsequently been weakened as the principal U. N. organ for the judicial settlement of international legal disputes.

Saying that he would urge similar acceptance of the Court's jurisdiction by every member of the United Nations, the President endorsed, in his January 1960 State of the Union Message, a pending Senate resolution which would have amended the 1946 Senate resolution by providing that the International Court would become the sole judge of whether an international legal dispute involving the United States was within the jurisdiction of the Court. Enactment of such a resolution was also recommended in the January 1960 Budget Message. Hearings were subsequently held on the pending resolution by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee but no action was taken.

The Budget Proposal:

The State Department is submitting for the consideration of the Senate a draft resolution having the same purpose as the one previously endorsed by the President.

FACT SHEET - 1962 BUDGET

Subject: Post Office Department - Increase postal rates

Key excerpt from Budget Message:

"The Congress is again requested to raise postal rates to eliminate the postal deficit..." "I strongly urge that additional revenue of $843 million be provided for the fiscal year 1962 and that the higher rates be made effective by April 1, 1961, in order to reduce the postal deficit for the fiscal year 1961." (Pages M-12, M-48)

Amounts (in millions):

Proposed for later transmission:

	1961	1962
New obligational authority	-$160	-$843
Budget expenditures	-160	-843

Background:

The Postal Policy Act of 1958 established the principle that postal rates and fees should be adjusted from time to time as may be required to produce the amount of revenue approximately equal to the total cost of operating the postal establishment, less the amount established by separate appropriation as attributable to the loss from certain public services. Postal rate increases of $350 million for 1960 and $554 million for 1961 were proposed by the President in the budgets for those years to achieve this objective, but were not acted upon by the Congress. In order to fulfill this policy for 1962, the Post Office Department will require $843 million in additional revenue.

The Budget Proposal:

Legislation is again proposed to increase postal rates to achieve a self-supporting postal service. It is also urged that the legislation be made effective by April 1, 1961, in order to reduce the very large deficit for 1961.

Over the past 13 fiscal years, 1948-60, the Federal budget has had to finance postal deficits totalling $7 billion, which is about 30% of the increase in the national debt during that time. At the average rate of interest on the outstanding debt, the taxpayers are paying over $200 million annually in interest for the unwillingness of the Congress to take timely action to increase postal rates.

FACT SHEET - 1962 BUDGET

Subject: Housing and Home Finance Agency - Increase local share of urban renewal projects from one-third to one-half

Key excerpt from Budget Message:

"This vital program [urban renewal] should move forward on a basis which gives adequate assurance to local communities of continuing Federal assistance and also places proper emphasis on local participation...The local share in project costs should be increased from one-third to one-half to reflect more adequately the increases in local tax revenues and other direct benefits to the communities participating in the program." (Page M-49)

Amounts:

The increased local share would increase by one-third the total amount of urban renewal supported by a given amount of Federal grants. The $300 million proposed for 1962 will, on this basis, be adequate for local urban renewal projects aggregating $600 million whereas only $450 million in projects could be supported under present sharing provisions.

Background:

The Federal Government is authorized to pay in the form of capital grants two-thirds of the net cost of acquiring, clearing, and improving slum properties for sale by communities to redevelopers operating under a public plan. Some communities now provide their entire one-third share on a non-cash basis through the provision of certain facilities and site improvements. It is expected that increased tax revenues as a result of urban renewal will typically repay communities within ten years for their share of costs, including both cash and non-cash contributions. The President has for the past several years proposed an increase in the local share.

The Budget Proposal:

An increase in the local share of net project cost from one-third to one-half is proposed beginning in fiscal year 1962.

FACT SHEET - 1962 BUDGET

Subject: Department of Commerce - Authorize loans and grants to assist areas with chronic unemployment

Key excerpt from Budget Message:

"For the past five years I have repeatedly recommended legislation which would provide the authority necessary for more effective Federal assistance without merely substituting temporary Federal aid for indispensable local leadership. Alternative proposals enacted by the Congress, which would have been less effective and more expensive, have been vetoed. The Congress is again urged to enact sound legislation to permit reasonable increases in Federal aid through a program of loans and grants. This program should continue to be administered by the Secretary of Commerce to avoid establishment of an unnecessary new agency. Appropriations of $83 million for 1962 are requested to initiate the expanded Federal program." (Page M-53)

Amounts (in millions):

Proposed for later transmission	1962
New obligational authority	$83
Budget expenditures	10

Background:

The President, in the last five years, has recommended legislation to provide loans and other types of assistance to areas of persistent labor surplus. The Administration proposal in the last Congress was S. 1064 (and H. R. 4278). Legislation of a broader character (S. 722) was passed by the Congress and vetoed by the President. The vetoed bill differed from the Administration proposal by providing lower standards to qualify for assistance, a higher degree of Federal financial participation, and establishment of an independent agency to administer the program.

The Budget Proposal:

The President's 1962 proposal would provide $75 million for loans to public or private groups (approved by State agencies) to acquire, construct or improve local industrial facilities needed to expand employment opportunities in areas where unemployment is at least 50 to 100% above the national average for prescribed periods. These loans are not to exceed 35% of the cost of the project but may be second mortgages provided at least 15% in equity funds or their equivalent are provided by State or local groups. In addition, $3.5 million would be provided for technical assistance grants, $1.5 million for vocational training aids by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and $3 million for administrative costs of the program.

FACT SHEET - 1962 BUDGET

Subject: Department of Agriculture, Rural Electrification Administration - Establish borrower-owned institution to finance rural electrification and telephone loans

Key excerpt from Budget Message:

"The capital needs of the Rural Electrification Administration are being financed currently by loans from the Treasury at 2% interest. Loans are made to borrowers at this same rate. While special treatment of these programs through favorable Federal financing was justified in earlier years, the progress that has been made by the local systems in achieving the objectives of the Rural Electrification Act and in developing financial stability indicates that the time has come to plan for methods of financing other than through the Federal Government. To that end, legislation should be developed for a federally chartered institution to finance the future requirements of the rural electrification and rural telephone programs. Such an institution should be owned and managed by the REA borrowers subject to the examination and supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture. To launch the new institution on a sound basis, it should be assisted initially by a Federal loan, with provision for orderly retirement of the loan. Future capital needs of the REA borrowers should be met by the sale of the institution's obligations to the public. Provision should also be made for loans by the institution on behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture to borrowers who are unable to qualify for regular loans." (Page M-59)

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Amounts (in millions) for current programs:

	1960	1961	1962
New obligational authority (including administrative expenses):			
Planned program (including contingency funds used)	$250	$230	$225
Additional contingency funds to become available if required	25	90	30
Total new obligational authority	275	320	255
Budget expenditures (including administrative expenses)	330	328	340
Loan program obligations:			
Electrification loans	220	220	117
Telephone loans	105	111	101
Administration	10	10	10
Receipts (paid into Treasury):			
Loan repayments (principal)	108	114	125
Interest	55	64	73

Background:

About 97% of our farms now have central station electric service, compared with 11% in 1935. REA loans approved to June 30, 1960: total $4.9 billion, electrification $4.2 billion, telephone $.7 billion. Loans bear 2% interest compared with about 3.8% yield on Treasury long-term borrowings. New capital is required every year to provide additional generating capacity and heavier transmission and distribution facilities. Most of this is to meet needs of rural industrial and nonfarm residential consumers, who account for more than one-half of power sales by the REA system. These nonfarm users now comprise over 80% of new consumers being added.

While very few electric cooperatives are now being organized, the rate of growth of electrification borrowers (principally cooperatives) is impressive, as indicated below:

	As of 12/31/53	As of 6/30/60
Number of electric borrowers	1,020	1,087
Equity capital reported	$193,000,000	a/$603,400,000
Miles of line (loan estimate)	1,364,663	1,503,863
Generating capacity installed (KW) ...	678,304	1,644,609
Number of consumers (loan estimate) ..	4,248,536	5,312,265

a/ As of 12/31/59

The Budget Proposal:

The President is proposing that legislation be developed to enable electric and telephone borrowers to obtain funds from a borrower-owned financing institution to meet the needs for the future growth of these borrowers. The new financing institution would be assisted initially with a Federal loan, to be retired over a reasonable period of time. Provision would be made for loans by the institution on behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture to borrowers who are unable to qualify for regular loans.

FACT SHEET - 1962 BUDGET

Subject: Agriculture, Army and Interior - Require non-Federal interests to bear at least 30% of the cost of local flood protection projects

Key excerpt from Budget Message:

"In previous budget messages, legislation has been recommended to provide an equitable, uniform minimum of 30% non-Federal cost sharing for all flood protection projects. Although the Congress did not act on that proposal, a forward step was taken in the Flood Control Act of 1960, which provides for a uniform minimum of 20% non-Federal cost sharing on local flood protection projects of the Corps of Engineers authorized by that act. The Congress is urged to broaden this action by requiring a minimum of 30% cost sharing on all local projects providing flood protection benefits which are authorized in the future for the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Department of Agriculture." (Pages M-65 and 66)

Amounts:

Neither new obligational authority nor expenditures would be affected for several years. Based on the present level of local flood protection programs, however, adoption of the proposal would ultimately result in savings of about $20 million annually to the Federal Government.

Background:

Since 1936, local flood protection has been provided throughout the Nation largely at Federal expense, mainly by the Army Corps of Engineers projects. Since 1944, the Department of Agriculture has engaged in upstream watershed flood prevention work, now being expanded under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954. Since 1956, the Department of the Interior has made grants to cover the costs of flood control features of projects authorized under the Small Reclamation Projects Act. Federal expenditures for flood protection under these programs presently amount to about $150 million a year.

More uniform cost-sharing standards would not only reduce the inequities under present laws by which some groups must pay over 60% of local flood protection costs while others pay practically nothing, but also reduce the temptation for local groups to play one Federal agency against another because of different cost-sharing requirements. Moreover, a greater non-Federal share would encourage selection of sound projects because local groups would have to invest more of their own money, and would make possible a larger number of projects within limited Federal funds.

The Budget Proposal:

The recommended legislation provides that for all local projects authorized after its enactment non-Federal interests would be required to bear at least 30% of project costs allocated to flood protection. The value of lands, easements, and rights-of-way contributed locally would be included as part of this non-Federal share. Operation and maintenance would also be a local responsibility, but could be performed at local expense by a Federal agency when in the public interest.

FACT SHEET - 1962 BUDGET

Subject: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare - Authorize financial aid for public elementary and secondary school construction

Key excerpt from Budget Message:

"I have also recommended repeatedly and again recommend the enactment of temporary legislation to provide Federal assistance for construction of primary and secondary school classrooms...." (Page M-71)

Amounts:

The 1962 cost of this proposal is covered in the allowance for contingencies. New obligational authority in 1962 would be about $5.3 million. Annual cost would rise to about $86 million by 1966 and would total about $2 billion over 20 to 30 years.

Background:

The administration proposal was introduced in the 86th Congress as S. 1016 and H. R. 4268. Hearings were held in both Houses. While each House approved measures related to construction of public school facilities, no further action was taken on the administration bills.

The Budget Proposal:

The legislative proposal would authorize the Federal Government to make commitments to advance up to half the funds required by needy local school districts to pay the principal and interest on bonds issued by them to finance school construction. The States would have to make equivalent commitments. Federal commitments on a total bond principal of $3 billion would be entered into during a five-year period; payments would be spread over the maturity of the local school bonds (20-30 years). School districts would have to maintain a reasonable tax effort over the life of the bonds and for ten years thereafter. If at any time during the life of the bonds a district could, by exerting a reasonable tax effort, pay all or part of the debt service, the Federal payment would be reduced accordingly. In the ten-year period after retirement of the bonds, a district would repay the Federal advances, if its reasonable tax effort yielded sufficient revenue.

No. LW/2

FACT SHEET - 1962 BUDGET

Subject: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare - Authorize financial assistance for construction of college facilities.

Key Excerpt from Budget Message:

"I. . .again recommend the enactment of temporary legislation to provide Federal assistance. . .for construction of college classrooms and supporting facilities. . . ." (Page M-71)

"I have previously recommended a new program to be administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to provide Federal assistance for university facilities of all types through loan guarantees and grants. As a transition to that new and broader program, new obligational authority of $100 million for college housing loans is recommended for 1962 /for the Housing and Home Finance Agency7. Together with funds from existing authorizations, this will permit new loan commitments of $200 million in 1962." (Page M-52)

Amounts:

The 1962 cost of the proposed new program is covered by the allowance in the budget for contingencies. New obligational authority in 1962 would be about $6 million. Annual cost would rise to $17-$30 million by 1966 and would total about $600 million over 20-35 years.

Background:

The administration proposal was introduced in the 86th Congress as S. 1017, H. R. 4267, and H. R. 4415. Hearings were held in both Houses but no further action was taken on the administration bills.

The Budget Proposal:

The legislation proposed would authorize two forms of Federal assistance for the construction of college facilities: (1) Federal guarantees of principal and interest on bonds with interest subject to Federal taxation sold by colleges and universities to private investors to finance construction of housing, classrooms, administrative, and related facilities; the total of guaranteed bonds outstanding at any one time over a 5-year period could not exceed $1 billion. Fees would be charged as a consideration for the guarantees to cover administrative and other expenses and to establish a reserve for losses. (2) Debt retirement assistance in the form of Federal commitments over a 5-year period to pay an amount equal to 30% of the principal of long-term bonds (with interest either taxable or tax-exempt) issued by colleges and universities to finance construction of facilities; Federal payments over a 20-35-year period would amount to $600 million, representing approximately 30% of a total principal of $2 billion. Debt retirement assistance would be limited to projects which would increase enrollment capacity or improve and expand instruction or research in the natural sciences or engineering.

FACT SHEET - 1962 BUDGET

Subject: Department of Labor - Extend coverage of unemployment compensation system to three million additional workers

Key excerpt from Budget Message:

"...further legislation is still needed to extend unemployment compensation to some three million workers, most of whom are employed in small businesses employing fewer than 4 workers each." (Page M-74)

Amounts:

This proposal would be self-financing through trust fund operations. Additional Federal revenue would be available from the extension of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act to additional employers and would provide funds to meet necessary administrative costs. State expenditures for benefits would also be financed through trust fund operations by extension of State tax laws to the additional employers.

Background:

Presently, employees in firms with four or more workers are covered by the Federal-State unemployment insurance system, unless their employment is in agriculture, non-profit associations, or other kinds of excluded employment. Coverage was widened in 1954 to employers with four or more workers and extended in 1960 to an additional 60,000 workers. However, these extensions fell far short of the recommendation made by the President.

Widened coverage would be effected, as before, by Federal action bringing more employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. That Act levies a 3.1 percent tax, paid by the employer, on the first $3,000 of wages paid to each employee. Of this Federal tax all but a 0.4 percent of tax is offset when the States cover the employer and his employees under their unemployment compensation laws.

The Budget Proposal:

Coverage would be extended to (a) approximately 1.7 million employees in small firms, performing the type of services covered by the Act and having from one to three employees, and (b) about 1.3 million employees of non-profit institutions, employed mostly by hospitals and educational institutions.

FACT SHEET - 1962 BUDGET

Subject: Department of Labor - Adjust minimum wage and extend coverage

Key excerpt from Budget Message:

"Last year the Secretary of Labor endorsed expanded coverage and a moderate adjustment in the level of the minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act. This recommendation is repeated." (Page M-75)

Amounts:

The administrative cost, estimated at $1,320,000 annually, is covered by the allowance for contingencies.

Background:

A recommendation for extension of the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act has been carried in various Budget Messages and Economic Reports since 1956.

The Budget Proposal:

Legislation is again urged to extend minimum wage coverage to employees in retailing, construction, metropolitan transit systems, large taxicab companies, large hotel systems, the telephone industry and seafood processing. A moderate increase in the current $1 minimum wage is also proposed.

FACT SHEET - 1962 BUDGET

Subject: Department of Labor - Strengthen Welfare and Pension Plan Disclosure Act

Key Excerpt from Budget Message:

"Legislation should also be enacted to make the Welfare and Pension Plan Disclosure Act more effective." (Page M-75)

Amounts:

The 1962 cost, estimated at $1,500,000, is covered by the allowance for contingencies.

Background:

In signing the Welfare and Pension Plan Disclosure Act on August 28, 1958, the President listed the shortcomings of the legislation and stated that if it "is to be at all effective it will require extensive amendment at the next session of Congress." Legislation in accord with the President's program was introduced in the 86th Congress as S. 2550 and H. R. 7489.

The Budget Proposal:

The legislation would (1) give the Secretary of Labor power to provide authoritative interpretations of the Act and uniform reporting forms upon which plan administrators could place full reliance; (2) confer appropriate enforcement power upon the Secretary; (3) add new criminal provisions to deal with such crimes as embezzlement and bribery; and (4) correct certain technical defects in the Act.

No. LW/11

FACT SHEET - 1962 BUDGET

Subject: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare -- Improve hospital construction grant program

Key excerpt from Budget Message:

"In recognition of the need for medical care facilities and the continuing rise in the cost of hospital services, new legislation is proposed to encourage coordinated community and regional planning of hospital facilities, to augment research on design and operation of hospitals, and to permit use of grants for high priority modernization projects." (Page M-76)

Amounts:

Provision is made in the allowance for contingencies for this legislation. New obligational authority in 1962 is presently estimated at $4.5 million.

Background:

Existing authorizations under the Public Health Service Act provide for Federal aid to public agencies and nonprofit organizations in the construction of hospitals and related facilities. Grants for research in hospital construction and operations up to $1.2 million a year are now authorized. Aid in planning hospital construction programs is also authorized, but only to States. Since the inception of the Hill-Burton program, much progress has been made in overcoming hospital bed deficiencies, particularly in rural areas, but little progress has been made in modernizing hospitals in urban communities because highest priority for grants is by law given to rural and low income areas.

In view of changed requirements, legislation was developed and introduced in the second session of the 86th Congress (H. R. 12518) to improve these aspects of the Hill-Burton program. However, no action was taken by the Congress.

The Budget Proposal:

The legislation submitted to the 86th Congress is being proposed again. It would make funds available to assist local as well as State planning groups in undertaking special studies to coordinate the planning of medical projects in relation to other existing and proposed facilities in the area. Support for research in this field would be increased to permit more intensive study of the newer patterns of hospital services and experimentation in the construction of specially designed facilities.

The need for modernization has become increasingly important because of the age of many hospitals and the many advances in medical science. The proposed legislation would permit all States to determine their modernization needs and to give special priority to projects for which the need is exceptional. Greater emphasis would also be placed on the construction of special facilities for the care of long-term patients.

FACT SHEET - 1962 BUDGET

Subject: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare - Authorize grants for construction of medical and dental schools

Key excerpt from Budget Message:

"One of our greatest national health needs is the expansion of existing schools and the establishment of new schools to train doctors and dentists. The shortage of physicians, already a critical factor in the rising cost of medical care, will become increasingly acute as the population and the demand for medical services increase. The Congress should at an early date enact legislation to authorize $100 million of matching grants over a 5-year period to stimulate construction of additional medical and dental school facilities." (Page M-76)

Amounts (in millions):

The 1962 new obligational authority and expenditures for this program would be met from the allowance for contingencies. The following table indicates the contemplated five-year distribution of new obligational authority:

1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
$10	$30	$30	$20	$10

Background:

The proposal was first set forth in the 1957 Budget Message which recommended a program of matching grants for both medical teaching and research facilities. Only the research facilities portion was enacted. The recommendation for teaching facilities was repeated in the 1958 and 1959 Budget Messages. The present measure was first proposed by the administration in June 1960 and was introduced in the House as H. R. 12518.

The program is needed to increase medical school graduates from 7,400 per year to 11,000 per year by 1975 in order to maintain the present ratio of 135 physicians per 100,000 population. This will require the expansion of the enrollment of existing schools and the establishment of perhaps 20 new medical schools.

The Budget Proposal:

The bill would amend the research facilities grant portion of the Public Health Service Act by providing a five-year authorization for appropriations of $100 million ($75 million for medical and professional public health personnel and $25 million for dentists) for the construction of teaching facilities. Federal funds would be matched by the institutions.

FACT SHEET - 1962 BUDGET

Subject: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare - Broaden medical aid for aged through voluntary Federal-State programs.

Key excerpt from Budget Message:

"Extension of medical care assistance to the aged through a voluntary program under Federal-State-local auspices--as authorized by the Congress--is sound national policy both from a fiscal standpoint and from the standpoint of encouraging the widest participation of private as well as public agencies in the improvement of medical care for this group. However, under the program approved by the Congress many of the aged will still not be able to obtain needed protection against catastrophic hospital and medical expenses even though under ordinary circumstances they are able to pay their normal medical bills. The Congress is therefore urged to broaden the existing program in keeping with the recommendations which were made by the administration last spring. This would further increase the number who receive assistance." (Page M-79)

Amounts (in millions):

Proposed for later transmission	1962
New obligational authority and budget expenditures..............................	$25

Background:

The aged have less income and greater medical costs than other adult segments of the population. While the extent of private insurance coverage against the cost of medical services for the aged has shown rapid growth (from about 25% in 1952 to 50% currently), such protection is still often limited in scope. Accordingly, many persons aged 65 and over do not have protection against long-term or expensive illnesses.

Last spring the administration proposed Federal aid to the States in meeting the medical costs of an estimated 9 million persons over 65 and not on old-age assistance whose incomes are less than $2,500 a year if single or $3,800 if married.

The Congress in September 1960 passed legislation increasing Federal assistance to the States for medical care of recipients of old-age assistance. It also initiated a new program of Federal grants to assist States in covering costs of the aged who are not recipients of old-age assistance but who nevertheless require aid to pay their medical bills. This latter program is also limited to those who undergo a needs test. State practices indicate that this new program will be limited to individuals with annual incomes of about $1,500 or less.

In 1962 it is estimated that about 2.2 million will be eligible for medical care under old-age assistance and almost 0.5 million more will be provided benefits under the new medical assistance for the aged program.

The Budget Proposal:

It is proposed that the existing medical assistance program for the aged be broadened in keeping with the following specifications, as proposed last spring:

(1) All persons 65 and over would be entitled to benefits on a voluntary basis if their income in the prior year was below $2,500 ($3,800 for a couple) and if they had paid an annual $24 enrollment fee;

(2) Benefits would be 80% of the cost of all expenses exceeding $250 a year ($400 for a couple) and would cover comprehensive medical and health services, including 180 days hospitalization, 365 days nursing home or organized home care services, drugs up to $350, laboratory services up to $200, surgery, physician and dental services, private duty nurses, and physical restoration services.

(3) An aged person could elect to purchase from a private insurer a comparable major medical expense policy, in which case 50% of the premium up to $60 per annum would be paid by the program.

(4) The program would be administered by the States which would have the option of using appropriate private agencies.

(5) The cost of the program, after deducting receipts from the enrollment fees, would be shared between the Federal and State governments. The Federal share would be on the average 50% but with an equalization formula ranging from 1/3 to 2/3, depending on the State's average per capita income.

Because this proposal would require Federal and State legislation, it cannot be expected to be operating at more than a modest level in the fiscal year 1962. Thus the 1962 budget includes only $25 million for the first year. As more States enter the program it could be expected to reach an annual Federal-State cost of about $1.2 billion, of which the Federal share would be $600 million and cover as many as 9 million individuals over 65.

No. GG/7

FACT SHEET - 1962 BUDGET

Subject: Establish uniform policies governing (1) local taxes imposed on contractor use of Federal property and (2) payments in lieu of taxes.

Key Excerpt from Budget Message:

"Intergovernmental relations. . . .In this field, a uniform Federal policy is needed (1) defining immunity from local taxation on the use or possession of Federal property in the custody of contractors and lessees, and (2) governing payments in lieu of taxes made by the Government to localities on certain real properties. Legislation on these matters should be enacted in accordance with the recommendations made by the administration in the last session of the Congress, which call for partial restoration of immunity from taxation of Federal property in the hands of contractors or lessees and authorization of a system of payments in lieu of taxes on certain real properties in cases of local hardship." (Page M-90)

Amounts:

Costs in 1961 and 1962 would be covered either by the allowance for contingencies or would be met from accounts of agencies affected by the legislation. No firm estimates of costs are possible because of the uncertainties involved. Testimony of the Bureau of the Budget in 1956 applicable to legislation similar to that passed by the Senate last year indicated a range of from $10-$20 million annually for payments in lieu of taxes, whereas Defense and AEC officials were of the opinion that, under more liberal provisions incorporated in other pending legislation, additional Federal expenditures might be $205 to $250 million annually, based on property holdings in 1953. These figures do not reflect offsets in the costs resulting from the Supreme Court tax decisions permitting local taxation of Federal property in the hands of contractors or lessees, which are currently running over $100 million and which, depending on future taxing actions and the outcome of current litigation, could run into the hundreds of millions.

Background:

During the preceding two decades, the Federal Government has acquired ownership of large numbers of properties formerly on local tax rolls, which has led to demands for direct tax payments or payments in lieu of taxes due to the creation of financial hardship for the communities involved. In 1955, the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations proposed that the Federal Government inaugurate a broad system of payments in lieu of property taxes to State and local governments, particularly on commercial and industrial real property. The Commission emphasized the lack of a national policy in this area. In 1956, the Bureau of the Budget, with Presidential approval, proposed payments in lieu of taxes on commercial and industrial real property which had been acquired since June 30, 1950--approximately the beginning of the Korean conflict--in instances where demonstrable financial hardships exist. Such payments would have been made for a 2-year period while an intensive study was undertaken directed toward a uniform national policy.

The issue of Federal payments has been made more complex by four decisions handed down in 1958 by the Supreme Court, which declared that the use or possession of Federal real or personal property by Government contractors or leaseholders was subject to State and local taxation even though the entire burden of such tax was borne by the Federal Government. The Court's decisions left room for the Congress to enact legislation which would define the Federal Government's liability for such taxation. In consequence, the administration's position was altered to favor payments in lieu of taxes and at the same time to provide a degree of immunity from the financial effects of the Court decisions.

Congress has yet to enact finally this or any other general measure on payments in lieu of taxes. The House Interior Committee received recommendations in the last session on the Senate-passed bill. Final legislation was not enacted by the 86th Congress, and the House Committee has the entire subject, including the issue of the Supreme Court tax cases, under study for possible action in 1961.

The Budget Proposal:

The budget proposal renews the request that legislation be enacted to restore partial immunity and, in cases of local hardship, provide payments in lieu of taxes in order to assure a uniform Federal policy in these matters.

FACT SHEET - 1962 BUDGET

Subject: Department of Justice - Amend immigration and nationality laws

Key excerpt from Budget Message:

"In support of our position of world leadership, legislation is again recommended to liberalize and modernize our immigration laws. The quota system should be brought up to date by revising the methods of determining, distributing, and transferring quotas, and the total number of immigrants subject to quotas should be doubled. A permanent program for admission of refugees should also replace the inadequate and piecemeal legislation now in effect." (Page M-90)

Amounts:

Additional cost would be nominal.

Background:

For several years the President has been urging revision of the immigration and nationality laws. Several of these proposals have been enacted into law, for example, termination of mortgages placed on quotas of future years by admission of displaced persons; authority for waiver of grounds for exclusion and deportation for a maximum of 5,000 aliens per year; and the elimination of inspection in the United States of persons arriving from Hawaii. A number of other significant proposals, as indicated below, merit action at this session of Congress.

The Budget Proposal:

Chief among the proposals are the following: (1) to base our quotas on the latest census figures; (2) to provide for the redistribution of unused quota visas; (3) to grant the President power to authorize the parole by the Attorney General into the United States of refugees selected by the Secretary of State. S. 3225, which embodies the proposals already made, was pending with the Senate Judiciary Committee when the last Congress adjourned.

FACT SHEET - 1962 BUDGET

Subject: Department of Justice - Enact civil rights legislation

Key excerpt from Budget Message:

"The enactment of the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960, the activities of the Department of Justice in enforcing these statutes, and the contribution of the Civil Rights Commission in identifying basic problems and legislative action required, represent significant progress in the field of civil rights. To permit the Commission to explore more thoroughly the necessity for further legislation in this field, its life should be extended for another 2 years. As part of an effort to extend civil rights in education to all our citizens, the Congress should enact legislation to assist State and local agencies to meet costs of special professional services needed in carrying out public school desegregation programs. Also, legislation should be enacted to establish a Commission on Equal Job Opportunity to make permanent and expand, with legislative backing, the important work of the President's Committee on Government Contracts." (Page M-91)

Amounts:

Additional costs, estimated at about $2.5 million in 1962, are covered by the allowance for contingencies.

Background:

Of the civil rights legislative proposals made last year, the following were enacted in Public Law 86-449: (1) to make the use of force or threats of force to obstruct court orders in school desegregation cases a Federal offense; (2) to make flight from one State to another for the purpose of avoiding prosecution for destruction of schools or churches a Federal crime; (3) to give the Attorney General power to inspect Federal election records and to require the preservation of such records; and (4) to provide for education of children of members of the Armed Forces when public schools are closed by desegregation actions.

The Budget Proposal:

The proposed legislation would: (1) provide aid to State and local agencies to assist in adjustments required by school desegregation programs; (2) establish a Commission on Equal Job Opportunity Under Government Contracts; and (3) extend for another two years the Commission on Civil Rights. (The first and second proposals were submitted to the last session of Congress but were not enacted.)

FACT SHEET - 1962 BUDGET

Subject: The Judiciary - Create additional Federal judgeships.

Key excerpt from Budget Message:

"The seriously congested conditions in the courts require that the Congress give early consideration to the creation of additional Federal judgeships as proposed by the Judicial Conference." (Page M-91)

Amounts:

The additional cost in 1962, estimated at $5 million, is covered by the allowance for contingencies. This cost in fiscal year 1962 would be distributed as follows: The Judiciary (for staff, equipment and courtroom space)--$4.0 million; the Justice Department (to handle increased court work and for office space)--$1.0 million. Recurring annual costs are estimated to be $3.5 to $4.0 million.

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Background:

An omnibus judgeship bill was introduced in the Congress several years ago, which provided for additional judgeships to relieve the growing congestion in the courts. H. R. 12552 and S. 2673, which were introduced in the 86th Congress, were reported out favorably in their respective houses, but were not enacted.

The Budget Proposal:

The proposal would request establishment of 50 additional district judgeships and 9 additional circuit judgeships as recommended by The Judicial Conference.

FACT SHEET - 1962 BUDGET

Subject: Change in expenditure estimate for fiscal 1961.

BUDGET EXPENDITURES

		(Millions)	
Original 1961 budget estimate			$79,816
Increases enacted by Congress:			
Defense Department	$269		
Health, Education, and Welfare Department	116	$385	
Failure to enact President's proposals to:			
Increase postal rates	554		
Transfer forest and public lands highways to highway trust fund and increase premium rate for Federal Home Loan Bank Board	62	616	
Legislation enacted increasing costs:			
Pay increase for Government employees	766		
Medical care for the aged (change from administration proposal)	72	838	
Total increases attributable to Congress			1,839
Program increase:			
Space program acceleration			164
Major decreases:			
Commodity Credit Corporation, reduced costs and increased sales	496		
Interest	600		
Employment security grants (transferred to trust fund)	278		
Veterans benefits	311		
Export-Import Bank	93		
Military assistance	50		
Post Office--proposal for higher postal rates effective April 1, 1961	160		1,988
Other reductions (net)			210
Interfund transactions (included in both receipts and expenditures)			-676
Revised estimate for 1961 in 1962 budget			78,945

FACT SHEET - 1962 BUDGET

Subject: Change in expenditures, 1961 to 1962.

BUDGET EXPENDITURES

			(Millions)
1961 revised expenditure estimate			$78,945
Uncontrollable expenditure increases:			
Veterans compensation and pensions	$193		
Public assistance grants	128		
Retired employees' health benefits	21	$342	
Built-in program increases:			
Defense, military	1,410		
Space	195		
Housing (urban renewal, etc.)	184		
Aviation program (FAA)	90		
National Institutes of Health	75		
Defense education	29		
Development Loan Fund	150		
Inter-American Development Bank	110		
Inter-American Program	50		
Klamath Indian lands	69		
Other (IRS, Coast Guard, direct loans, Sugar Act, Agricultural conservation program, REA, vessel operating subsidies, AEC, conservation reserve)	162	2,524	
Construction programs under way:			
Public buildings	68		
Reclamation	47		
Other (hospitals, ships, Bureau of Standards, Smithsonian, Tennessee Valley Authority, State Department)	111	226	
Total built-in increases			3,092
Major decreases and nonrecurring items:			
Legislation to reduce expenditures:			
Increase in postal rates	683		
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, increase in reserves	164	847	
Other:			
Interest	400		
Labor, repayment of 1961 advance	78	478	
Total, major decreases			1,325
Other program increases:			
Mutual security	100		
State Department, mainly Philippine claims	72		
Export-Import Bank	70		242
Other adjustments (net)			-89
1962 budget expenditure estimate			80,865

FACT SHEET - 1962 BUDGET

Subject: Change in New Obligational Authority, 1961 to 1962.

NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY

		(Millions)	
1961 revised new obligational authority			$82,068
Uncontrollable increases:			
CCC - mainly reimbursement for disposal of surpluses abroad	$266		
Public assistance grants	126		
Retired employees' health benefits	21	$413	
Built-in program increases:			
Defense, military	532		
Special assistance, FNMA	250		
Space	145		
Inter-American Development Bank	110		
MSP - economic	69		
Loans for secondary market operations, FNMA	35		
Other (IRS, Coast Guard, vessel operating subsidies, airways operations, defense education, annual contributions for public housing, Federal contributions OCDM)	89	1,230	
Total, built-in increases			1,643
Major decreases and nonrecurring items:			
Legislation to reduce new obligational authority:			
Increase in postal rates		683	
Other:			
Inter-American Cooperation	500		
College housing	400		
Interest	400		
Readjustment benefits	264		
Nonrecurring advance to unemployment trust fund	250		
Veterans compensation and pensions	232		
Atomic Energy Commission	183		
Decrease in loan authorization in REA and FHA	149		
Klamath Indian lands	69	2,447	
Total, major decreases			3,130
Other program increases:			
Special milk program	95		
Area assistance	83		
State, mainly Philippine claims	83		
Medical care for the aged	25		286
1962 budget recommended new obligational authority			80,867

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at the front of this folder

January 11, 1961

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
9 January 1961

Others present: General Lemnitzer, General Goodpaster

The President began by telling General Lemnitzer the military review in his honor at Fort Gordon on Saturday had been extremely well done. It had been a great experience for him.

General Lemnitzer next reviewed the military situation in Laos speaking from the JCS situation report.

General Lemnitzer next told the President that, during his term as Commander in Chief in Japan, he had gotten to know Mr. Tsutsumi, a former Speaker of the Japanese Diet. Tsutsumi on his own initiative has gotten together a petition of 60,000 Japanese signatures, representing a quarter of a million people, extending a second invitation to the President to visit Japan and expressing deep regret and personal shame that the President's visit last year had been upset. Tsutsumi is bringing this to the United States and would like to see the President. This project has the approval of Prime Minister Ikeda. The President asked General Lemnitzer to bring Tsutsumi in to see him, adding that when Tsutsumi leaves, he can tell the press what it was he had brought in. The President recalled that he had received a previous petition from the Japanese Government, some of their universities and labor unions. General Lemnitzer said the State Department heartily endorses the Tsutsumi visit. The President asked him to arrange for the Japanese Ambassador also to be present.

General Lemnitzer next raised the question of continuity with the new administration. He said he had offered to brief President-elect Kennedy and Mr. McNamara on emergency procedures. He said

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MR 76-56 #112
By J.U. Date 12-18-78

that Mr. Kennedy has asked that General Lemnitzer spend some time with him a few days before the inauguration. The President suggested that General Lemnitzer be sure to tell Mr. Kennedy about the sheltered command facilities (High Point, The Rock, etc.). General Lemnitzer said he also planned to mention to Mr. Kennedy the importance of the weekly meeting of the Chairman with the President. The President said he would also mention this on January 19th when he sees Mr. Kennedy. The President recalled that he had told Mr. Kennedy that, since the control of the Congress will be in his own party, he may be able to stop some of the end runs around the Secretary of Defense that have occurred in the past.

General Lemnitzer said that Mr. McNamara seems to be a very fine and able person. He apparently accepted his post on the condition that there would be no drastic changes until he had had an opportunity to get himself well oriented. General Lemnitzer said he will be appearing before the Mahan Committee on January 23rd. He recalled that he had pressed not to testify before the changeover of the administrations.

General Lemnitzer said that the staffing of the top Pentagon positions under the new administration is well advanced, except that they are having a terrible time finding an Army Secretary. There are some signs that they are coming back to considering General Gavin and may have in fact decided upon him. The President expressed very deep concern over this and thought if there is any way of preventing it this should be done. He observed that there would be one benefit -- the Joint Chiefs of Staff would be forced to work closer together in order to avoid improper Secretarial action.

General Lemnitzer then suggested a topic the President might cover with the Chiefs at the luncheon on Wednesday. It is the importance of their maintaining solidarity and avoiding Service partisanship. He said in this connection the Chiefs were most appreciative of the nice letter they received from the President at Christmas. The President said that by and large he is happier with the present set of Chiefs than at any previous time. General Lemnitzer noted that Mr. Gates has worked extremely well with the Chiefs and that Mr. McNamara proposes the same kind of relationship after he takes over. General Lemnitzer asked if I would be staying on for a while, and I said that I would with particular attention being given to security affairs. He expressed his pleasure at this from the standpoint of maintaining continuity.

The President said that the thing that troubles him most in the whole security picture is (with one exception) financial in nature -- the danger of excessive, unnecessary spending. The one exception is General de Gaulle, who wants a three-power triumvirate to fix world strategy. We have tried every alternative to this including clandestine arrangements, but of course he wants the arrangements to be open. De Gaulle, the President went on, is a curious combination of the medieval and modern, whose mental picture of the conduct of world affairs is the meeting of Napoleon and Alexander on a raft in the Dnieper River settling the affairs of the world. General Lemnitzer said he had had first-hand experience with General de Gaulle during the war, recalling a critical moment in the attack on Rome when de Gaulle said he would send no more French replacements since he wanted them for the invasion of France. After furious argument, he made only the most minor concession in this stand.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~SECRET~~

January 6, 1961

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT

Others present: Dr. Glennan, Dr. Dryden, General Persons, General Goodpaster

The group met with the President to outline the proposal concerning Communications satellite development, intended to be brought up before the Cabinet the following day. Dr. Glennan said that overseas communication has gone up in volume 300% in the last ten years and that the only practical way to provide the capacity that the future seems certain to require is to make use of a satellite communications system. American Telephone and Telegraph is ready to develop and operate such a system. The first question is a determination of what type system should be used, i.e., whether it should be passive, or active high orbit, or active low orbit satellites. Extensive testing will be required.

He said he had discussed this matter with a number of companies and that only AT&T is ready to do the financing. He added that he has talked the matter out thoroughly with Budget, Defense and FCC, and will talk with State. The proposed Cabinet paper embodies views thus developed. Dr. Glennan said he had taken a strong stand that this activity should not be a governmental activity, but should become a private enterprise. He then reviewed in detail a memorandum included in the Cabinet paper. The President asked why cables could not be used for this communication. Dr. Glennan said they are several times as expensive as the satellite system is likely to be. One cable channel will cost $24,000 a year, and one satellite channel will cost something like $10,000 per year.

Dr. Glennan said that AT&T would like a pre-emptive position in this field. He felt that Congress would object to this, and accordingly recommended that this should be developed on a competitive basis.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
Review by H.G. Mainvos, NASA 12/1/76
BY DJH. Date 1/10/82

General Persons supported the view that efforts should be made to put this operation on a basis of private enterprise once it reached the operational stage. Dr. Glennan said one reason for pushing the matter now is that, if the President declares this to be the policy of the government, it is much less likely to be upset in the future.

The President said he would like to have a public statement, and the key necessity is that it be short, logical and persuasive. Dr. Glennan thought that something on this matter will be included in the State of the Union message and the President said he would have no objection.

Concluding this subject, Dr. Glennan said that Dr. Bronk and Dr. Rettaliata have asked about submitting their resignations from the Space Council. I outlined to the President the arrangement being followed, whereby those who wished to resign on January 20th so stated in a letter addressed to President Eisenhower.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

[redacted]

January 7, 1961

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 3, 1961

Others present: Secretaries Herter, Merchant, Mr. Allen Dulles, Mr. Richard Bissell, Secretaries Gates, Douglas, Anderson, General Lemnitzer, Mr. Gordon Gray, General Goodpaster

This discussion (on Laos) followed an earlier discussion on the subject of Cuba, on which Mr. Gray is reporting separately. Mr. Herter showed the President a letter he had just received from Lord Home on policy and actions to be taken with regard to the situation in Laos. The President read the letter very carefully, and kept a copy for his files. Mr. Herter then said that the Laotian assembly was supposed to be meeting sometime that day, and the intent is that it will legitimize the Boun Oum government. [redacted] General Lemnitzer commented that the French should have the best intelligence of anyone concerning Laos inasmuch as the military assistance group there is French.

[redacted]

The President commented that [redacted]

MR 79-314 #1
By DJH 8/12/82

[redacted] PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(d)
NSC letter 9/22/80; CIA 7/7/81
NLE Date 8/12/82

[redacted] the harsh facts are that if the Communists establish a strong position in Laos, the West is finished in the whole southeast Asian area. He said he was in full agreement that we must do everything that can be done by peaceful means before going beyond this. [redacted]

General Lemnitzer then gave a report on the military situation in Laos from the day's JCS military situation report. [redacted]

Mr. Herter then suggested that it might be desirable to make a press release bringing out the substantial size and flagrant nature of the Soviet air lift. [redacted] The President said the phrasing of the statement would be important. He thought a statement could be made that at least so many aircraft operated during this period. He approved putting out such a statement.

[redacted]

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

January 7, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 5, 1961

Others present: General Hull, General Doolittle, Admiral Conolly, Messrs. Lovett, Ryerson, Baker, Darden, Coyne, Gordon Gray, General Goodpaster

General Hull made an oral report to the President from a text which he said he would send to me. The President said he not only agreed with the observations of the group, he agreed so strongly he might have written them himself. He said he hoped that the new administration would continue a board such as this one, but was loath to make a suggestion since this might prove "counter productive."

Regarding intelligence organization in Defense, he said he favored the recommendation outlined by General Hull. As a second solution, however, he would center all intelligence about foreign military matters in the JCS with a strategic intelligence group concerned with broader matters, feeding in worldwide intelligence, in the CIA.

The President said he will endorse the Board's recommendation and will give it to Mr. Gates with a request that he pass it on to his successor in the new administration. He repeated that he wants to avoid any fatherly or professorial manner toward his successor. General Hull commented that the report had been prepared so that it could be provided to the new administration.

Governor Darden said he was convinced from the work he had done with the Board that reorganization would result in substantial

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
Authority NLE 76-56, #113
By D. W NLE Date 8/5/77

savings in the intelligence field (or at any rate, better use of the resources now being made available). Mr. Lovett said he agreed but thought the resources should go toward better use. Admiral Conolly supported this judgment, stating that organization is now the root cause of excess costs, and that better organization can bring better efficiency.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

E. FREDERIC MORROW

January 4, 1961

Memorandum To: General Persons

A friend of mine, an officer in one of the large publishing houses in New York, called me at home last night to give me this information: he said that the liberal publishing firm of Doubleday and Company could probably find an executive spot for a man of my talents in its office if my availability were made known to them and I had an endorsement from the White House. He further informed me that Mr. Douglas M. Black, President of Doubleday, is a personal friend of President Eisenhower and would certainly give firm and immediate consideration to any endorsement the President might give me. He insists that time is of the essence.

As you know, I have a literary background, having written for Bowdoin College publications during college, and served as a writer during my days at CBS-TV Press Information. I was also Business Manager of Opportunity Magazine for three years, and in my early days at the White House, assisted in preparing some of the President's speeches.

I would appreciate any consideration that could be given this matter, and will you be good enough to let me know whether you think it can be done.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

January 2, 1961

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 2, 1961

Others present: Secretaries Herter and Merchant, Douglas, General Lemnitzer, Mr. Allen Dulles, Mr. Hagerty, General Goodpaster

This meeting was held to consider with the President the situation in Laos. The President began by saying he had read the JCS military situation report of that day. He thought the big question is to see where our allies stand on this whole matter. He thought, for example, that Australia (Prime Minister Menzies) would be deeply concerned. Mr. Herter said that a SEATO meeting was being held the same day. The French position is unclear, but unhelpful. They are not supporting our efforts to get Souvanna Phouma to resign nor are they willing to recognize the Boun Oum-Phoumi government. Mr. Herter said he would like to draft a message to de Gaulle for the President's consideration.

Mr. Herter then noted that Mr. Dulles had received a message to the effect that the King of Laos had called a meeting of the assembly in Vientiane. The prospect therefore was that the Boun Oum government would be recognized in two or three days.

The President said he is very impatient with the French over this matter, and that he would definitely like to send something to de Gaulle on it right away. Mr. Herter said the French attitude is very curious.

He recalled that

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-56 #115
By ______ Date ______

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 5 (B) (2)(3)
NSC letter 11/14/78
NLE Date 12/18/78

our people are there in the technical aid group only as assistants to the French. Mr. Merchant said that he was a little inclined ti wait on the message to de Gaulle until the SEATO meeting had been held. The French representative in Washington seemed to be holding back the full extent of the French position, which may be much worse from out standpoint than has been indicated. The President recognized the validity of this, but observed that, if we wait until de Gaulle has once taken a position, it will be impossible to get him to change. This is just not in his make-up.

Mr. Herter stated that if the Boun Oum government is ratified by the assembly, the French will find themselves out on a limb.

De Lattre was the only Frenchman who saw the solution there.

Mr. Dulles said that a massive Russian intervention in Laos is taking place in the form of the airlift. So long as this continues, the rebel forces will retain great strength. He noted that the Russians may be using a strip in rebel hands in the Plaine des Jarres.

He asked if we could do something about this. General Lemnitzer noted that Loyalist forces are just south of the city of Xieng Khouang. Mr. Dulles reiterated that we must stop the Soviet intervention. Mr. Merchant stated that the Laotian government has now formally protested to the Soviet government, and to the United Nations. Mr. Herter noted that Hammarskjold has said he does not want this problem in the United Nations, but feels it should be dealt with in SEATO.

Mr. Dulles said he suggested that a small task force be set up to bring all intelligence reports together and coordinate them.

The President responded sharply stating that he saw no reason why this should not all have been done already, and added that this is what we have an intelligence system for.

Mr. Douglas stated that, if we had some French and British backing, the way to stop the Russian airlift in its tracks would be to send fighters in to stop it.

Mr. Herter said that some of our naval forces are moving in the Western Pacific, and other forces are taking alert measures that will be noticed and be reported publicly. He thought a statement should be made that we have certain obligations with SEATO and are taking preparatory measures to be able to meet them. General Lemnitzer said the Defense Department is planning simply to say that it has assumed higher readiness conditions. The President said that the Defense Department should put out the statement, linking it to SEATO.

Mr. Douglas said he saw value in the President's telling de Gaulle that the intervention of the Russians must be stopped. Mr. Dulles said he wanted to report heavy Viet Minh intervention also. Mr. Herter commented that nothing has been confirmed concerning this. General Lemnitzer said his estimate is that 80-90% of the forces are composed of Pathet Lao, with a hard core of Viet Minh non-coms and technicians.

The President thought that the Western side might gain by pitting the airfield at Plaine des Jarres with medium-size bombers. General Lemnitzer commented that the B-26s could be used for this purpose.

The President noted that attacks on airfields can often be most effective through attacking fuel supplies, but observed that the Russians are probably not bringing in much fuel as yet. If we do not somehow stop this build-up, however, they will in all likelihood soon be bringing in fighter aircraft. Mr. Herter said that the Thais have been asked by the Laotians for a parachute battalion. Before they furnish this, however, they want a commitment from us to support them if they are attacked. The President said this could be given in the form of a confirmation that we stand by the treaty. Mr. Herter said we have assured them of this. General Lemnitzer stated that the parachute battalion is in fact a ranger-type battalion which could be very effective in guerrilla operations.

The President said he did not see much more to do at the moment. He thought we should make clear that we are faithful to the SEATO treaty and expect other signatories to be the same. Mr. Merchant thought that a short message could be prepared for de Gaulle, bringing out that we take seriously the present situation, that it is important that they stand by us in the present situation, in opposing any nation's military intervention from outside.

Mr. Herter concluded the meeting by saying the British had suggested some new ideas concerning the use of the ICC which seemed to hold a good deal of promise.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

[redacted] [illegible]

January 17, 1961

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 13, 1961 -- 11:30 AM

6

Others present: Secretary Gates
General Lemnitzer
Colonel Van Ormer
Captain Burgess
Mr. McCone
General Loper
Colonel Eisenhower

Secretary Gates opened by pointing out that the essence of this dispersal plan had already been approved by the President. It was decided, therefore, to dispense with the formal briefing.

Mr. McCone said there were two matters which he felt he must bring up. One was the overall dispersal plan and the other was the question of Defense custody of weapons in the National Stockpile. Regarding the first point, all of the Commissioners of AEC, with the exception of Mr. Graham, feel that the dispersal of atomic weapons is a matter of the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense and not the AEC. Regarding the matter of custody, again, AEC says there is no problem, with the exception of Commissioner Graham. Indeed, Commissioner Wilson and Mr. McCone think that since only 10% of the National Stockpile is left in the hands of the AEC, the remainder might just as well be transferred to Defense also. He does, however, feel a responsibility to express Mr. Graham's views. Mr. Graham regards dispersal to this degree as a dangerous matter and feels that should this become common knowledge, the publicity would be very bad. To some extent he agrees; when he thinks in terms of so many atomic weapons deployed in Western Europe, it brings him up short. He agreed with the President that there is some safety in dispersal.

The President agreed that there is some danger inherent in the delicate political balance which exists in Europe. He therefore asked that the number of weapons dispersed to Europe be reexamined, particularly in light of the fact that we normally keep

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-191 #1
By DJH Date 7/15/81

[redacted]

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (a) (d)(4)
DDE 3/7/80; NLC 5/12/81
NLE Date 6/19/81

[redacted] on site.

Mr. McCone said that on his European trip he had been impressed by the vulnerability of our JUPITER weapons in Turkey and Italy. In Italy, in particular, this weapon sits in the heart of the Communist area. It is so vulnerable that a high-powered rifle can knock it out. He pointed out that the decision to deploy the JUPITER preceded the advent of the POLARIS. He therefore urged a look at our deployment plans for this weapon. Secretary Gates agreed and pointed out that the JUPITER is our oldest missile and it cannot be hidden. He pointed out, however, that to reverse our agreements regarding JUPITER would cause political difficulties which would exceed the difficulty of maintaining the missiles on site. He said the JUPITER deployments are actually more symbolic than useful. He emphasized the difficulty they had in getting the Italians to take these missiles. The President reminded the group that he himself had been against the decision to urge these missiles on Italy in the first place.

General Lemnitzer pointed out the possibility of better protection for JUPITER missiles in Turkey than in Italy. Since the missiles in Italy are already in place, he recommended allowing the deployments to stay for a while. The President agreed.

John S D Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

Confidential

~~SECRET~~

January 18, 1961

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 16, 1961

Others present: General Lemnitzer, General Goodpaster

General Lemnitzer said he had much appreciated the President's thank-you note for the luncheon he had given, at which the President and the Joint Chiefs had attended. The President said he had tremendously enjoyed the luncheon -- that in face he could not remember when he had enjoyed one more. General Lemnitzer observed that the Chiefs had taken in good spirit the President's remarks concerning the functioning of the JCS. The President stressed that he was certain the JCS would destroy themselves as an organization if they failed to agree. General Lemnitzer said the Joint Chiefs, in the present situation, constitute a truly vital carry-over. Young officials, able but of limited experience, are coming in and the Chiefs can help them greatly while they are getting themselves informed.

General Lemnitzer then went on to say that Mr. Tsutsumi had been highly pleased over his meeting with the President. He deeply hopes the President will visit Japan. The President said he hopes he can go, and in fact has such a trip very much in mind for this fall. General Lemnitzer told him that October is by far the best month.

General Lemnitzer reported that the Joint War room, which is really a command post for the JCS, became operational on 21 December. He said that he had briefed Mr. McNamara and Mr. Gilpatric on the emergency action plan, as well as on the subject [redacted] He thinks that they now know what they will be taking on in the way of operational responsibility on January 20th. He said that both had expressed themselves as tremendously reassured to know of the arrangements that have been in effect. The President emphasized that General Lemnitzer should stress to them how carefully we have to guard these secrets.

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-191 #2
By DJH Date 1/18/81

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (a)(d)
NSC letter 1/5/81
NLE Date 1/19/81

General Lemnitzer said he is very much impressed with Mr. McNamara. He is going to adopt the working procedures used by Mr. Gates. It is less clear how Mr. Gilpatric will work out, since he was one of the architects of the Symington reorganization proposals. The President observed that this is one place where the Chiefs should develop a single position and stick to it through thick and thin. General Lemnitzer recalled that Mr. McNamara had accepted his post on one condition -- that there would be no sweeping reorganization without his recommendation after he had learned the job.

General Lemnitzer said he is expecting to see President-elect Kennedy on Thursday after the President's meeting with him. [redacted] The President added that he will stress the need for Mr. Kennedy to see the Chairman of the JCS regularly and frequently.

The President then said that it comes as quite a shock to him that he is now breaking his association with the JCS, really for the first time since 1945. Even when he was at Columbia University he was tied in with them and served as their Chairman at the request of Mr. Forrestal and Mr. Johnson. The President told General Lemnitzer he had written a letter the previous day to the Secretary of Defense asking him to convey cordial thanks to all the military groups which have helped him both in the White House and on his trips throughout his term as President. They have really been splendid. General Lemnitzer said that the President may want to have contact with the services at times in the future, and asked that the President use him at any time as a point of contact. The President commented that the Congress may give him back his title as General of the Army, without double compensation of course, but with the retention of some of the provisions for an ex-President, including those relating to maintenance of his office. General Lemnitzer, on behalf of the JCS, extended very best wishes for a long and happy future to the President.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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January 18, 1961

Dear Daphne:

As one of my last letters from the White House I am, as I promised, replying to the questions you brought to me on behalf of the History Class of Montclair High School.

Won't you please convey to all your classmates my greetings and best wishes for the future?

Sincerely,

Miss Daphne Moaney
Montclair High School
Montclair, New Jersey

Enclosure - two pages of answers to questions submitted by the History Class, Montclair High School

mg

Answers to questions submitted by the
History Class, Montclair High School

1. We have, it seems to me, two major -- but indivisible -- national purposes. One is to make sure that all the people of our country are enabled to live in freedom and in justice and in equality, under a progressive, but not a stifling, form of government. The other national purpose is the achievement of a just and durable peace in the world, in which all peoples may be enabled to choose and sustain the kind of government that is best suited to their individual needs and aspirations.

2. From the beginning of our Republic, there has been, domestically, a continuing struggle between those who believe in the continuation of progressive, responsible government with authority properly allocated to its several echelons, on the one hand, and, on the other, those who believe that strong, centralized political control of all governmental functions is best for our people and for the nation's economy. That struggle has been with me every day of the past eight years; it has manifested itself in every problem presented to me. Possibly the most difficult foreign problem was the Middle East situation in 1957.

3. I shall always be ready to serve my country in any way that may seem appropriate.

4. In the political or any other field, as long as I am able, I shall continue to fight for the principles and policies for which I believe.

5. Mrs. Eisenhower looks forward, as do I, to a more private life than has been possible these past eight -- indeed, these past twenty years.

6. Except in the most unusual circumstances, I believe that no man should serve in the Presidency more than eight years. Aside from the obvious risks in permitting any individual to develop such a political machine, no one man should normally be expected, or allowed, indefinitely, to make the appropriate decisions in all the vital questions affecting our Nation. Because of our position in the world and our particular form of government, greater responsibility

and heavier burdens devolve upon the President than upon any other officer in the world. Because of this, the factor of age can become important in selecting a President; a man should be neither immature on the one hand, or too much advanced in age on the other.

7. I am going to enjoy the freedom that belongs to every private citizen.

8. I regret that the Senators have moved. But I suspect that the new ball club that will be established in Washington will have at least one avid rooter in the Gettysburg area.

9. The answer to question number nine is still classified as TOP SECRET.

November 13, 1960.

Dear Daphne:

The President enjoyed meeting you and the members of your family when you recently called upon him.

He asked me to acknowledge, for him, the questions you brought to him from your History Class. He will be glad to answer them -- but since there is always a risk of publicity, he thought it would be better to wait to send you the answers after January 20th. I am sure you and your classmates will be just as glad to have them then.

In the meantime, this note brings to you and your teachers and your classmates the President's best wishes.

Sincerely,

[illegible] Library

Ann C. Whitman,
Personal Secretary
to the President.

Miss Daphne Moaney,
Montclair High School,
Montclair, New Jersey.

letter sent to each one.

January 16, 1961

Dear Joe:

For almost eight years I have lived in ignorance of the identity of the individuals who so thoughtfully and kindly provided the means by which was built the house at Augusta, now known as Mamie's Cabin. But now that my tour in the Presidency is ending, Cliff has agreed to give me the names of the donors so that I might, even after this long delay, express, in some measure, the gratitude my wife and I feel to each of you.

The house has enabled Mamie and me, when in Augusta, to entertain good friends in a family atmosphere and, when we so chose, to live in complete privacy. The consideration of the group in assuring that the house would be available to us through our lifetime, rather than merely during my service as President, doubles its value to us, particularly on the sentimental side.

I shall hope, at some future time, to have an opportunity to thank you more intimately and personally. But I did not want to leave this office without making a written record of my gratitude. Incidentally, you will find along with this letter a picture of Mamie and me standing in front of the Cabin.

Cliff has informed me that he is trying to arrange one week end in the late spring when we might gather at Augusta for a real get-together. I am asking him to delay making any firm plans until I can straighten out my affairs as I undertake the job of living as a private citizen. This I have not done in half a century. But I will let him know the prospects as soon as I can.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Joseph McConnell
Reynolds Metals Company
19 East 47th Street
New York 17, New York

nm

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[illegible] Pres. with G.W.

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A. G. Furman, Jr.	"	Box 170, Greenville, S. C.
Philip D. Reed	Phil wwr as ever	375 Park Ave., N. Y. C.
Robert M. Christy	Mr. wbw sin	3532 N. Third St., Milwaukee, Wisc.
Julian Davis	"	P.O. Box 1586, Oklahoma City, Okla.
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C. I. Wood	Carl wwr as e	110 East 57th St., N. Y. C.
Elmer F. Pierson		7400 E. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Harry Miller	Mr wbw sin	2411 McDowell St., Augusta, Georgia
Douglas Casey	Doug wwr "	122 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
C. J. Dorwin	Mr wbw "	135 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C.
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S. S. Larmon	Sig [illegible]	285 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.
William McWane	Mr [illegible]	McWane Cast Iron Pipe Co. Birmingham, Alabama
Clifford Roberts	Cliff [illegible]	120 Broadway, N. Y. C.
George W. Woodruff	George [illegible]	Trust Co. of Ga. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
Russell Stearns	Russ [illegible]	24 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
E. D. Slater	Slats " [illegible]	375 Park Avenue, N. Y. C.
Douglas Black	Doug [illegible]	525 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.
W. H. Danforth	Bill " [illegible]	6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
C. V. Rainwater	Mr [illegible] "	P. O. Box 650, Pensacola, Fla.
A. F. Chisholm	" "	Laurel, Miss.
Sam Fleming	Sam [illegible]	Third National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.
Henry Mercer	Mr [illegible]	90 Broad St., N. Y. C.
J. B. Harris	" "	Greenwood Mills, Greenwood, S. C.
O. H. Ingram	" "	P. O. Box 1049, Nashville, Tenn.
W. K. Warren	[illegible] "	P. O. Box 1589, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Frank Willard	[illegible]	120 Broadway, N. Y. C.
R. W. Woodruff	Bob " [illegible]	P. O. Drawer 1734, Atlanta, Georgia
B. E. Peck		Deere & Co., Moline, Ill.
Floyd Akers	Floyd [illegible]	Capitol Cadillac-Oldsmobile, Washington, D. C.
T. W. Bright	Mr. [illegible]	Bright Canning Co., Niagara Falls, Canada
B. C. Gould	Mr " [illegible]	20420 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.
C. J. Schoo	Schoo	400 Maple St., Springfield, Mass

[illegible]

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The Eisenhower Library

Roger Firestone	Firestone Plastics, Pottstown, Pa.
[illegible] F. McCollum	Continental Oil Co., Houston, Texas
[illegible]	2525 Firestone Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif
Charles [illegible] Lockhart	1502 Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. Alton Jones	40 Wall Tower, N. Y. C.
John Hay Whitney	American Embassy, London, England

January 11, 1961

Dear Paul:

I cannot leave the Presidency without giving to you some expression of my gratitude for the friendship and the help, both official and unofficial, that you have given to me so generously during the years. Beyond this, your record of public service is so impressive as to command the respect of any thinking American.

I recall the time when you, a Republican, were called upon by a Democratic President to be the Administrator of the Marshall Plan, devised to restore the industrial capacity of Europe, broken by the war. The present productivity of Europe is proof of the wisdom and energy with which you executed that Plan, and my admiration for your performance is enhanced by the fact that you carried it out in less time and with far less money than had been originally projected.

In another instance, your wisdom might be questioned, but not your energy and dedication, in your determination that I should stand for the Presidency. I have somewhat less than normal reason to congratulate you about this particular incident. I remember, of course, the intensive salesmanship that you used on me in the days when you felt I should become the Republican candidate, and I shall never forget your subsequent and tireless work as head of the Citizens for Eisenhower movement, in the fall of 1952. Of course I pray that, in this, you have not been disappointed. But, the kind of work in which I have been engaged for these eight years will finally be evaluated by history; you and I do not have to worry ourselves too much about it.

Finally, I come to your work in the United Nations, especially in your Administration of the Special Fund. I have learned much about it both from you and from others, and again I not only applaud your achievements, but I sincerely hope that you will be permitted to carry on the work. I cannot believe that anyone else would be so well fitted for it.

With my warm greetings to Dorothy and, of course, all the best to yourself,

As ever,

The Honorable Paul G. Hoffman
1489 El Mirador Drive
Pasadena, California

mg

Dear Bob:

I shall never be able to tell you of the depth of my gratitude for your readiness to return three and a half years ago to governmental service as Secretary of the Treasury. Your sound grasp of fiscal, financial and general governmental problems have made you a real stalwart in this Administration and invaluable to me. In accepting your resignation, effective January 20, 1961, as Secretary of the Treasury and from the other offices referred to in your letter of January ninth, it would be difficult indeed to over-emphasize the sense of obligation I feel for you and your staff.

Under your leadership the Treasury has provided constructive guidance in this Administration's efforts to stabilize the dollar, balance the Federal budget, correct the balance of payments deficit, plan for tax revision and simplification, and manage the Federal debt. The story of the actions of the Department of the Treasury in these areas is clearly presented in your report and I shall release it to the press in order that these major accomplishments can be made a part of the public record.

I earnestly hope that opportunities will develop from time to time for you and me to meet; no matter what my future activities may be, I shall always deem it a privilege to renew with you the conversations and exchange of views that have meant so much to me over these many months.

As for you and your future, I am completely confident that your demonstrated capacity, ability and strength of character will make you a brilliant success in whatever calling you may see fit to follow.

To you and your family, I send my warm regard and, of course, my very best wishes for your continued health and vigor.

Sincerely,

Library

The Honorable Robert B. Anderson
The Secretary of the Treasury
Washington, D. C.

January 6, 1961.

Dear Mrs. Marshall:

This morning I was trying to send you, belatedly, a New Year's bouquet, but found that you were living in Pinehurst. I trust that the weather is fair and that your winter sojourn will be very pleasant.

In a few days I leave this office and hope to spend about three months doing absolutely nothing. I have made no engagements and have even refused to consider any such until after June thirtieth.

While this is in the nature of a "goodbye" letter from me as President, I do want you to know that if I can be of any service to you at any time in the future, I would deem it an honor to have any such suggestion. Even though I shall be on the vacational period for the next few months, any letter addressed to me at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, will find its way to me sooner or later. And I shall hope, of course, to be in touch with you from time to time in my new capacity as a private citizen!

With best wishes for your continued good health and, of course, the hope that 1961 will be kind to you.

Affectionately,

Mrs. George C. Marshall,
Clover Leaf Apartment,
Pinehurst,
North Carolina.

January 6, 1961.

Dear George:

What did you have for breakfast today besides bacon, eggs and toast?

As ever,

Mr. George E. Allen,
c/o General Delivery,
La Quinta,
California.

January 6, 1961

Dear Mr. President:

It was fine and gracious of you to write me as you did on my Birthday.

To have the respect of a man of your high type and character and knowing me personally as you do makes me all the more grateful that you would put in a letter the words that you did.

I crave the friendship of all good people, and if there could be more than that, it is that I crave their respect. Therefore, your respect and you personal friendship is an enriching treasure to me. To you and the First Lady I send my greetings and assure you of my unalloyed friendship.

With every good wish for both of you, I am

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower
The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

January 5, 1961.

Dear Mr. Sam:

For the last time, as President, I wish you a happy and gratifying birthday, a sentiment in which Mamie wholeheartedly joins. Few Americans can point to such a richness of friends and to respect so universally felt, as you can on this anniversary. With a multitude of others I salute you as a distinguished public servant and devoted American.

I add this more personal comment -- that over these eight difficult but inspiring years your personal friendship and selflessness in cooperating in those things involving the vital welfare of our country have meant a very great deal to me. I know the new Administration will likewise draw liberally on your wisdom and character. In that fact I find an abiding satisfaction.

May it be His will that you have many more birthdays, for our country's sake as well as for your friends.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

D.E.

The Honorable Sam Rayburn,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

January 6, 1961

Dear Cliff:

It is taking longer than I anticipated to get the complete record of my Denver investments together. In the meantime I thought I should send you the attached list of securities presently held here in Washington, in Colonel Schulz's name as agent.

Sincerely,

Mr. Clifford Roberts
Reynolds and Company
120 Broadway
New York, New York

Enclosure - List of securities

mg

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 1 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

January 4, 1961.

PERSONAL

Dear Clare:

Much as I would like to do anything that might be helpful to you in your present position, I simply cannot agree to anything that could have commercial value for any industrial firm. I have been forced to decline many suggestions, most of them involving glittering offers of directorships with no duties, on the grounds that I have never allowed my name or picture to be used for any purpose that has any advertising value, except for charitable purposes.

Nevertheless, I thank you very much for your thought and quite understand that you meant it in the most kindly way. But I am committed to adhering to a policy, the violation of which would cause me difficulty and embarrassment in the future.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Clarence Francis,
250 Park Avenue,
New York 17, New York.

PERSONAL

CLARENCE FRANCIS
17TH FLOOR · POSTUM BUILDING
250 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

YUKON 6-7879

December 30 1960

Dear Mrs. Whitman:

Because, as the President knows, I am Chairman of the Board of Studebaker-Packard, I asked the President one night whether he would accept a Studebaker car January 21st - to which he replied something like "after January 20th, I will accept anything!" Whether that was a serious remark or not I do not know, but on January 21st I would like to present the President with a Studebaker car - Sedan Station Wagon, or Convertible, whichever is his preference, and it could also be very easily arranged for him to get a license.

The quid pro quo is that sometime on the farm at Gettysburg a photograph be taken with the President and Mrs. Eisenhower - for instance starting off on a jaunt with their grandchildren in the car. That photograph would be used in Automotive News and as a news article in the press . There would be every guarantee of decency and dignity and no release would be made without the President's sanction.

I am writing this to you in order that there could be no misunderstanding or embarrassment in any way.

I am quite sure that the President has enough confidence in me to realize that a matter of this sort could only be handled on the highest plane.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ann Whitman
The White House
Washington, D.C.

January 4, 1961.

Dear Pug

I have never read a letter in which I had a keener interest and from which I derived more enjoyment than your most recent one. The reason I feel so good is that through my lengthy dissertation about some of the points that bothered me and your reply I have a much clearer understanding not only of your book but of what actually happened.

My greetings to your Lady and, of course, my warmest regard to yourself,

As ever

Ike

General The Right Honorable Lord Ismay
K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O.,
Wormington Grange,
Broadway, Worcestershire,
England.

Confidential

30th December, 1960.

My dear Mr President,

I have read and re-read your letter of 3rd September several times, and thoroughly enjoyed myself. I wish that we could talk over the points that you raise, and many others that occur to me: but, as this is not possible at present I am going to allow myself the indulgence of letting you have my comments in writing.

MY ESTIMATION OF WINSTON

Some of my friends, while agreeing that Winston was a wonderful war leader, think that I have been rather too extravagant in his praise. I have done this deliberately. In my judgment he was the only man in Britain who was absolutely indispensable and irreplaceable for the first three years of the war. By that time the tide had turned and a lesser being might have carried on. But if anything had happened to him in the earlier days I very much doubt, Mr. President, whether I should be sitting safely in my home writing to you.

And quite apart from my own solid convictions of his pre-eminence, I welcomed the opportunity of reminding my countrymen of the debt that they owed to the phenomenal creature who led them through the worst of their perils and whom they discarded like a sucked orange when salvation was in sight. There has been a tendency to suggest that, although he was a magnificent figurehead and orator, he was an amateur in military matters, who was only kept to the paths of correct strategy by some of his Generals. Sir Arthur Bryant, for example, refers to the combination of Winston and Brookie as a "partnership in genius", as if to imply that each provided fifty per cent; whereas of course 95 per cent to Winston and 5 per cent to Brookie would be much nearer the correct proportion.

Anyway, if I could have found any more superlatives to apply to Winston I would gladly have used them. And I hope that when his full scale biography comes to be written some fifty years hence, the pen picture that I have drawn of him will be taken as accurate.

THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL PAGE(S) IS (ARE) OF POOR QUALITY. UPA HAS MADE EVERY TECHNICAL EFFORT TO PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE REPRODUCTION.

Incidentally, I saw him last week, and was deeply shocked. His recent fall has affected him more than I realised, and he could not complete any of his sentences. His secretary comforted me the next morning by telling me that I had caught him on his very worst day and that he was already vastly improved.

YOUR THIRD PARAGRAPH

My references to differences between the Americans and British related for the most part to differences at the Chiefs of Staff level, but the point that you make about your own Headquarters is of course immensely important. We in London knew that you consulted with your British Staff in the persons of Arthur Tedder, Jock Whiteley, etc. on any vitally important matter, and I certainly ought to have made this clear in my story when I refer to differences between you and the British Chiefs of Staff. I will try to include it in any future editions.

SLEDGHAMMER

Like you, I shall always believe that TORCH was a far better bet than SLEDGHAMMER, although there are still a few people in this country as well as your's who argue that if we had undertaken the latter, the war would have been over much quicker. As you say, we had no idea how Allied Commands could and should work: in addition to that, we had not got a sufficient margin of air superiority; we had not got the ability to prevent the Germans bringing over reinforcements from their Eastern front; we had not got the necessary paraphernalia for amphibious operations, including landing craft; and we had not got battle-worthy troops. Men won't take on desperate ventures of this kind unless they have the smell of victory in their nostrils, and all that we'd had up to that time was a series of bloody noses - Norway, France, Greece and Crete. He who fights and runs away may live to fight another day, but he doesn't go into his next battle with a great deal of confidence!

ANVIL-DRAGOON

Winston was badgering President Roosevelt about this operation, with an occasional dig at Harry Hopkins, on both military and political grounds before the end of June. I gather from your own book that he did not start on you until later!

OVERLORD PLANNING

The point you raise is new to me and most interesting. The sequence of events seems to have been as follows:

(a) Towards the end of December, you saw Montgomery in Algiers and told him that you were doubtful about the adequacy of the tactical plan for OVERLORD, and that, in addition to being disturbed by the constricted nature of the proposed manoeuvre, you were concerned because it failed to provide effectively for the quick capture of Cherbourg.

(b) Montgomery refers to this meeting in his own book (page 210) in the following terms: "He (Eisenhower) told me he had only a sketchy idea of the plan and that it did not look too good."

(c) Montgomery arrives to stay with Winston on the 31st December and is given a copy of the plan for OVERLORD (page 210 of Monty's memoirs). He says NOTHING about your doubts or about your instructions to him.

(d) The next morning he produces a paper (page 211 of Monty's book), of which the following extracts are particularly important:

"1(a). Today, 1st January 1944, is the first time I have seen the appreciation and proposed plan or considered the problem in any way." (N.B. Again no mention of your instructions to him.)

"2. The initial landing is on too narrow a front and is confined to too small an area."

(e) Monty arrived home on the 2nd January and immediately pressed for the strengthening of the initial assault: but he did not so far as I know make any mention of the fact that you had instructed him to do this.

I will try to get the record straight in the next edition of my memoirs, if there is one.

ALEXANDER AND MONTGOMERY

I never knew that before the British appointments for OVERLORD were decided upon you had expressed a preference for Alex over Monty. It only shows how faithfully Winston adhered to the request that I made to him at the beginning of our association to keep me out of all questions of personalities. I explained to him that he must consult his constitutional advisors on these matters, since if it were thought that I was being used as a king-maker my integrity would be called in question and I would be useless to him.

NARROW VERSUS BROAD FRONT

I entirely agree that these are senseless terms unless applied to specific cases. I would not have used them at all except that I wanted to mention that a very acrimonious battle under that title took place between the American and British Chiefs of Staff after they had become good friends and did not impair their friendship or determination to co-operate with each other. How right you are when you say "backward looking", as too "what might have been" rarely adds to understanding. I tried to say much the same thing in different words in my memoirs. "What might have happened is legion. What did happen is singular and precise."

WINSTON'S VIEWS ON OVERLORD

I think you are right when you say that Winston had an ingrained dread of a return to the Continent in force until the allied strength became overwhelming, particularly in the air. One could well imagine that he was haunted by the twin horrors of the Dardanelles and Passchendale. At the same time, I think that he definitely steeled himself to take the plunge as far back as the Quebec Conference in 1943, and that thereafter he never wavered. That is not to say that he did not continue to search for opportunities to "nibble round the edges".

The attitude of Brookie and the General Staff towards OVERLORD was, I think, much the same as Winston's. I imagine that they recognised that the coup de grace had got to be delivered on the Continent of Europe, but they did not think that it should be attempted until the Germans were on their last legs.

I am positive that neither Winston nor the British Chiefs of Staff had any intention of defaulting on their promise to go through with OVERLORD at the end of May or early June 1944, once they had given it: but I admit to being doubtful whether they would ever have agreed to so early a commitment if it had not been for Marshall's persistency.

I was interested that you lost £5 to Monty on a bet that the war would be over by Christmas 1944. I wagered £10 on the even more optimistic forecast that the war would be over within a hundred days of the date on which we broke out of our bridgehead. Had the attempt on Hitler's life on 21st July succeeded, I might have won my money with a good deal of time to spare.

Your attention will have flagged long ere this, Mr. President, and you must forgive me for having gone on so long. I am not without hope that one day there will be an opportunity of talking about those great and desperate days instead of writing about them.

Devotedly

The President of the United States of America,
The White House,
Washington,
U.S.A.

January 4, 1961

Dear Doug:

I agree with your conclusion that, in view of the new responsibilities you will soon assume, I should, as I now do, accept your resignation as Under Secretary of State, to be effective today, as you have requested. Even though there are still important matters devolving upon your office during the next two weeks, the future advantages of your having the time to work closely with Secretary Anderson in preparing for the orderly turnover of responsibility of the Treasury Department, can scarcely be overemphasized.

In an earlier letter I have tried to express to you my deep appreciation of the great contributions you have made, both as the United States Ambassador to France, and later as our Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, to the solution of many difficult international situations.

Respecting the appointment to the new post you are now to occupy, there are of course always some difficulties to be overcome when any highly placed officer of one Administration is called upon to serve immediately thereafter in one controlled by a different political party. But, I want to express the hope and equal confidence that, with your continued and urgent support of the sound fiscal and financial policies in which you so much believe, success in your new post will have a vital and favorable effect upon our nation and the free world.

You are undertaking one of the most difficult tasks of the Government. It is filled with many responsibilities and challenges. The capacity of each of the free nations to meet its domestic needs and to sustain an appropriate portion of the common defense for an indefinite period requires the maintenance of a strong national and international financial structure. I know that you will dedicate your best efforts to that end.

You may be sure of my continued interest in the operations of the Treasury Department, and I look forward to a personal performance on your part fully as brilliant as that which has characterized your service of the past eight years.

Again, my thanks -- and to you and your charming family I send my warm personal regard.

As ever,

The Honorable Douglas Dillon
Under Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

January 3, 1961

Dear Bob:

You and I have agreed that if any presentation of my life or any portion thereof is to be made by moving pictures, the theatre or television either before or after my death, you were the only individual to whom I would personally give advance permission to undertake such a project. You understand, of course, this does not extend to you my permission for the publication of any written document based upon my writings or papers. And, insofar as any future writings of my own are concerned, moving picture, theatrical and television rights are naturally reserved to myself.

While presumably there would be no legal bar to anyone else undertaking such an effort, yet there are certain things that I or my heirs could do in cooperation with you that would not be possible for others. This is permission, hereby given, for you to inspect such papers and documents in my personal or my family's possession as you may find helpful in such a future work. Moreover, on behalf of both myself and my heirs, I could assure that you would be the only one who could expect from me or them personal testimony regarding this matter. Should any other individuals be included to undertake a similar presentation, they would not have the kind of information available to you under this special agreement between us.

Of course, while the permission referred to involves the papers and records to which I have access, it is clear that no document can be used where national security might be involved.

Respecting the paragraphs just preceding, we agreed that no formal instrument of a contractual nature will be proposed by either of us as long as I occupy my present office, nor will any preparatory action be taken in anticipation of a future formal agreement except that above described herein. Furthermore, we agree that any project of this kind would be produced or released only with the cooperation and consent of myself or my surviving heirs -- specifically my wife and/or son.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Montgomery
730 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

January 3, 1961

Dear Bob:

My letter of July 3, 1958, which you have just returned to me, used incorrectly the expression "literary or dramatic rights to a story of my life." This expression seems broader in its implications than the arrangement that you and I had in view when we discussed the matter some time earlier. In view of the probability that I may be, later this year, doing some writing myself, it would seem that a letter conveying to you certain rights and privileges as I described them in my recalled letter might also mean that any articles or book that I might produce would be subject to this same understanding. Consequently I am rewriting the original letter in an effort to describe more accurately what rights and opportunities I tried to offer; namely those involving the possible future presentation by moving pictures, the theatre or television of phases of my life. I dispatch the new letter along with this.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Montgomery
730 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

January 3, 1961.

~~TOP SECRET~~ - PERSONAL - CONFIDENTIAL

AND EYES ONLY

Dear Bob:

I wonder whether you share my feeling of amazement -- coupled in my case with some sadness -- to witness what I think of as a constant deterioration in the tone of Ralph McGill's writings. I always thought of him as one of the ablest and keenest newspaper men that I had known. He has a great sensitivity to trends and tides, and has always seemed courageous enough to buck them when they were not the ones that he particularly wanted to ride. Naturally there have been times where I have disagreed with him -- and in such cases he had his say and I had none. Nevertheless I have continued over the years to like and respect his work.

Now it seems to me that he has sold himself on a naive belief that we have a new genius in our midst who is incapable of making any mistakes and therefore deserving of no criticism whatsoever. It appears as if he has almost adopted a cult, surrendering completely his own critical ability and his power of analysis. He has spoken in glowing terms of Soapy Williams (I assume you have your own judgment on that appointment) and he has hailed the assembly of brains with which the President-elect is to be surrounded. I think he is possibly correct in his high opinion of Rusk. Everything I have heard about that individual seems good. But when you have a menagerie in the State Department comprising one individual who is no less than a crackpot, another noted for his indecisiveness, and still another of demonstrated stupidity, and, finally, one famous only for his ability to break the treasury of a great state, it is very difficult for me to share Ralph's high opinion -- either political, economic or social -- of such a group.

EYES ONLY

January 3, 1961.

Dear George:

Yeah, metracal!

As ever,

Mr. George E. Allen,
c/o General Delivery,
La Quinta,
California.

January 2, 1961

Mrs. Helen Harris
Augusta National Golf Club
Augusta, Georgia

Please assure all the signers and endorses of the message that I received this morning that it is a bright spot in a day that is darkened by Laos, packing and snow that prohibits a journey to a golf course. Mamie and I send to all of you our very best wishes for a Happy New Year, a message that is in this instance endorsed by Ann Whitman, Jim Hagerty, Howard Snyder, Moaney and Delores.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

January 2, 1961.

Dear Sherm:

Unfortunately I never had a chance to inspect the little Bavarian Church that intrigued you so much when you visited there some years ago. Actually my effort for this year's Christmas card was inspired by a picture post card that I picked up there.

From someone visiting my office a few days ago, I heard that your book was to be published within the next month. If it is indeed true that your own work on it is finished, I can well imagine what a relief it is. I know you have had a tough job and I am sure it was a well worth while one. Naturally I am going to have a lively interest in reading it.

I trust that you have enough New Hampshire snow this winter so that you and Rachel can indulge your passion for taking the slopes at breakneck speed. I am quite ready to follow your example in a trout stream, but I will be ------ if I am ever going to put on a ski that, in any event, looks to me more like a weapon of war than an item of sport.

Give my love to Rachel and, of course, again a Happy New Year to you both.

As ever,

P.S.: I trust that the prognostications in your final paragraph will come true. At the very least, I am complimented that you believe so.

The Honorable Sherman Adams

January 2, 1961.

Dear Howard:

I am grateful for your New Year's letter with the generous sentiments you so beautifully express.

It goes without saying that so long as possible it would be a great comfort and convenience to Mamie and me for you to be in a position where we could confer with you on our health problems, which seem to recur more frequently than they did in our younger years. Whether or not we can make arrangements that would permit you to render this kind of service, of which we have been so appreciative, I do want you to know of my gratitude for your offer. It would be fine if I knew of some way of whisking you and Alice around to my favorite shooting, golfing and fishing places.

Again, Happy New Year, and warm regard,

As ever,

Major General Howard McC. Snyder,
The White House.

January 2, 1961.

Dear George:

Even with my traditional ham and black-eyed peas on New Years Day, I gained only a half pound. You ????

Remember the day of reckoning.

As ever,

Mr. George Allen,
c/o General Delivery,
La Quinta, California.

January 1, 1961

Her Majesty
Queen Elizabeth II
London

Dear Queen Elizabeth:

Personally and on behalf of the American people I thank you most sincerely for your gracious message. As I near the end of my public service, I am keenly mindful of the fact that one of my finest opportunities has been that of forming so many friendships in your country over the past score of years, and especially that of meeting you, your husband, your parents, and the other members of your family.

My wife joins me in repeating our New Year's greetings and expressing the prayerful hope that your reign will be a prosperous, happy and peaceful one for you and your people.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

The following document, located in an unarranged portion of the Ann Whitman Files when this collection arrived at the Eisenhower Library, has been interfiled into this folder;

1. Special Staff Note, January 10, 1961 (Classified)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1. Supplement to Staff Notes No. 879 (2 pgs)~~		~~1/14/61~~ 10/27/83,h	~~A~~
2. Staff Notes No. 879 (2 pgs)		1/13/61	A
3. Special Staff Note (1 pg)		1/11/61	A
~~4. Special Staff Note~~	11/3/78-DJH	~~1/5/61~~	~~A~~
~~5. Special Staff Note (1 pg)~~		~~1/5/61~~ 10/27/83,h	~~A~~
6. Special Staff Note (1 pg)		1/4/61	A
7. Special Staff Note (1 pg)		1/3/61	A
8. Special Staff Note (1 pg)		1/3/61	A
9. Special Staff Note; [interfiled into this folder, 1/19/77] (1 pg)		1/10/61	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 55
Folder: Toner Notes January 1961

RESTRICTION CODES

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When the White House Staff Notes were created, each paragraph was marked separately with its classification. The following markings were used to distinguish the classification of each paragraph: (U) - Unclassified; (Admin. Conf.) - Administratively Confidential; (C) - Confidential; (S) - Secret; (TS) - Top Secret; (TS-RD) - Top Secret-Restricted Data. Those marked U and Admin. Conf. have been opened for research. The remaining classified paragraphs have been deleted, but may be requested for classification review under the mandatory review provisions of Executive Order 12065.

12/14	from the Editor: The President's Staff Notes
12/14	US-Argentina, US-Congo, International finance
1/13	employment, GI housing, POLARIS, US-Turkey
1/11	POLARIS
1/10	Transfer of POwer
1/10	BLUE SCOUT, Reactor accident, electras, scientific research
1/7	civil defense, miiltary standardization, CARIBOU, livestock, post office, operation solidarity, international finance
1/5	nuclear propulsion
1/5	foreign workers
1/4	from Defense: US-Indonesia
1/3	Guerrilla Training
1/3	"From NASA: Missile Range

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 14, 1961

From The Editor:

The President's Staff Notes. -- On January 20, exactly four and one-half years will have elapsed since publication of the first issue of Staff Notes. Over this period of time, there have been 879 regular issues of Staff Notes, 722 Special Staff Notes, 132 Supplements to Staff Notes, and 90 Special Legislative Notes. A total of 9694 items have been received from the 22 contributing departments and agencies and from members of the White House staff, of which 7429 items have been published in one form or another of Staff Notes.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 879

January 14, 1961

1. US-Argentina. -- USIA surveys of public opinion in Buenos Aires before and after the President's visit in February 1960 showed some small gains in favorable attitudes toward the US but opinions were unchanged on many indices of US standing. The visit evidently raised general esteem for the US and for the President somewhat, but the levels of esteem in Buenos Aires remained well below those recorded elsewhere in the world. The relative standing of the US and USSR remained unchanged by the visit; both countries were judged by most people to be doing all they should for peace, and the Argentinians expressed a preference against being involved in the "cold war". The opinion that the USSR is ahead in science and military strength was not changed, and the USSR was judged likely to emerge stronger in prolonged competition. US culture, however, was rated far ahead of that of the Soviets. ... In general, between the time of the Vice President's visit in 1958 and the President's visit in 1960, opinion in Buenos Aires of the US failed to improve. However, there was a marked lessening in the feeling that we take Latin America for granted, and that we have not given enough economic aid. Criticisms of US "economic domination" and "interference in internal affairs" grew more severe after 1958 and were only partially offset by the President's visit. ~~(C)~~

2. US-Congo. -- An OCB activity report indicates that US agencies have agreed on two PL 480 programs to alleviate distress in those areas of Kasai Province in the Congo affected by tribal fighting. Six thousand tons of corn meal will be distributed through UN channels under Title II beginning in early February and 120 tons of dry milk, corn meal and rice are being shipped via the Portugese West African port of Lobito as a pilot project under Title III. ~~(S)~~

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 82-498 #10

3. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in an Eximbank credit of $4.2 million for American equipment for an automotive plant in Argentina; Eximbank Cooley Amendment credits of approximately $200,000 in rupees to an American affiliate in India to manufacture shock absorbers, and about $600,000 in Syrian pounds to an American subsidiary to market petroleum products in Syria; IBRD loans of $14 million to equip railroads in Burma, and $15 million to construct and rehabilitate four irrigation systems in northwest Mexico; IBRD approval of a proposed borrowing of $148 million in US currency by private placement of negotiable notes with an institutional investor outside the US; and approval of an International Development Association resolution under which members of the IBRD not yet members of IDA can accept membership before June 30. (Admin. Conf.)

[redacted]

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STAFF NOTES NO. 879

January 13, 1961

Labor

1. Employment. -- Labor is announcing this noon that unemployment increased by .5 million to 4.5 million in December, about three times the rise usually recorded at this time of year. The adjusted rate of unemployment reached 6.8%, compared to 6.3% in November. Total employment in December fell 1.2 million to a 66 million total roughly comparable to that recorded in the same month in 1959. Every major manufacturing industry showed a decline in employment, with a total drop of 300,000 in factory employment. The factory workweek in December fell .4 hours to 38.8 hours, largely because of heavy snowstorms. A rise of 2 cents in hourly earnings to $2.32 offset the decline in worktime, so that weekly earnings remained almost unchanged at $90.02 in December. (Admin. Conf.)

VA

2. GI Housing. -- The Veterans Administration is announcing today that applications for home loan guaranties, VA starts, and appraisal requests for existing and proposed units all declined in December from the November figures. The December levels for VA starts and appraisal requests for existing units were approximately 4,800 each, and the number of applications for home loan guaranties and appraisal requests for proposed units were roughly 9,000 and 10,000 respectively. (U)

Defense

3. Missiles

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Defense (Cont'd.)

(3. cont.)

... (C)

Agriculture

4. US-Turkey. -- Agriculture expects that a PL 480, Title I agreement will be signed with Turkey in the next few days, to provide financing for approximately 200,000 metric tons of wheat, with an export market value (including ocean transportation) of $14 million. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 10, 1961

Transfer of Power. -- FAA reports that all its offices and bureaus have completed work on preparation of detailed briefing material for presentation to representatives of the new Administration. All aspects of Agency organization, staffing, management practices and regulatory and operational responsibilities have been clearly delineated. (U)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 878

WE

January 10, 1961

1. BLUE SCOUT. -- Defense reports that BLUE SCOUT I was successfully launched from the Atlantic Missile Range January 7 and achieved an apogee of 1,000 n. mi. with a 392 pound payload. Indications are that data were received for evaluation of the experiments in this altitude probe. The re-entry vehicle impacted about 1,025 n. mi. downrange, 175 n. mi. short of the intended point, and was not recovered. (U)

2. Reactor Accident. -- Present evidence strongly indicates to AEC that the January 3 explosion of the SL-1 reactor 40 miles west of Idaho Falls was caused by a nuclear excursion rather than by chemicals. The radiation level is still high inside, but low outside, the reactor building. Apparently the building's exterior was not damaged, and damage to the building and conventional equipment is less than originally estimated. A special team is making an official investigation. .... The SL-1 is a stationary prototype of a small power reactor designed to be transported by the military services to remote locations, such as the DEW Line, to provide electricity and space heat. The reactor first went critical in August 1958. Prior to the explosion, the reactor had been shut down for 10 days for insertion of power distribution measurement wires. The work scheduled for the time of the explosion was to connect the reactor control rods preparatory to re-startup. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Electras. -- The Federal Aviation Agency notes that several modified Lockheed Electras have already come off the production line and others should follow steadily. FAA has announced removal of speed restrictions from these modified aircraft. (U)

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4. Scientific Research. -- Tomorrow the National Science Foundation will announce grants totaling $700,000 to 41 educational institutions to provide research participation programs for 350 college science teachers, and $618,000 to 47 institutions for programs for 310 high school teachers. Both programs will enable teachers to help carry out college or university research projects by working directly with those in charge of these projects. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENT NO. 2 TO STAFF NOTES NO. 877

January 7, 1961

1. Civil Defense. -- Governor Hoegh notes that one redeeming feature of the November election was that the people of 14 states, by majorities of from 2-1 to 14-1, approved amendments to state constitutions establishing continuity of government. No state that put the matter to a vote rejected the OCDM-sponsored plan. (U)

2. Military Standardization. -- A result of the single manager concept of military procurement has been increased standardization. There has already been a 48% drop in the number of standard catalogued line items in subsistence materials and a 47% drop in clothing and textiles. (Army is single manager for these areas of procurement.) The single manager for general supplies believes it can cut by more than 50% the number of different types of office furniture, and coding and classification procedures now being adopted should lead to even greater savings for the Government. (U)

3. CARIBOU. -- Delivery of the 56, Canadian-developed, CARIBOU transport aircraft procured by Army in FY '60 and FY '61 should start this month. This craft, which has recently been classified Standard A, is capable of taking off and landing on short runways and can carry a 3-ton load. It will be used for day and night troop movement and resupply missions for the field army. The first tactical unit to be supplied with the aircraft will test them at Fort Benning this spring. (U)

4. Livestock. -- Agriculture notes that the livestock industry this past fall was characterized by: a big drop in hog slaughter and relatively favorable prices; generally larger marketings of other meat animals than in 1959; improvement of cattle prices to 1959 levels; a decline from 1959 prices for lambs; and a reduction in total meat production due to smaller pork output. Total meat consumption in 1960 was about 161 pounds

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per person and should rise to a record 165 pounds per person in 1961. Farm income from sales of dairy products should reach a new high this year. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Post Office. -- The first automated post office, in Providence, Rhode Island, handled the increased volume of holiday mail effectively and economically. ... Preparations have been made for large-scale public participation in ceremonies in Bombay, Madras, New Delhi and other Indian cities on January 26 to mark the issuance by the US of the Mahatma Ghandi "Champion of Liberty" stamp. (U).

6. Operation Solidarity. -- A joint American Republics combat-training exercise will be conducted by the Caribbean Command in Panama from March 1 through 3. Plans call for an airborne assault in the Rio Hato area by an airborne battle group, supported by air and naval forces. About 5,000 US Army and Air Force personnel will be joined by troops or naval contingents from Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Venezuela. The operation, which is the third of its kind conducted so far, should help us test contingency plans and the effectiveness of our Military Assistance Program in Latin America. (Admin. Conf.)

7. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in Eximbank credits to purchase American equipment of $1 million to operate a port in El Salvador and $18.5 million to establish a pulp and paper mill in India. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 5, 1961

General Goodpaster:

Joe Rand, who contributed SSN #7 to SN #877 (Foreign Workers), believes that the substance of the item may have been communicated by Mr. Randall to General Persons for the President.

SSN #8 to SN #877 (Nuclear Propulsion) adds a few details (including temperatures, which are Restricted Data) to a Defense item reported in a Special Staff Note on December 31.

CHR.
C. H. Russell

~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 5, 1961

From AEC:

Nuclear Propulsion. -- (Ref: SSN #3 to SN #877) The TORY IIA-1 reactor, which was tested December 9, operates at 2250° F and is designed to study the integrity of reactor core materials and the aerodynamic behavior of the core-air heat exchange system used in ramjet engines. Later this year TORY IIA-2, an improved 150 Megawatt high temperature reactor, will be operated at 2500° F. The TORY IIC, a full-scale flight type reactor of approximately 600 Megawatts, will be operated at 2500° F in late 1962.

THE DIVISION OF CLASSIFICATION, U.S. ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION, HAS DETERMINED THAT THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NO RESTRICTED DATA OR FORMERLY RESTRICTED DATA. ERDA HAS NO OBJECTION TO ITS DECLASSIFICATION.

K. Hartosh 10/8/75
REVIEWED BY DATE

Declassified under Sec 11 E.O. 11652
DJH 11/3/78

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~~RESTRICTED DATA~~

~~This document contains restricted data as defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. Its transmittal or the disclosure of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited.~~

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 5, 1961

Foreign Workers. -- The Council on Foreign Economic Policy recently considered a comprehensive report on foreign worker organizations and reached concensus on a number of recommendations, one of which calls for a National Security Council review of the subject.

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The following document, located in an unarranged portion of the Ann Whitman File when that collection arrived at the Eisenhower Library, has been interfiled into this folder:

1. Schedule of President's Appointments January 16-18, 1961

1/19/77 DJH

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
JANUARY 1, 1961, SUNDAY

8:52 am	The President departed the White House and motored to National Presbyterian Church.
8:56 am	Arrived at the Church.
9:00 - 10:00 am	The President attended Services.
	Following Services, the President was escorted to his car by Dr. Edward L. R. Elson.
10:04 am	Departed National Presbyterian Church and motored to the White House.
10:08 am	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1961

(This was a legal holiday, but the President held appointments in his office).

11:30 am — OFF THE RECORD MEETING in the President's office on the situation in Laos:

Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. Livingston Merchant
Hon. James H. Douglas
General L. L. Lemnitzer
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. James Hagerty
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1961

7:55 am — The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.

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7:58 am — Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church. The President was escorted to his pew.

8:00 - 8:30 am — The President attended the Service of Intercession and Holy Communion, marking the convening of the new Congress.

Following the Services, the President meet the following:
- Reverend Herman L. Turner
  - Moderator of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church in the United States
- Reverend Edward L. R. Elson
  - Minister of the National Presbyterian Church

The above escorted the President to the Assembly Room directly behind the pulpit where the President met the Chaplains and Service Personnel of the Presbyterian Church in the United States:
- Dr. Henry Barraclough
- Dr. Eugene Carson Blake
- Dr. Edward Brubaker
- Dr. Albert C. Butzer
- Reverend Henry Chace
- Mr. Tyler Cobb
- Dr. John C. Corbin
- Dr. Clifford M. Drury
- Reverend George Edgar
- Dr. Elmer Elsea
- Dr. John H. Gardner, Jr.
- Dean Arthur H. George
- Reverend Samuel Glass
- Reverend Frank H. Heinze
- Reverend George Hogland
- Dr. Carl Howie
- Dr. Herbert Hudnut
- Dr. Roe Johnston
- Dr. Albert J. McCartney
- Reverend Vance Meanor

(continued)

8:30 am	Continued list of the Chaplains and Service Personnel the President met at the National Presbyterim Church Rev. Lawrence Mitchell Dr. Clarence Monroe Rev. Charles Morris Dr. Walter Moser Lt. General Willard S. Paul Dr. Fred Schweitzer Rev. Elbert Sullivan Dr. George Talbott Dr. John Tufft Dr. Lee Edwin Walker Chaplain Albert C. Wildman Chaplain Hary C. Wood
8:50 am	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the National Presbyterian Church and motored to the White House.
8:55 am	Arrived at the White House. The President went to the office.
9:00 - 10.30 am	OFF THE RECORD MEETING, arranged by Hon. Gordon Gray: (Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr.) (Hon. James H. Douglas) (General Lyman L. Lemnitzer) (Hon. Livingston Merchant) (Hon. Christian A. Herter) (Hon. Allen W. Dulles) (Mr. Richard Bissell) (C. Tracy Barnes) (Hon. Gordon Gray) (Hon. Robert B. Anderson) (Hon. Thomas Mann, Department of State) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Mr. Whiting Williams, Department of State)
10:30 - 10:55 am	General Lyman L. Lemnitzer
10:59 - 11:14 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:14 - 11:30 am	Hon. Maurice M. Bernbaum U. S. Ambassador to Acuador

11:53 - 12:28 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow
12:30 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:20 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:43 - 3:19 pm	Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:19 - 3:32 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:28 - 5:31 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
5:41 pm	The President went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1961

7:30 - 8:30 am The President had breakfast in the Mansion with
(Senator Everett Dirksen) OFF THE RECORD
(Congressman Charles Halleck)
(Hon. Wilton B. Persons)
(Hon. Bryce Harlow)

8:35 - 10:30 am LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING
The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Senator Everett Dirksen
Senator Thomas Kuchel
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Congressman Charles Halleck
Congressman Leslie Arends
Congressman John W. Byrnes
Congressman Charles Hoeven
Congressman Clarence Brown
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. James P. Hagerty
Hon. Don Paarlberg
Hon. Earle Chesney
Hon. Homer Gruenther
Hon. Edward McCabe
Mr. Roemer McPhee
Mr. Phil Areeda
Hon. David Kendall
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. Robert Merriam
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Mr. James Lambie

10:45 am The President departed the White House by helicopter and flew to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

11:30 am Arrived at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The President inspected his offices at Gettysburg College.

2:46 pm Airborne from Gettysburg for Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

3:25 pm	The President arrived, by helicopter, on the South Grounds of the White House.
3:28 - 3:31 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:31 - 3:32 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam
3:32 - 3:42 pm	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
3:45 - 3:46 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:46 - 3:48 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:48 - 5:02 pm	Mr. Douglas Black Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
5:09 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
5:15 pm	OFF THE RECORD MEETING in the Mansion: (Mr. Arthur Krock) (Mr. Roscoe Drummond) (Mr. Robert Richards) (Mr. Lyle Wilson) (Mr. John Hightower) (Hon. James Hagerty)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1961

7:45 - 8:30 am	The following had breakfast with the President Senator Styles Bridges Hon. Bryce Harlow
8:37 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Hon. Bryce Harlow.
8:40 - 8:55 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:00 - 10:40 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. John A. McCone Hon. James H. Douglas General Lyman L. Lemnitzer Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Wilbur H. Brucker Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Clarence Randall Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Livingston Merchant Hon. Gerard C. Smith Hon. John Irwin, II Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Mr. Huntington Sheldon Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Mr. Marion W. Boggs
10:40 - 10:50 am	Hon. Thomas S. Gates Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:50 - 10:55 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

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11:10 - 12:09 pm	The President met with his board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities: General John E. Hull, Chairman Dr. William O. Baker, Member Admiral Richard L. Conolly, Member Hon. Colgate W. Darden, Jr., Member Lt. General James H. Doolittle, Member Hon. Robert A. Lovett, Member Mr. Edward L. Ryerson, Member Mr. J. Patrick Coyne, Member
12:13 - 12:19 pm	Hon. Lewis W. Douglas Former Ambassador to England
12:19 - 12:36 pm	(Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Brazy) OFF THE RECORD and family (Dorian, 15) (Kiki, 14) (John 12) (Carlyle, 7) (Hon. Thomas E. Stephens accompanied)
12:36 pm	The President went to the Mansion
1:15 pm	The President had lunch with Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Bryce Harlow
2:57 - 3:15 pm	The President returned to the office with Hon. Richard Nixon and Hon. Bryce Harlow
3:18 - 3:27 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
3:27 - 3:42 pm	Hon. David Kendall
3:44 - 3:48 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:52 - 4:23 pm	Hon. Arthur Summerfield
4:23 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
5:25 pm	The President and Hon. Bryce Harlow departed the White House and motored to the Statler Hotel to attend Dinner given by Senator and Mrs. Everett Dirksen and Senator and Mrs. Styles Bridges.

5:30 pm	The President and Hon. Bryce Harlow arrived at the Statler Hotel and were greeted by Hon. Richard M. Nixon Senator Everett Dirksen Senator Styles Bridges Senator Barry Goldwater The President was escorted to the Presidential Ballroom. Birthday Party of Senator Everett Dirksen. This was a buffett dinner which Republican Senators and their wives were invited. The President spoke informally for 7 minutes before departing the Dinner.
8:01 pm	The President and Hon. Bryce Harlow departed the Statler Hotel and motored to the White House.
8:05 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1961

8:02 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:05 - 8:06 am	Hon. Robert Merriam
8:12 - 8:17 am	Hon. Robert Merriam
8:15 - 8:22 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:22 - 8:45 am	(General Lyman Lemnitzer) OFF THE RECORD (General George Decker) (M/Sgt. William Robinson) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower) (The above presented to the President a M-14 rifle)
8:47 - 8:55 am	H. E. Julius Mome Udochi Newly appointed Ambassador of the Federation of Nigeria Hon. Wiley Buchanan (The Ambassador presented credentials) (Picture taken)
9:19 - 9:30 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:30 - 9:59 am	Hon. Dillon Anderson
9:59 - 10:07 am	Mrs. J. B. Parks Pueblo, Colorado Incoming President of the National Federation of Republican Women Mrs. Peter Gibson, Monroe, Michigan Outgoing President of the National Federation of Republican Women Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:30 - 10:55 am	(Mrs. J. Pell Miller) OFF THE RECORD (Reba)
10:55 - 11:06 am	Mrs. Oswald Lord
11:06 - 11:11 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

11:13 am	The President went to the Mansion.
12:25 pm	The President and Hon. David Kendall departed the White House and motored to the Sheraton Park Hotel.
12:55 pm	Arrived at the Sheraton Park Hotel.
	The President attended the Republican National Committee Luncheon.
2:00 pm	Departed the Sheraton Park Hotel and motored to the White House.
2:10 pm	Arrived at the White House and entered the office.
2:10 - 2:32 pm	Dr. Milton Eisenhower Dr. Malcolm Moos
2:32 - 4:10 pm	Dr. Milton Eisenhower
4:00 - 4:10 pm	Hon. James Hagerty Colonel William G. Draper
4:10 - 4:13 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:13 - 4:25 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam
4:16 - 4:28 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:17 - 4:39 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
4:40 pm	The President went to the swimming pool.
5:15 pm	Returned to the office.
5:18 - 5:25 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
5:25 - 5:30 pm	Dr. Don Paarlberg Mr. Phil Areeda
5:30 - 5:32 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower

5:33 - 5:37 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
5:35 - 5:40 pm	Dr. Milton Eisenhower
5:40 pm	The President and Dr. Milton Eisenhower went to the Mansion.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1961

8:01 am The President departed the White House via helicopter and flew to MATS Terminal. He was accompanied by
- Mr. James Lemon
- Mr. Ellis Slater
- Mr. Cliff Roberts
- Hon. James Hagerty

8:03 am Arrived at MATS Terminal.

8:09 am Airborne for Augusta, Georgia. The following accompanied the President (in addition to those listed above on helicopter list):
- Major General Howard Snyder
- Major Richard Streiff
- Sgt. John Moaney

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA
(Bush Field)

10:07 am Arrived at Augusta, Georgia. He was greeted by
- Brig. General Howard M. Hobson
- Lt. General Paul D. Adams

10:15 am The President, accompanied by Generals Hobson and Adams, departed Bush Field, Augusta, Ga., and helicoptered to Fort Gordon.

FORT GORDON, GA.

10:22 am The President and his party arrived at Fort Gordon.

11:04 am The President went to the reviewing stadd, trooped the line via jeep and completed this at 11:40 am.

During the above the President made a brief address at the Troop Review in his honor.

11:45 am The President departed Fort Gordon via helicopter and flew to the Augusta National Golf Club.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

11:50 am	Arrived at Augusta National Golf Club. The President went to his cottage.
1:43 - 4:22 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Ellis Slater Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. James Lemon
4:51 pm	Arrived back at the cottage.

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THE PRESIDENT S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, JANUARY 8, 1961

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

10:00 am	The President went to the practice tee.
10:05 - 123 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. Ellis Slater Mr. James Lemon
1:30 pm	Returned to the cottage.
3:15 pm	The President departed the Augusta National Golf Club and, via helicopter, went to Bush Field.
	Arrived at Bush Field. Here the President met: Mr. and Mrs. Cassius Clay Miss Sue Cable Mrs. Howard Hobson
3:25 pm	The President and his party were airborne from Bush Field, Augusta, Ga., for Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

5:10 pm	Arrived at MATS Terminal, and motored to the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1961

7:45 am	The President had breakfast with the following: Senator Barry Goldwater Hon. Bryce Harlow
9:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Senator Barry Goldwater Hon. Bryce Harlow
9:00 - 9:10 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty
9:10 - 9:35 am	Mr. George Meany President, AFL-CIO
9:35 - 10:10 am	General Lyman Lemnitzer Chairman, Joint Chief of Staff Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:18 - 10:26 am	Hon. Robert Merriam
10:26 am	The President and Hon. Robert Merriam departed the White House and motored to Constitution Hall where the President greeted the Opening Plenary Session of the White House Conference on Aging.
10:30 am	Arrived at Constitution Hall. The President was greeted by Miss Bertha Adkins The President spoke for 3 minutes, opening the White House Conference on Aging.
10:37 am	The President and Hon. Robert Merriam departed Constitution Hall and motored to the White House.
10:41 am	Arrived at the White House and entered the office.
11:00 - 12:30 pm	(Hon. John McCloy) OFF THE RECORD
12:30 - 12:34 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:34 - 12:36 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

12:47 pm The President departed the White House and motored to the Pentagon, where he had lunch with the Secretary of Defense and top officials of the Defense Department. He was accompanied by
  Hon. Gordon Gray
  Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
  Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower.

1:00 pm LUNCHEON at the Pentagon. The following attended:

From Office of the Secretary of Defense

Mr. Gates
Mr. Douglas
Dr. York
Dr. Berry
Mr. Bryant
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Snyder
Mr. Finucane
Mr. Irwin
Mr. Lincoln
Mr. Burke
Generl Loper
General Erskine
Mr. Knight
General Plamer
General Brown
Captain Johnston

From Joint Chiefs of Staff

General Lemnitzer
General Decker
Admiral Burke
General White
General Shoup

From Department of the Army

Mr. Brucker
Mr. Milton
Mr. Roderick
Mr. Short
Mr. Johnson

1:00 pm	LUNCHEON list at the Pentagon continued:
	From Department of the Navy Mr. Franke Mr. Bantz Mr. Jackson Mr. Milne Mr. Wakelin
	From the Air Force Mr. Sharp Mr. Charyk Mr. Garlock Mr. Taylor Mr. Perkins
	From the White House Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
2:31 pm	The President departed the Pentagon and motored to the White House.
2:37 pm	Arrived at the White House and entered the office.
2:48 - 2:54 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:00 - 3:08 pm	Hon. David Kendall
3:08 - 4:14 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. David Kendall Mr. Roemer McPhee Mr. Phil Areeda
4:14 - 4:25 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:25 - 4:31 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. Roemer McPhee

Library

4:31 - 4:40 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
5:25 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
7:00 pm	The President went to the Mayflower Hotel to attend the Vice President's birthday party. The President remained throughout the Dinner.

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10:30 - 10:36 am	Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Malcolm Moos Mr. Roemer McPhee
10:31 - 10:36 am	(Hon. E. Frederic Morrow) OFF THE RECORD (For photographs in the Conference Room)
10:58 - 11:05 am	(Mr. J. J. Nance, Chairman of the Board) OFF RECORD (Central National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio)
11:30 - 11:36 am	The President received the following group of White House Retirees who were given Certificate of Merit: Alphonso R. Adams Roberto C. Barrows Floy G. Blair Mrs. Mary L. Burch (for her daughter, posthumously Anita Day) Mrs. Howell G. Crimm (posthumously for Mr. Crimm) Wilby Fleet Cora A. Geiger Thomas E. Harty Gustya M. Hightower Georgia M. Kelly Charles T. Lewis Nancy G. McCleary Paul McEven Harry B. Matchbett, Jr. William Miller Percy E. Nelson Lillian B. Pratt Rena C. Ridenour A a S. Smith Eva S. Smith Vernon D. Smith Virginia D. Stone Adrian B. Tolley Harry D. Waters Hon. Thomas E. Stephens and Mr. William J. Hopkins also attended the ceremony.

12:10 - 12:25 pm Big Brothers of America presented to the President the Big Brother of the Year Award:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Berwind
Mr. Gedor W. Aldsen
Mr. Henry J. Benish
Mr. Devere Bobier
Mr. Albert E. Cook
Mr. George A. Dickinson
Mr. Willis T. Engle
Professor and Mrs. Sheldon Glueck
Mr. Philip Klein
Mr. Milton Kronheim
Mr. Benjamin Ledsky
Mr. J. Bicknell Lockhart, Jr.
Mrs. Hart McMichael
Mr. John McShain
Mr. Charls S. Mott
Mr. John A. Murphy
Mr. Herbert Myerberg
Mr. G. Ruhland Rebmann, Jr.
Mr. Howard Sprague
Mr. I. M. Scott
Mr. Sol Satinsky
Mr. Milton Seaman
Mr. William Shay
Mr. Garrison Siskin
Francis Cardinal Spellman
Hon .Arthur Summerfield
Mr. Donald Thornburgh
Mr. Porter Warner, Jr.
Midshipman 1st Class Paul Winn
Mrs. Charles Wirts
Hon Luther Youngdahl
Mr. Thomas E. O'Brien
Ephrain H. Royfe
Margaret M. Hanley
Edwad P. Case
(Hon. Thomas E. Stephens accompanied the group)

12:28 - 12:35 pm Hon. Malcolm Moos

12:35 pm The President went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:10 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:20 - 3:55 pm	(Mr. Robert Biggers) OFF THE RECORD (Colonel Robert L. Schulz) (Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower)
3:55 - 3:57 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam
3:57 - 4:35 pm	(Hon. Thomas S. Gates) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Gordon Gray) (Hon. Allen Dulles) (Hon. James H. Douglas) (Hon. Livingston Merchant) (Hon. Thomas Mann) (Mr. Whiting Willauer)
4:35 - 4:55 pm	Hon. Gordon Gray
5:01 - 5:10 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
5:10 - 5:12 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
7:25 pm	The President and Major General John S. Bragdon departed the White House and motored to the Statler Hotel.
7:30 pm	Arrived at the Statler Hotel. The President was greeted by Mr. Walker L. Cisler President, Detroit Edison Company Mr. Herbert Blunck General Manager of the Statler Hotel.
7:30 - 7:55 pm	The President attended a reception prior to dinner.
8:00 pm	DINNER, given by the American Society of Chemical Engineers.

9:40 pm At the Dinner of the American Chamical Society the President was presented the Hoover Medal by Mr. Walker L. Cisler.

(The Hoover Medal, founded in 1929, was instituted to commemorate the civic and humanitatian achievements of Herbert Hoover, and the first award was made to him in 1930.

The Medal was founded and perpetuated by the trust fund established by Conrad L. Lauer, Philadelphia. It is held by The American Society of Mechanical Engineers and is administered by the Hoover Medal of Award consisting of representatives of four national societies: The American Society of Chemical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers, The American Society of Mechanical Engineers and The American Insitute of Electrical Engineers.)

9:52 pm The President was escorted to his car by Mr. Walker Cisler and Mr. Herbert Blunck.

9:55 pm The President and General Bragdon departed the Statler Hotel and motored to the White House.

10:00 pm Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1961

7:45 am — The 83rd Club (Congressional) had breakfast with the President:

- Hon. Frank J. Becker, New York
- Hon. Elford A. Cederberg, Michigan
- Hon. Laurence Curtis, Mass.
- Hon. Steven Derounian, New York
- Hon. Paul A. Fino, New York
- Hon. Peter Frelinghuysen, New Jersey
- Hon. Charles S. Gubser, California
- Hon. Craig Hosmer, California
- Hon. Charles Raper Jonas, North Carolina
- Hon. Melvin R. Laired, Wisconsin (President of Club)
- Hon. Glenard P. Lipscomb, California
- Hon. William S. Mailliard, California
- Hon. Thomas M. Pelly, Washington
- Hon. John R. Pillion, New York
- Hon. Richard H. Poff, Virginia
- Hon. John H. Ray, New York
- Hon. John J. Rhodes, Arizona
- Hon. Gordon H. Scherer, Ohio
- Hon. Jack Westland, Washington
- Hon. J. Arthur Younger, California

White House Staff Members:

- Hon. Wilton B. Persons
- Hon. Bryce Harlow
- Hon. Ed McCabe
- Hon. Jack Anderson
- Hon. Homer Gruenther
- Hon. Earle Chesney

9:01 am — The President arrived in the office.

9:05 - 9:08 am — Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Mrs. Anne Wheaton

9:18 - 9:40 am — Hon. David Kendall
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

9:48 - 10:14 am — The following group called on the President to present key and model of House of Freedom - a demonstration House for elderly people
(See following page for list)

9:48 - 10:14 am	The following group presented key and model of House of Freedom: Mr. Henry Bacon, President, Simpson Timber Comapny, Seattle, Washington Mr. W. E. Difford, Executive Vice President Douglas Fir Plywood Association, Tacoma, Washington Dr. Ethel Percy Andrus, President of the National Retired Teachers Association and of the American Association of Retired Persons, Washington, D. C. Mr. William Fitch, Executive Director of the National Retired Teachers Association and of the American Teachers Association and Retifed Persons, Washington, D. C. Hon. Norman P. Mason, Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency Hon. Thomas E. Stephens accompanied the group (Picture taken)
10:14 - 10:25 am	Hon. Philip K. Crowe U. S. Ambassador to the Union of South Africa (Has been in the United States and asked to see the President before returning to his post)
10:25 - 10:26 am	Mrs. Anne Wheaton
10:26 - 10:46 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:05 - 11:14 am	The President presented the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service to the following: Mr. Bert B. Barnes, Assistant Postmaster General Mr. Wilbur S. Hinman, Jr., Technical Director Diamond Ordnance Fuze Laboratories, Dept. of the Army Mr. Frederick J. Lawton, Commissioner, U. S. Civil Service Commission Mr. Richard E. McArdle, Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture Mr. William R. McCauley, Director, Bureau of Employees' Compensation , Department of Labor

(List continued)

11:13 - 11:14 pm	List continued of those who attended the presentation of the President's Award for Distinguished Civilian Service : Members of the Awards Board Hon. James P. Mitchell, Chairman Dr. Alan T. Waterman Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Lawrence E. Walsh Hon. Roger W. Jones From the Civil Service Commission Commissioner Barbara Gunderson Mr. Warren B. Irons Mr. Philip W. Schulte Mr. John D. Roth Mr. Robert T. Frank, Jr. Also members of the recipients family
11:30 am	The President departed the White House/Office and went to the Mansion
12:50 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to Fort Myer, Virginia.
1:00 pm	Arrived at Fort Myer. The President was greeted by General Lemnitzer, at the entrance of his residence, and escorted into the Library. LUNCHEON at the residence of General Lyman L. Lemnitzer. The following attended: General Lyman L. Lemnitzer General George Decker Admiral Arleigh Burke General Thomas White General David Shoup
2:50 pm	The President departed Fort Myer and motored to the White House.
3:02 pm	Arrived at the White House
3:03 - 3:08 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam

Library

3:13 - 3:35 pm	The President's Committee on Government Contracts met with the President: Hon. Richard M. Nixon, Chairman Hon. James P. Mitchell, Vice Chairman Robert L. Graham, Jr., Washington, D. C. Fred Lazarus, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio J. H. Macomber, Jr., General Counselor, GSA, Washington, D. C. Perkins McGuire Assistant Secretary of Defense, Washington, D. C. George T. Moore, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Washington, D. C. James M. Nabrit, Jr. President, Howard University, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, New York, N. Y. John A. Roosevelt, New York, N. Y. Harry S. Traynor Assistant General Manager, AEC, Washington D. C. Lawrence E. Walsh, Deputy Attorney General, Washington, D. C. Margaret Garrity, Executive ~~Attorney General~~ Washington, D. C. (Director of Committee) Boris Shiskin Victor Ruether Myron Silbert
3:35 - 3:45 pm	Mrs. Ogden Reid
4:10 - 4:23 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:25 pm	The President went to the swimming pool.
5:20 pm	To the Mansion.
8:05 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White Hou and motored to the President's Guest House to attend a dinn given by the Cabinet Members and their ladies.
8:08 pm	Arrived at the President's guest house. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were greeted by Hon. and Mrs. Christian A. Herter

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were escorted to the dining room.

DINNER in honor of the President at the President's Guest House. The following attended:

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower
Hon. and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon
Hon and Mrs. Christian A. Herter
Hon. and Mrs. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. and Mrs. Thomas S. Gates
Hon. and Mrs. William P. Rogers
Hon. and Mrs. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. and Mrs. Fred Seaton
Hon. and Mrs. Ezra Taft Benson
and Hon. Frederick Mueller
Hon. and Mrs. James P. Mitchell
Hon. and Mrs. Arthur Flemming
Hon. and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

(Music during the Dinner was furnished by Mr. E. H. Devron, Mr. Wayne Oliver Winstead and Mr. Rutledge Hewn)

Following the Dinner, the President and Mrs. Eisenhower and Vice President and Mrs. Nixon were presented gifts by the guests at the Dinner. Presentation was made by Secretary Benson and Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield.

10:30 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the President's Guest House and motored to the White House.

10:35 pm Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1961

8:01 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:05 - 8:06 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Mrs. Anne Wheaton
8:01 - 8:10 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz
8:13 - 8:25 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:30 - 10:55 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon Robert B. Anderson Hon William P. Rogers, Jr. Hon. Maurice H. Stans Hon. John A. McCone General Lyman L. Lemnitzer Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Abbott Washburn Hon. Norman P. Mason Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Clarence B. Randall Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gerard C. Smith Hon. John N. Irwin, II Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Hon. James S. Lay Hon. Marion W. Boggs Mr. Robert Amory Captain Evan P. Aurand
10:55 - 10:59 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:00 - 11:07 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:30 - 11:32 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

11:58 - 12:20 pm	H. E. Yasujiro Tsutsumi (Former speaker of the Japanes Diet) and Mrs. Tsutsumi, and son H. E. Korchiro Asakai Ambassador of Japan General Lyman L. Lemnitzer Mr. T. Hageya, interpreter (Mr. Tsutsumi brought to the President a petition signed by 60,000 Japanese inviting the President to visit Japan.)
12:30 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:05 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:06 - 2:14 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
2:30 - 2:14 pm	(Mr. Earl Eisenhower) OFF THE RECORD
2:37 - 2:40 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:00 - 3:35 pm	Hon. Julian Baird Mr. D vid Lindsay Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. David Kendall Hon. Clarence Randall Hon. Frederick Mueller Mr. Philip Ray Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:35 - 3:50 pm	(Mary Pickford) OFF THE RECORD (Mr. Hirtley, White House Conference on Aging)
3:50 pm	Mr. Earl Eisenhower
4:30 pm	The President went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1961

7:45 am The following Senators and Congressmen had breakfast with the President in the Mansion:

J. Calebs, Senator from Delaware
Jack Miller, Senator from Iowa

Congressmen

John B. Anderson, Illinois
John M. Ashbrook, Ohio
James F. Battin, Montanan
Ralph F. Beermann, Nebraska
Alphonzo E. Bell, Iowa
Donald C. Bruce, Indiana
Donald D. Clancy, Ohio
Robert A. Dole, Kansas
Peter H. Dominick, Colorado
Edwin R. Durno, Oregon
Robert F. Ellsworth, Kansas
Peter A. Garland, Maine
George A. Goodling, Pennsylvania
Durward G. Hall, Missouri
William H. Harsha, Ohio
James Harvey, Michigan
Carleton J. King, New York
Walter L. McVey, Kansas
Clark MacGregor, Minnesota
Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., Maryland
Dave Martin, Nebraska
F. Bradford Morse, Massachusetts
Charles A. Mosher, Ohio
Hjalmar Nygaard, North Dakota
Ben Reifel, South Dakota
John H. Rousselot, California
Henry C. Schadeberg, Wisconsin
Richard S. Schweiker, Pennsylvania
William W. Scranton, Pennsylvania
Garner E. Shriver, Kansas
Abner W. Sibal, Connecticut
Robert T. Stafford, Vermont
Vernon W. Thomson, Wisconsin
Stanley R. Tupper, Maine
J. Irving Whalley, Pennsylvania

(continued)

7:45 am — Breakfast list continued:
    George Chambers, Indiana

Also attending:
    Congressman Charles Halleck, Indiana
    Hon. Wilton B. Persons
    Hon. Bryce Harlow
    Hon. Edward McCabe
    Hon. Jack Anderson
    Hon. Homer Gruenther
    Hon. Farle Chesney

8:55 am — The President arrived in the office.

8:55 - 9:00 am — (Mr. and Mrs. Spyros Skouras) OFF THE RECORD
(Mr. Fred Leslie)
(Mr. McDonald, Mr. Skouras' secretary)

9:00 - 11:33 am — CABINET MEETING
    The President
    Hon. Richard M. Nixon
    Hon. Christian A. Herter
    Hon. Robert B. Anderson
    Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr.
    Hon. William P. Rogers
    Hon. Arthur Summerfield
    Hon. Fred Seaton
    Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
    Hon. James P. Mitchell
    Hon. Frederick Mueller
    Hon. Arthur Flemming
    Hon. James Wadsworth
    Hon. Wilton B. Persons
    Hon. John McCone
    Hon. Maurice Stans
    Hon. Leo A. Hoegh
    Hon. Robert K. Gray

    White House Staff Members

(Picture was taken of the Cabinet Members with the President on this final Cabinet Meeting)

11:33 - 11:45 am	(Mr. John A. McCone) (Hon. Thomas S. Gates) (General Lyman L. Lemnitzer) (General Herbert B. Loper) (Colonel H. P. Van Ormer) (Captain A. L. Burgess) (Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower)	OFF THE RECORD
11:45 - 11:50 am	Hon. John A. McCone (To say goodbye)	
11:50 - 11:55 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
11:55 - 12:10 pm	Mr. W. R. Hearst, Jr. Chairman, The President's Committee for Traffic Safety Hon. Howard Pyle Vice Chairman (Gave final report to the President) Mr. J. W. Bethea, Executive Secretary	
12:10 - 12:20 pm	(Senator Alexander Smith) (Hon. Thomas E. Stephens)	OFF THE RECORD
12:25 - 12:30 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. Roemer McPhee	
12:31 pm	The President went to the Mansion.	
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)	
2:20 pm - 2:50 pm	The President returned to the office with (Dr. Milton Eisenhower) (Mr. Earl Eisenhower) (Mr. Bud Eisenhower)	
2:52 - 3:00 pm	Mr. Robert Gros Vice President, Pacific Gas and Electric Co, San Francisco, California	
3:00 - 3:05 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	

Library

3:05 - 3:15 pm	Mr. Roemer McPhee
3:07 - 3:15 pm	Mr. David Kendall
3:15 - 3:27 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
3:17 - 3:18 pm	Captain Evan P. Aurand
3:29 - 3:31 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:55 pm	The President was airborne from the White House Grounds via helicopter for Camp David, Maryland. He was accompanied by Captain Evan P. Aurand Mr. James Rowley In second helicopter Major General Howard Snyder Captain Olive Marsh
	CAMP DAVID, MD.
4:26 pm	The President landed at Camp David, Maryland

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1961

The President at Camp David, Maryland.

Library

SUNDAY, JANUARY 15, 1961

At Camp David, Maryland.

The President returned to the White House later in the day

Appt. Book

Other

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1961

7:48 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:05 - 8:12 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier (Presented Economic Report to the President)
8:13 - 8:18 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz
8:15 - 8:19 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:19 - 8:31 am	(Congresswoman Katherine St. George) OFF RECORD
8:36 - 8:45 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:47 - 8:54 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
9:00 - 9:17 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell
9:17 - 9:29 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:29 - 9:30 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:30 - 9:32 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
9:32 - 9:46 am	H. E. Dr. Jose Antonio Mayobre Gova Newly-appointed Ambassador of Venezuela (To present his credentials) Hon. Wiley Buchanan
9:46 - 10:01 am	(Mr. Peter Grimm)) OFF THE RECORD
10:01 - 10:18 am	General Lyman L. Lemnitzer Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:18 - 10:28 am	(Congressman Silvio Conte) OFF THE RECORD (Children: Michelle, age 11) (Sylvia, 10) (John, 9) (Gayle, 8) (Hon. Thomas E. Stephens accompanied) (Picture taken)
10:42 - 10:50 am	(Hon. and Mrs. John N. Irwin, II) OFF THE RECORD (and childran, Jane, age 8, John age 6)

10:50 - 11:06 am	H. E. Aime-Raymond N'Thepe Newly appointed Ambassador of the Republic of Cameroun (To present his credentials) Hon. Wiley Buchanan Mr. Edmund S. Glenn, interpreter (Picture taken)
11:06 - 11:17 am	Hon. Maurice Stans
11:24 - 11:30 am	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
11:47 am	The President went to the Mansion.
1:45 pm	Returned to the office.
2:45 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
2:50 - 2:51 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3;15 - 4:05 pm	The President was in the Mansion with the dentist.
4:07 - 5:15 pm	Hon. David Kendall Hon. Gerald Morgan Mr. Roemer McPhee (until 4:59 pm) Mr. Phil Areeda (until 4:59 pm)
5:15 - 5:30 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:26 - 5:45 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
6:10 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
7:30 pm	The President gave a Stag Dinner at the White House for News Reporters. The following attended: Mr. William C. Allen Mr. C. Ed Alley Mr. Murray Alvey Mr. LeRoy Anderson Mr. Marvin Arrowsmith

(continued)

7:30 pm Stag Dinner at the White House for News Reporters.
(List continued from previous page):
Mr. James Atherton
Mr. Karl Bauman
Mr. Felix Belair
Mr. Milton D. Bittenbender
Mr. Laurence H. Burd
Mr. Henry Burroughs
Mr. Frank Cancellare
Mr. Edward Clark
Mr. Robert E. Clark
Mr. Douglas B. Cornell
Mr. Charles Corte
Mr. William Costello
Mr. Thoamas Craven, Sr.
Mr. Thomas Craven, Jr.
Mr. William J. Eaton
Mr. John Edwards
Mr. Robert H. Fleming
Mr. Edward T. Folliard
Mr. Harvey Georges
Mr. George Gerlach
Miss Gwen Gibson
Mr. Charles Gorry
Mr. Henry Griffin
Hon. Jamres C. Hagerty
Mr. Wayne Hawks
Mr. John W. Heffernan
Mr. Bruce G. Hoertel
Mr. John Hofen
Mr. Garnett D. Horner
Mr. Maurice Johnson
Mr. Frank Jurkoski
Mr. Carleton Kent
Mr. William H. Y. Knighton, Jr.
Mr. Jean Lagrange
Mr. Raymond M. Lahr
Mr. John Langenegger
Mr. Harold Lion
Mr. Arthur Lodovichetti
Mr. Elmer W. Lower
Mr. James E. Lyons
Lt. Colonel George J. McNally
Hon. Robert Montgomery
Mr. Robert C. Pierpoint

(continued)

7:30 pm

Stag Dinner List continued:

Mr. William T. Richards
Mr. Charles W. Roberts
Mr. Maurice Johnson
Mr. William Costello
Mr. Byron H. Rollins
Mr. Jack Romagna
Mr. Robert Roth
Mr. John H. Rous
Mr. Abbie Rowe
Mr. James J. Rowley
Miss Jeannette Rudellat
Mr. Cleveland Ryan
Mr. Ralph A. Santos
Mr. Raymond L. Scherer
Mr. Jack C. Schultz
Mr. Robert Schutz
Mr. Paul Schutzer
Mr. Thomas E. Shiedls
Mr. Lewis W. Shollenberger
Mr. Merrima Smith
Mr. Shelby Smith
Mr. William J. Smith
Mr. William Smythe
Mr. George Sozio
Mr. John L. Steele
Mr. John Sutherland
Colonel Walter Tkach
Mr. Stanley Tretick
Mr. Andrew F. Tully, Jr.
Miss Ann Wagner
Mr. James E. Warner
Mr. Ronald Weston
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Mr. David Wigman
Mr. Andrew Willoner

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1961

8:03 am The President arrived in the office, accompanied by
Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:05 - 8:08 am Mr. William J. Hopkins

8:06 - 8:16 am Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

8:20 - 8:40 am (Senator Jacob K. Javits, New York) OFF THE RECORD
(Hon. Bryce Harlow)

8:40 - 8:46 am (Hon. and Mrs. Robert A. Forsythe) OFF THE RECORD
(Assistant Secretary of Health,
Education and Welfare)
(Robert 13, Pauline 11, Jean 7, Ann 5)

8:46 - 8:50 am Hon. David Kendall

8:45 - 9:00 am H. E. Konan Bedie
Newly elected Ambassador of the Republic of
Ivory Coast
(Presented his credentials)
Mr. Clem Conger
Mr. Edmund S. Glenn, interpreter
(Picture taken)

9:00 - 9:10 am Miss Shigeko Kodera
Island of Hokkaido, Japan
(Came in to express to the President her
gratitude for the iron lungs flown to Hokkaido
during the recent polio epidemic there)
Dr. Toru Kosaka
(Directed the fight against the Hokkaido epidemic)
Hon. J. Graham Parsons
Assistant Secretary of State
Mr. Basil O'Connor
President, The National Foundation
(Medical Scientific Research)
Mrs. Basil O'Connor
Miss Jane Sakamoto, interpreter for Miss Kodera
Mr. Vincent Roberts, The National Foundation
H. E. K. Asakai, Ambassador of Japan

9:10 - 9:26 am	(Mr. Sterling E. Graham) OFF THE RECORD (President, Cleveland Plain Dealer) (Mr. Wright Bryan) (Editor, Cleveland Plain Dealer) (Presented to the President a copy of publication entitled "The American Civil War")
9:26 - 9:30 am	Hon. Wiley Buchanan
9:30 - 9:35 am	The Right Honorable John G. Diefenbaker Prime Minister of Canada The Honorable A. D. P. Heeney Ambassador of Canada The Honorable E. Davie Fulton Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada The Honorable Christian A. Herter The Honorable Elmer F. Bennett The Honorable Wiley T. Buchanan (Saw the President in his office prior to adjourning to the Cabinet Room for the signing of the Columbia River Treaty)
9:35 - 9:46 am	COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY SIGNING in the Cabinet Room of the White House:
Canadian Group:	The Right Honorable John G. Diefenbaker, Prime Minister The Honorable A. D. P. Heeney, Ambassador of Canada The Honorable E. Davie Fulton Minister of Justice and Attorney General Mr. Saul F. Rae, Canadian Minister Mr. Robert Farquharson, Canadian Minister, Counselor Mr. Arthur Broadbridge, Canadian Counselor of Embassy Mr. M. J. Deacey, Secretary to the Prime Minister Mr. H. B. Robinson, Special Assistant to the Prime Minister Mr. J. A. Macauley, Executive Assistant to the Minister of Justice Mrs. Winnifred M. Davie Fulton (Mother of Mr. E. Davie Fulton)
UNITED STATES	The President Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Fred A. Seaton Hon. Livingston Merchant

(continued)

9:35 - 9:46 am COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY SIGNING (continued)
Honorable Elmer F. Bennett
Hon. Foy D. Kohler
Hon. William Macomber, Jr.
Hon. Wiley T. Buchanan
Lt. General Emerson C. Itschner
Mr. Ivan B. White
Mr. Milton C. Rewinkel
Mr. Richard Kearney
Mr. Delmar R. Carlson
Mr. J. Ludlow Truscott
Mr. Morgan Dubrow
Mr. Edward Weinberg
Mr. Douglas McLain

Hon. J. William Fulbright
Hon. George D. Aiken
Hon. Alexander Wiley
Hon. Wayne L. Morse
Hon. Henry M. Jackson
Hon. Warren Magnuson
Hon. Mike Mansfield
Hon. Henry C. Dworshak
Hon. Frank Church
Hon. Maurine Neuberger
Hon. Lee Metcalf
Treaty Section, Legal Adviser's Office, Department of State
Mr. Charles I. Bevans
Mr. William V. Whittington

9:46 - 10:16 am The Right Honorable John G. Diefenbaker
Prime Minister of Canada

10:16 - 10:30 am (Hon. Eugene Black) OFF THE RECORD

10:30 - 10:46 am (Hon. Ezra Taft Benson) OFF THE RECORD

10:46 - 10:59 am (Hon. Lewis L. Strauss) OFF THE RECORD

11:05 - 11:34 am (Ambassador John Hay Whitney) OFF THE RECORD

11:34 - 11:38 am Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree

11:38 - 11:40 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
11:40 - 11:45 am	(Mrs. Alice Leopold) OFF THE RECORD
11:50 am	The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	The President gave a LUNCHEON in the Mansion in connection with the Columbia River Treaty:

The President
The Rt. Honorable The Prime Minister of Canada
    John G. Diefenbaker
H. E. The Ambassador of Canada, A. D. P. Heeney
H. E. E. Davie Fulton
    Canadian Minister of Justice and Attorney General
The Hon. Saul F. Rae
    Minister, Embassy of Canada
Mr. H. B. Robinson
    Special Assistant to the Prime Minister
Mr. J. A. Macaulay
    Executive Assistant to the Minister of Justice
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr.
Senator Alexander Wiley
Senator George D. Aiken
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Senator Hubert H. Humphrey
Senator Henr C. Dworshak
Senator Henry C. Dworshak
Senator Thomas H. Kuchel
Senator Henry M. Jackson
Senator Frank Church
Senator Maurine B. Neuberger
Senator Lee Metcalf
Rep. John W. McCormack
Rep. Leslie C. Aredns
Rep. Robert B. Chiperfield
Rep. Thomas E. Morgan
Rep. Carl Albert
Hon. Livingston T. Merchant
Hon. Elmer F. Bennett
General Lyman L. Lemnitzer
Hon. Robert Merriam

(continued)

1:00 pm	Luncheon List continued: Hon. William E. Macomber Hon. Foy D. Kohler Hon. Wiley T. Buchanan Hon. John Hay Whitney General Walter Bedoll Smith Lt. General Emerson C. Itschner Hon. Clifford Folger Hon. R. Douglas Stuart Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. Ivan B. White Mr. W. Alton Jones Mr. James H. Lemon Mr. Aksel Nielsen Mr. William Robinson
2:40 pm	The President returned to the office - which was set up in the Cabinet Room for the afternoon. (Television team working in the President's Office for evening broadcast). Mr. Aksel Nielsen accompanied the President back to the office.
3:10 - 3:30 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. David Kendall Mr. Roemer McPhee
3:30 - 4:30 pm	Mr. William Robinson Mr. W. Alton Jones Mr. Aksel Nielsen
8:30 pm	The President delivered his farewell address to the Nation from his office in a 20 minute address over TV and Radio.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1961

7:50 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:17 - 8:29 am	Hon. Rollin D. Barnard Assistant Postmaster General Mrs. Barnard; Michael 14; Rebecca 13; Laurie, 8. (Picture taken by Abbie Rowe)
8:40 - 8:50 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:02 - 9:04 am	Mr. Roemer McPhee
9:18 - 9:20 am	Mr. Phil Areeda
9:31 - 9:40 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
9:35 - 9:42 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:00 - 10:30 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
10:30 - 10:35 am	The President walked around various offices in the Executive Office Building.
10:38 - 10:58 am	The President visited the various offices in the West Wing of the White House.
11:00 - 11:12 am	Hon. Samuel C. Waugh President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of Washington
11:15 - 11:20 am	Hon. David Kendall
11:30 - 12:05 pm	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
12:05 - 12:12 pm	Mr. William Faricy
12:12 - 12:15 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:15 - 12:25 pm	Hon. Philip Young
12:27 pm	The President went to the Mansion.

2:00 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:10 - 2:15 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
2:16 - 2:25 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:25 - 2:30 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam
2:30 - 2:42 pm	Dr. T. Keith Glennan
2:43 - 3:16 pm	(Hon. Gordon Gray) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Allen Dulles) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
3:16 - 3:30 pm	Hon. William P. Rogers
3:30 - 3:42 pm	The President presented the Medal of Freedom to Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Hon. James H. Douglas Hon. Gordon Gray Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster The ceremony was held in the Cabinet Room with immediate families of the recipients present.
3:42 - 3:45 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
3:46 - 3:58 pm	Mr. Joseph Campbell The Comptroller General
3:58 - 4:08 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:00 - 4:03 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:03 - 4:13 pm	Mr. Roemer McPhee
4:30 - 4:31 pm	Mr. Roemer McPhee
5:25 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
5:30 pm	The President had a party in the Mansion for Members of his Staff and their secretaries.

LUNCHEON on Friday, 20 January 1961, at the F Street Club in honor of President and Mrs. Eisenhower, 12:30 P. M.

Admiral and Mrs. Lewis L. Strauss (Hosts)
President and Mrs. Eisenhower
Vice President and Mrs. Nixon
Mr. and Mrs. George G. Moore
Colonel and Mrs. John Eisenhower
Dr. Milton Eisenhower
Miss Ruth Eisenhower
Secretary of State and Mrs. Christian Herter
Secretary of Defense and Mrs. Thomas Gates
Attorney General and Mrs. William P. Rogers
Postmaster General and Mrs. Arthur E. Summerfield
Secretary of Interior and Mrs. Fred A. Seaton
Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Ezra Taft Benson
Secretary of Commerce Frederick Mueller
Secretary of Labor and Mrs. James P. Mitchell
Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and Mrs. Arthur S. Flemming
Director of CIA and Mrs. Allen Dulles
Chairman of Atomic Energy Commission and Mrs. John McCone
Director of the Budget and Mrs. Maurice H. Stans
General Robert Cutler
Honorable and Mrs. Gordon Gray
General and Mrs. Elwood Quesada
General and Mrs. Alfred E. Gruenther
General and Mrs. Wilton B. Persons
General and Mrs. A. J. Goodpaster
General and Mrs. Howard Snyder
Secretary of the Army and Mrs. Wilber M. Brucker
Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. William B. Franke
Secretary of the Air Force and Mrs. Dudley C. Sharp
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Randall
Honorable and Mrs. Neil McElroy
Honorable and Mrs. Franklin G. Floete
Admiral and Mrs. Arthur W. Radford
Honorable and Mrs. Bernard M. Shanley
Honorable and Mrs. Gerard C. Smith
Assistant Secretary of Defense and Mrs. Perkins McGuire
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis H. Strauss
Dr. G. B. Kistiakowsky